ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, December 6, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five insertions or a year's automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" the publication should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau de Times, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£6 11s. Inland, £8 5s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BENTLEY.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at 2, Wilbraham-place, S.W.1, to ALICE, wife of NEIL BOILEAU BENTLEY —a son.

BRIDGEMAN.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at 6, Ormonde-gate, Chelsea, to the Hon. Mrs. GEOFFREY BRIDGEMAN —a son.

BUXTON.—On Friday, Dec. 5, 1930, at 25, Thurloe-square, S.W.7, to RUTH, the wife of CAPTAIN G. A. H. BUXTON, of Withington House, Andoversford, Glos.—a daughter.

DONNER.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to EILEEN, wife of FITZWALTER DONNER, of Edgworth, Horley—a son.

HOLMES.—On Dec. 3, 1930, to DORIS, wife of JASPER C. HOLMES, Midsummers, Godalming—a daughter.

JAEGER.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at Rognor, Saxonwold, Johannesburg, to MARGUERITE (PEGGY, née Wilson), wife of HARRY HARMENS JAEGER, and granddaughter of the late W. W. Burnett and of Mrs. Burnett, of The Glebe, Sutton—a daughter.

LEMMITT.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Colombo, Ceylon, to (Dorothy Gertrude), wife of LEONARD RALPH LEMMITT—a daughter.

MABER.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Stansted, Essex, to HILDA, wife of A. T. SZERELMEY MABER, Stone Hall, Thorley—a daughter.

MYRES.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at 6, Banbury-road, Oxford, to CLAUDE and NORA MYRES, of Mt. Arthur, Manawatu—a daughter.

SIMON.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Peep Meadows, Fifield, Bray, Berks, to MARJORIE (née Jarman), the wife of MICHAEL J. SIMON—a daughter.

WEST.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at Elm, Wisbech, to IRENE BARBARA, wife of CHARLES A. WEST—a son.

WILSON.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at 21, Forsgate, Stafford, to MARGARET (née Leach), wife of Dr. C. I. WILSON—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

AGNEW : ANDERSON.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at St. Nicolas Church, Prestwich, by the Rev. G. MacLeod Allan, Lt.-Col. WILLIAM JARDINE, M.C., M.D., to JANE PERCIVAL, only son of the late ALEXANDER AGNEW and Mrs. Agnew, 3, Westbourne-gardens, Glasgow, to JESSIE BLAIR, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. JAMES ANDERSON, Parkstone, Prestwick, Ayrshire.

CLELAND : IRELAND.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at Presbyterian Church, Walsall, JOHN OSMOND CLELAND to MARJORIE AGNES IRELAND.

COTTON : CORNER.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Bhopal, S. India, BENJAMIN HAROLD COCKE COTTON, Royal Engineers, eldest surviving son of the late H. S. Cotton and Mrs. H. S. Cotton, of Worplesdon, Woking, Surrey, to SHANTAL, fifth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES CORNER, of Disno Marina, Italy.

DONALD : CARVER.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Mombasa Cathedral, Kenya, by the Very Rev. Canon J. Britton, Dean of Mombasa, GEORGE HUNTER DONALDS, of Mombasa, to JOYCE ROBERTON CARVER, of Sutton Coldfield.

HUGHES : VAUGHAN.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Little Aston, Sutton-Coldfield, by the Rev. E. Moore Darling, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Powell, Captain CHARLES ROBERT HUGHES, 2nd Sikhs, Frontier Force Regiment, son of the late Dr. D. A. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes, of Bermuth, to GWYNETH MARY, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. VAUGHAN, of Ellesmere, Shropshire.

HUTLER : HANSON.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at St. Paul's Knightsbridge, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, WILLIAM MONTEN COLLINGWOOD HUTCHIN, of Mombasa, Pallanton, to ANGELA JOAN, daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. THOMAS HANSON, of Birtsdale, Lancashire. Present address: Kapsabet Nyek, Fort Hagyes, Hungary.

DEATHS

BAILY.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at La Forêt, Cannes, A.M., EDWIN BAILY, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S., late of Oban, Argyll.

BARTON.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Sunnyhill, Torquay, ISABELLA CHARLOTTE BARTON, aged 80. Funeral service St. Matthias Church, Torquay, to-day (Saturday), at 11.30. Interment Torquay Cemetery. No mourning, by her request. (Irish and Australian papers please copy.)

BONER.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Birch Croft, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, Kent, ALICE BOSTER, widow of JOHN BONER, 74th year.

BRIMACOMBE.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Tunbridge Wells, RICHARD WILLIAM BRIMACOMBE, T.D., M.D., late Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.M.C. (Australian and Canadian papers please copy.)

BROUGH.—On Dec. 2, 1930, passed most peacefully, WILLIAM NELSON BROUGH, of 66, South John-street, Liverpool, and 2, Preston-road, Southport, aged 90 years.

BUCKBY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1930, at Spratton, Northampton, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, widow of RICHARD BUCKBY, aged 85.

BYRNE.—On Friday, Dec. 5, 1930, his 45th birthday, at 6, Alton-road, Croydon (late of Hammersmith), HARRY BYRNE. Funeral Worcester Cemetery, Tuesday, Dec. 9. Service St. Andrew's, Worcester, 2 p.m.

CAMPBELL.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at Brickendon Grange, Hertfordshire, ESTHER AGNES, wife of LIEUT.-COLONEL KENNETH RANKIN CAMPBELL, retired pay. No flowers, no mourning, by her special desire.

CASSELS.—On Dec. 5, 1930, HARRIET, second daughter of the late ROBERT CASSELS.

CATLEY.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at 224, Woodstock-road, Oxford, after four days' illness, EDWARD CATLEY, aged 71, Engineer Postal Telegraphs, in his 50th year. Funeral arrangements later.

CORY.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at 9, Elm Grove-road, Ealing, JESSIE ROBINA, widow of JOHN MYRIE CORY, F.R.I.B.A., of Shanghai, and daughter of the late James Columbus Morrison, of Palermo, in her 76th year.

DAKIN.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Bournemouth, ALICE DIXIE, second daughter of the late Sir Thomas Dakin, aged 88.

DONNE.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at 16, St. John's-street, Chichester, suddenly, CECIL FRANCIS GRACE, widow of COLONEL R. D. A. DONNE, C.B., Royal Sussex Regt., daughter of the Rev. Robert Edgar Hudson, second son of Sir Robert Hudson, 1st Baronet, and sister of Sir Arthur Hudson, 2nd Baronet. Funeral Monday, 2.30, West Stoke, near Chichester.

DOULTON.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at Bowling Green House, Putney Heath, S.W., HENRY LEWIS DOULTON, of Bowling Green House, and Westcott, Rothwell, Surrey, son of the late Sir Henry Doulton, aged 77. Funeral service at Roehampton Church to-day (Saturday), at 11 a.m. Burial at Kensal Green at 2.30 p.m.

DRAKE.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at 56, Boundary-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8, FRANCIS, the dearly loved husband of AGNES MATILDA DRAKE. Funeral private. No flowers, by request. (American, Australian, South African papers, please copy.)

DRINKWATER.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at 12, Park-crescent, Oxford, ELLEN, widow of Dr. DRINKWATER, of Lytham, and eldest daughter of the late Joseph and Elizabeth Greenwood, aged 94.

GORDON.—On Dec. 1, 1930, from malaria, at John-town, Gerard Stafford Stavelet Gordon, M.C., son of the late Colonel William Staveley Gordon, R.E.

GOTTO.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Foxhill, Tilford, Surrey, ALFRED WOLFE GOTTO, son of the late Henry J. Gotto, of Alfriston, and dearly loved husband of Alice Mary Gotto, aged 72. Cremation at Colsters Green and ashes interred at Highgate Cemetery, 12 o'clock on Monday, Dec. 8.

GUERNEY.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at 27, Vincent Hill-road, Shirley, Southampton, FANNY, the wife of E. W. Guerney.

HAMILTON.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at 2 months' illness, CHARLES, eldest son of Admiral Sir Frederick Hamilton, in his 76th year. Funeral private (Hampstead). St. Pancras Cemetery, 11 a.m.

GILBERT.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at 93, Montpelier-road, Brighton, GRACE MARY LLOYD, widow of Dr. HERBERT GILBERT, and "Ty Mawr," Llanfair, Anglesey.

HOGAN.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at 35, Richmond-road, Westbourne, Bournemouth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Hogan, Rector of Mountmellick, in her 82nd year.

HOWARD OF GLOSSOP.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Chevet Hayes, Ferne Bay, Sussex, ETHELWYN, widow of Sydney Howard, 2nd Baron Howard of Glossop, and daughter of the late William Scott-Kerr, of Chatto and Gunnerton, Northumberland, R.I.P.

KENNEDY : SANDERSON.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Christ Church, Hilsea, India, MAJOR ARTHUR SCOTT CAMPBELL KENNEDY, R.A., son of Col. and Mrs. W. Scott Kennedy, of Cheriton Villa, Hove, to VERA ELLIS, elder daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Sanderson, of Fairview Rectory, Bexley Heath.

TANNER : READ.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Salisbury, by the Rev. R. C. Whitefoord, assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. Jones, WILLIAM TANNER, R.A.M.C., only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Tanner, of Wrangaul, to ELIZABETH MARGARET AMY READ, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Read, of Charlton.

WATSON : LOWNDES.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Charlton, by the Rev. Canon Swain, RICHARD NOEL WATSON, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Richmond Watson, of Greenford, Middlesex, to JOANE ENID, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LOWNDES, of Charlton Rectory, Charlton, Berks.

SILVER WEDDINGS

THOMSON : UNWIN.—On Dec. 6, 1905, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, LIEUTENANT ALLAN FORSYTH THOMSON, Royal Field Artillery, to EDITHE MARY, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. OWEN UNWIN.

WENCKHEIM : BURTON.—On Dec. 7, 1905, at Corpus Christi Church, London, COUNT FERY WENCKHEIM, eldest son of Count and Countess Anthony Wenckheim-Zichy, Chamberlain to his late Imperial and Royal Majesty of Hungary, to GLADDENE, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS BURTON, of Birtsdale, Leicestire. Present address: Kapsabet Nyek, Fort Hagyes, Hungary.

DEATHS (continued)

JAFFRAY.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at Balnacraig, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, MARY ROBERTSON, wife of the late WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Woodlands, Dyce, Aberdeenshire. Funeral service at above address to-morrow (Sunday), 3.30 p.m.

JEFFERY.—On Dec. 4, 1930, CHARLES JEFFERY, of Mimbridge, Woking, aged 85. Funeral service Horsell, 9.30, Putney Vale Cemetery, 11.30, to-day (Saturday).

KIRCHBERGER.—On Dec. 1, 1930, in Paris, KARL, beloved husband of EMMA KIRCHBERGER, aged 67. Funeral Frankfurt-on-Main to-morrow (Sunday).

LYNE.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at Higher Rose Bank, Dolton, Devon, MARY ANN LYNE, dearly loved wife of Charles Lyne.

MUNTZ.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Dorridge, WILLIAM EDGAR (late of P.W. Dept., India), second son of the late G. F. MUNTZ, of Umberslade, Warwickshir're, in his 73rd year. Funeral service Christ Church, Umberslade, Hockley Heath, 12 noon Monday.

OGLE.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at 19, Rowley-road, St. Mary Church, Torquay, suddenly, EMMELINE A. P. OGLE, Coronation at Bristol, 2.30 p.m. Monday. Funeral at the Parish Church, St. Mary Church, 12.30 p.m. Tuesday.

PEARSE.—On Dec. 4, 1930, suddenly, in London, ELEANOR MARY PEARSE, second daughter of J. J. Dawson Paul, Eaton Grove, Norwich. Funeral Monday, Christ Church, Eaton, 2 o'clock. Interment Eaton Cemetery, Norwich, 2.30.

PERROTT.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Haverstock Manor, Dinton, MARY URSULA, widow of CAPTAIN W. H. W. PERROTT, R.A., and only daughter of the late W. B. Coltman.

PRITCHARD.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at 42, Lancaster-road, Southall, Middlesex, JAMES PRITCHARD, for 27 years in the service of the late Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Hankey, of Wokingham, Berks, and loyal friend to them and their family.

RIALL.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Old Connn Hill, Bray, Co. Wicklow, JOHN LEWIS ROBERTS RIALL, D.L., late Captain, 15th (East Yorkshire) Regt., in his 93rd year.

ROBINSON.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Hope Cottage, Prinston-on-Sea, SAMUEL ALEXANDER WELLESLEY ROBINSON, dearly loved son of the late Wellesley Robinson, of the S.V.B., and of Muriel Alexa Robinson, aged 17. Funeral Thames Ditton at noon Monday.

RYAN.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at Colonade House, Worthing, EDITH CAMERON, youngest daughter of the late JEREMIAH and MARGARET JANE RYAN, of Ootacamund, India. R.I.P. Requiem at St. Matthew's, Westminster, Monday, at 11.30 a.m., previous to interment at Brookwood.

SECCOMBE.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at 12, Chesterplace, Regent's Park, N.W.1, PHILIP JOHN AMBROSE SECCOMBE, M.B., aged 61. Funeral at Lewdon, South Devon, on Monday, at 11 o'clock.

SIMS-WILLIAMS.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at her residence, 12, Hereford-square, S.W., M. JOSEPHINE SIMS WILLIAMS. Deeply regretted by very many warm friends who knew and loved her.

SWANN.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at The Red Lodge, Hook Heath, Woking, ARTHUR HENRY SWANN, late Vicar of St. John's, Paddington, and for 30 years Vicar of Christ Church, Fulham. Funeral on Monday, Christ Church, 1 p.m., afterwards at Putney Vale.

TARBOTTON.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at 44, Marketplace, Bridlington, the Rev. WILLIAM GLYDE TARBOTTON.

TREACHER.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Somercroft, Twyford, Berks, CLARA, widow of JOHN TREACHER, in her 94th year.

VAUGHAN CLARK.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Nairobi, Kenya, DONALD AUBREY VAUGHAN CLARK, aged 33 years.

WARING.—On Dec. 3, 1930, suddenly, at Frinton-on-Sea, MARY, elder daughter of the late LT.-COL. HENRY WARING, 2nd Queen's Regt., and of Mrs. Waring, of The Croft, Newton Abbot, Devon.

WHITSED.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at "Ash Lawn," Leamington Spa, WILLIAM JOHN PERKINS WHITSED. Funeral service at All Saints' Parish Church, Leamington Spa, on Tuesday, at 12 noon.

WILL.—On Dec. 3, 1930, killed in action at Alam, Kuh, N.W.F., HENRY ST. CLAIR OGILVIE WILL, Captain 2nd/11th Sikh Regiment, son of the late Colonel J. O. Will, I.A.M.C., and Mrs. Will, Redhouse.

WILLIAMS.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at a nursing home after a short illness, FRANCIS ARTHUR WILLIAMS, of "Fairview," 18, Dudley-road, Hastings, youngest son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Williams, of Southwold, Suffolk, and stepson of the late Henry Francis Church, Esq., of The Lawns, Southgate, and East Barnet, Herts.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CULLEN.—In memory of a very gallant gentleman, RALPH NEVILLE CULLEN, 2nd Lieut., Royal Irish Fusiliers, killed in action near Lake Doiran, Dec. 6-7, 1915.—R. C. H.

MACKAY.—In beloved memory of "MAC," MAJOR W. MACKAY, Cheshire Regiment, who died of illness contracted during the War, Dec. 7, 1917.—"DILL."

PANTON.—On Dec. 7, 1915, COLONEL JOHN GERALD PANTON, C.M.G., late Royal Sussex Regt. In devoted memory.

TURNER.—In ever-dear memory of HUMPHREY SNEWELL TURNER, Captain, 40th Punjabis, died Rawal Pindi, Dec. 7, 1915.

BLISS.—In ever present and loving memory of EDWARD CRUSOE BLISS, who died on Dec. 6, 1929. Sadly missed.

ELYARD.—To the dear memory of RICHARDSON LAURIE ELYARD, who died Dec. 6, 1916. R.I.P.

GIBSON.—To the memory of Nine, greatly beloved wife of J. MORGAN GIBSON, Dec. 7, 1915.

IRWIN.—To the dear memory of my husband, ARTHUR J. IRWIN, B.A., R.A.L., F.R.G.S., Knight-Commander of the Crown of Siam. Late of Rathmorris and late Adviser to the Royal Survey Department of His Siamese Majesty's Government, who died "Out of the late Col. Richard Irwin, of Rathmorris, Co. Roscommon, who entered Eternal Life on Dec. 6, 1925.

ISAAC.—In loving and grateful memory of MAX ISAAC, who died Dec. 6, 1923. Also of CLARA ISAAC, Jan. 9, 1926.—L.

LEE.—In ever-loving memory of MARION, widow of HENRY LEE, F.R.C.S., entered into Rest Dec. 6, 1922. "Looking into Jesus."

MORRIS.—In affectionate remembrance of LOUIE Dec. 7, 1922.—BESSIE SALLMANN.

PIERRON.—In ever-loving memory of my darling Wife, who passed away on Dec. 7, 1929. Deeply mourned.

SPENCER.—HELEN SPENCER, Dec. 6, 1928. In loving memory.
Generous in every thought,
Kindly in every word,
Helpful in every deed. —E. S.

TIMINS.—To the beloved memory of GEORGINA TIMINS, who entered into rest at West Malling, Dec. 7, 1909. With the constant sorrow and devotion of E. B. P.

WELD.—In cherished memory of our beloved Mother, ELEANOR L. WELD, taken from us Dec. 7, 1916. Also of our dear only brother, THEO, died May 5, 1923.
"Always in our thoughts."—S. and E.

To the dear memory of our little TAM, Paris, 1924.

FUNERAL

REDMAN.—The funeral of HENRY POTHERGILL REDMAN will take place at Sanderstead Church to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (not 2.30, as previously announced).

KELLY'S CELTIC CROSSES, Tablets, Monuments. Executed in any cemetery.—Write for catalogue No. 254, KELLY & Co., Cranb Bros., Ltd., 139, Marylebone-road, N.W.1.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—42, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 1741. T.A., Bookmen, London.

OLD MASTERS. SPINK and SON, Ltd., having inquiries for pictures of the highest quality would be glad to hear from owners wishing to dispose of same privately. 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Established 1772. By appointment.

SOCIETIES
3 lines 9s. (minimum)

CREMATION SOCIETY.—Life membership, £5 5s.; includes cremation at death. Prospectus free from Secretary, 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4168.

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4 lines 12s. (minimum)

OVERCOATS TURNED as new by our invisible process. 30s.; suits or costumes, 25s.; alterations, cleaning and repairs. Call or post garments. All orders completed before the holidays.—Dept. A., The Original Turning Co., 140, High Holborn (four doors from British Museum Station). We collect. Hol. 3674-5.

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RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond. Experienced painter.—Cadogan Riding School (doctor attends). Lists: Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 6201. Richmond Park Branch, Queen's Head, Sheen. Lan. 1240.

RIDE in Hyde or Richmond Park, private bridle path. Ride in any hour to 11½ hour.—National School of Equitation, Ltd., Robin Road Gate, S.W.15. Putney 2775.

EXPENSIVE HUNTING with the best hunters in the world is in Ireland.—Furnishers Sports Section K., Irish Tourist Association, O'Connell-street, Dublin.

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4 lines 12s. (minimum)

NEW TIES FOR OLD.—Neckwear entirely remade and pressed, worn parts cut out, new lining; no charge unless new tie required; 1s. 6d. each, 14s. a dozen. Pamphlet free.—Walpole Works, Colliers Wood, S.W.19.

HOSPITAL NURSES
4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF. TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN. Apply Matron, Telephone, Royal 3434, extension 3. The Nurses on the staff return to the wards having had a long rest, after a strenuous year, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

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PERSONAL

R.—For your ultimate good dear friend.—K. A.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 22s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

LOST night Dec. 3, between Oakley-crescent and Burystreet, St. James's, WRIST BANGLE, pink sapphire, surround of pink and green stones, white enamel links between each stone. Reward £2; sentimental value.—Write Box C.416, The Times, E.C.4.

LOST, at Randolph Hotel, Oxford, December 2nd, MUSQUASH COAT. Will finder please return there and receive her own?

£5 REWARD.—LOST on 29th ult., in West End, DIAMOND BOW BROOCH, set in Platinum.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£5 REWARD.—LOST on 1st instant, between Grosvenor-road and district and Wigmore-street, EMERALD and DIAMOND RING.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£10 REWARD.—LOST during November in the West End of London, or between London and Leicester, DIAMOND VASE-SHAPED HAT PIN.—Apply Messrs. John W. Bell and Co., Assessors, 17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

£50 REWARD.—STOLEN, 4th inst., from a shop in South Molton-street, W., LONG MINK COAT, labelled Augusta Bernard, Emerald and Crystal two-tier Necklace, Model Dresses and Coats, &c. The above reward will be paid by Messrs. John W. Bell and Co., Assessors, 17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, to the first person giving information to them that will lead to the arrest of the thief or thieves and recovery of the property, or pro rata to the value of such property recovered.

OLD MONKTONIAN CLUB.—The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the GREAT CENTRAL HOTEL on the 9th inst. at 7.45.—Apply Hon. Sec., Monkton Combe School, Bath.

HIS EXCELLENCY SESOSTRIS SIDAROUMS PASHA, MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY, will PRESENT a FLAG of EGYPT to THE ETHICAL CHURCH, Queen's-road, Bayswater, to-morrow at 11 a.m., being the Service Maud Pollen Newman will speak on "The Land and People of Egypt."

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE.—LONDON OLD BOYS' ANNUAL DINNER, 8th December, Hotel Victoria. —Apply D. J. Hoare-street, E.C.4.

THE INSTITUTE of LONDON UNDERWRITERS gives notice that the Marine Underwriting Rooms of the London Insurance Companies will be CLOSED from 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th December, until 10 a.m. on MONDAY, the 29th December, 1930.—E. P. Hodson, Vice-Chairman and Secretary.

C.H.W.—The Council of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, S.W.3, gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT of £10 10s. from H.A., Hillyard Queen's Chambers, London, has APPLIED to the HOME SECRETARY for NATURALIZATION and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed Statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W.1.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR, Sundays, 5 o'clock. Cost £20.—Please help. F. N. CHARRINGTON, Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

HIS MAJESTY the KING has graciously sent his Annual Donation for the above FREE TEAS.

CHRISTMAS (1st) Week.—The LORD MAYOR'S Treasurer for the poor soup in London is very short this year, where most appalling poverty is rampant. Many broken homes and empty cupboards. Donations, clothing, toys.—Rev. E. C. Cornish (R.), Paul's, Shadwell, E.1.

FRIENDS OF THE POOR. 42, Bury-street, S.W.1, plead £5 from five turning for lonely old lady, 85; coal, clothes blind. Details given.

WOULD any kind person GIVE two elderly sisters £200 to start business?—Write Box 7, References given.—L., 10, High-street, Strood, Kent.

PLEASE LISTEN-IN on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 7th.—The REV. W. G. PENNYMAN, Chairman, will APPEAL on behalf of the WORKING GIRLS' ROYAL ASSOCIATION in AID of the DEAF and DUMB (413, Oxford-street, London, W.1). These unfortunate people will not hear the appeal made for them, but will know by your generosity that it did not fall on deaf ears.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches parlour. Moved to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 0728.

8,291 Boys and Girls and Babies are being made happy by the Dr. BARNARDO'S HOMES. For 10s. will feed one child for 10 days at the Christmas season. Please be Santa Claus to a destitute child on this Christmas.—Cheques and Orders, payable to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, "Edinburgh House," and crossed, may be addressed to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31, Barnardo House, Stepney-causeway, E.1.

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SHIPPING

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BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

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COMBINED SEA—RAIL—HOTEL TOURS.
Six or Seven weeks (15 or 22 days in Egypt) from £66 10s.
Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
†Rajputana	17,600	Cadle	Dec. 12	Dec. 12
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Rawalpindi	17,000	Parker	Dec. 19	Dec. 19
†Rajputana	17,600	Cadle	Dec. 26	Dec. 26
†Maloja	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Ranchi	16,700	Hendon	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Hendon	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
Ranchi	16,700	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana	17,600	Cadle	Feb. 20	Feb. 27
†Ranpura	17,600	Furlong	Feb. 27	Mar. 6

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Maloja	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Chitral	15,000	Rogers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Maloja	11,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling Southampton.

Nagova (cargo)	7,900	—	Dec. 19	—	
Bhutan (cargo)	9,000	Sorell	Dec. 31	—	
†Khiva	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 29	—	
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan.	2
Chyebassa	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 2	—	
Nawabshahi	17,000	Sinclair	Jan. 23	Jan.	30

Taking Passengers † for Malta. ‡ for Port Sudan.
: Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp
¶*MUNDRA	7,275	—	—	Dec. 9
‡†WARFIELD	4,050	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
‡†DUMRA	10,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 7	Jan. 10
‡†DUMANA	8,427	Jan. 28	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

*Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.
‡ Calls Cutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
‡MEKKARA	4,284	—	—	Dec. 13
‡MANORA	8,278	Dec. 16	Dec. 20	Dec. 23
‡MANORA	8,278	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
MORVADA	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24

‡ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons	Antwerp	Mid'shro	LONDON	M'seilles
MADURA	9,077	—	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MANANA	9,087	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA	9,086	Jan. 10	Jan. 20	Jan. 28	Feb. 4
MODASA	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro	Immingham.	LONDON
	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager: F. H. GROVESON.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1.
City Offices: 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Carr, Manager).
Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte-Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O., or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 123, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Nelson, Gedney, Dunlop, Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middleton) to Bombay and Karachi, Gorman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland) Ernest Hirt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE
to New Zealand and through to Australia
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

RUAHINE	11,000 tons	Southampton	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU	9,000	London	Dec. 26
MANGITAKA	11,000	Southampton	Jan. 16

and thereafter every 28 days.
† Cabin passengers only.
Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., Agents (J. H. Westray and Co., Ltd.), 124, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3 or Thomas Heath House, Agcy. (W. L. Jansen), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND
LTD. TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From : Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MONOWAI	—	Dec. 24
AORANGI	Jan. 7	—
MARAMA	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	—

† Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 0724); or for VANCOUVER service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	L'pool.
BARRABOOL	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
†BENDIGO	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

¶Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden.
Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London	Marseilles
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-st., S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Booking Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	—	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
OSCNTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
OTRANTO	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
ORFORD	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8

Tickets are interchangeable with P. and O. and other lines.
Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
†City of Hongkong	9,678	Dec. 11	Karachi and Bombay
City of Poona	7,485	Jan. 8	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,598	Jan. 10	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (b) Port Sudan. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

WINTER SUNSHINE TOURS
By s.s. City of London, 17,928 tons displacement.
From London, Jan. 31, 1931.
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17,335 miles. 18 Days in India, £130.
SOUTH AFRICA, 57 DAYS ROUND VOYAGE.
13,714 miles, 25 Days in South Africa, £62 16s.
Single tickets issued to all intermediate ports.
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GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. " Cent. 9223

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels)
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

POSTEAUX	Dec. 13 and Jan.	CHENONCEAUX
DE LAGE DE PERGA	Dec. 20 and Jan.	ANGKOR
CAP DIAMANT	Dec. 12 and Dec. 26	Av. R. GARROS
PIRÉE, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.		
LAMARTINE	Dec. 16 and Dec. 30	LAMARTINE
ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, HAIFA, BEYROUT.		
TREO. GAUTIER	Dec. 9 and Dec. 16	MARIETTE PACHA

Apply for passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street; or 2, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

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(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	London.	M'seilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	16,500	—	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
SUWA MARU	16,700	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
YOSHINO MARU	17,000	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
	17,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 25

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

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No Booking Fees. Free service of numerous overseas branches. Sailing and Fares Lists from
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Berkeley-street, London, W.1, and 300 Offices.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS
UNITED STATES
TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
6	BALTIC †, s	Liverpool	White Star
6	MINNEWASKA A	London	A.T.L.
9	MAURETANIA h	Southampton	Cunard
12	ANTONIA n, s	Southampton	Cunard
13	BRITANNIC (M.V.) c	Liverpool	White Star
13	CARINTHIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
13	CALEDONIA c	Glasgow	Anchor
13	FINNLAND h	Southampton	Red Star
16	OLYMPIC h	Southampton	White Star
16	ANDANIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
17	MANHATTAN h	Southampton	Cunard
18	DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
20	CARONIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
20	MAJESTIC h	Southampton	White Star
Jan.			
3	BALTIC †, s	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA A	London	A.T.L.
3	BELGENLAND h	Southampton	Cunard
7	TRANSYLVANIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
7	AQUITANIA h	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA n, s	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
10	PENNLAND h	Southampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA c	Liverpool	Cunard

† Also calls BOSTON. A Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. c Via Queenstown. / Via Moville. s Via Boulogne.

CANADA
TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
12	ANTONIA n, s	Southampton	Cunard
13	CARINTHIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
13	FINNLAND h	Southampton	Red Star
20	CHERBO c	Liverpool	White Star
Jan.			
3	CARONIA n	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA n, s	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
10	PENNLAND h	Southampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA c	Liverpool	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer	From	Line.
13	MONTCALM c	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
19	MELITA m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA c	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan.			
2	MONTCLARE l	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	DUCHESS OF YORK l	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

A Via Greenock. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. s Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. s Via Queenstown.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

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by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	From	19 DEC.
"AVELONA STAR"	LONDON	2 JAN.
"AVILA STAR"	and	16 JAN.
"ALDEBARAN STAR"	Dartmouth	30 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

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CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN
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"ARANDORA STAR,"
With perfect cuisine and Service.

DEC. 19, FOR 19 DAYS, to
CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON.
38 GNS. and UPWARDS.

JAN. 24-MARCH 11.
WINTER SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES.
Leave England's worst weather and come to enchanting lands of sunshine and romance. This 46 Days' Cruise will give you new reserves of health and happiness for the whole year.
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For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programmes apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-st. ("Phone Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Principal Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Large Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton Dec. 10
Hobson's Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton Jan. 7
Hobson's Bay	14,180 tons from Southampton Feb. 4

Fares from £36 to £52.
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NEW ZEALAND
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

*MATAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton 3 Jan., 1931
†TAINUI	11,020 tons	from Southampton 30 Jan.
*TAKAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton 27 Feb.
†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons	from Southampton 27 Mar.
†IONIC	12,554 tons	from Southampton 24 Apl.

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd Class only.
† Cabin and 3rd Class only.
Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND CHINA.

PATROCLUS	6 Dec.	HECTOR	31 Jan.
ANTENOR	3 Jan.	ANCHISES	14 Feb.

Special Winter Return Rates :—Port Said £48 ; Colombo £95 ; Hong Kong £115 10s.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

S.S. EURIPIDES	From Liverpool	6th DEC.
S.S. NESTOR	" Liverpool	3rd JAN.
S.S. ASCANIUS	" Liverpool	24th JAN.

BLUE FUNNEL or WHITE STAR LINE, Liverpool; London, 101, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; 1, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing London.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Yorkshire	13,500	Dec. 12	Dec. 20	—
†Warwickshire	11,000	Dec. 24	Jan. 1	—
Shropshire	13,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17	—
Oxfordshire	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31	—

* Cargo only.
BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIVERPOOL to
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

CHRYPTANIA	Jan. 3	†TUSCANIA	Feb. 10
*CASTALIA	Jan. 14	†CICASSIA	Feb. 27

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Calls Marseilles Jan. 16. " Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10, MARSEILLES, Feb. 16. Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.
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Via France, Spain, Portugal, and "Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 29
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DAKEO	11,484	—	Jan. 31
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 13	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Feb. 14

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE	Via	PERU
BERMUDA	France,	PANAMA CANAL
HAVANA	Spain.	

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORITA (calls Tocopilla)	9,296	Dec. 11
OROPESA (calls Jamaica)	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 12

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
43 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
LATEST "ATLANTIS" FEATURE.
9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
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PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.
LEAVING 22nd JANUARY, RETURNING in JUNE.
MEDITERRANEAN BOMBAY.
MONTH in BEAUTIFUL CEYLON.
MALAYA, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI.
A Month in Japan for the Cherry Blossom Season. Honolulu, Canadian Rockies, Niagara, Quebec, &c.
Ladies and gentlemen who would like to visit these Beauty Spots of the world at very moderate cost should write to Mr. Edward Gray, F.R.G.S., Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
Ceylon only (ten weeks) if desired.
Small inclusive cost.

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NORTH AFRICAN MOTOR TOURS
To the "Land of Infinite Diversity," where Fashion now winters.
The verdure and flowers of the Tell. The grandeur of mountainous Kabylia. The mysteries of the rugged Aurès. The sands and palms of the true Sahara. Delicious El Oued in the high Oases. Bathurst and its Equador-bound Caravans. El Golea, where roses bloom always. Ghardaia and the cities of the M'zab, the "Desert within the Desert." The hanging gardens of Biskra. Wargla, and the 100,000 palms. The palaces and fountains of Fez. Red Marrakesh (Morocco City).

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Also
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(FRENCH LINE),
20, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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THIS WINTER
THE ISLES OF GLORIOUS SUNSHINE
by the
ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY
from Dover to
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WINTER VOYAGES TO WEST INDIES & SPANISH MAIN,
10,600 miles, six weeks, 19 calls, from £70.
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Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Buses and Tubes.
HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER.
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RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
In comfort, satisfactory service, and food this hotel is unequalled.
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Prices have again been revised and reduced for the winter.
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LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.
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No noise though Central.
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Open to Non-residents.
Accommodation 120 guests. Special terms for winter residence.
Winter garden. Palm court. Louis Seize drawing room and lounge. Tudor smoke and billiard rooms. Special Dinner Dances. Wedding Receptions and At Homes a specialty. Single rooms from 4 guineas. Double from 7½ guineas. Bed and Breakfast from 9/6. Telephone, Park 9901.

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AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS; all gas fires; full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

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at either of these high-class RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
THE MEURICE,
36, 37, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
THE COMMODORE,
PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
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LEINSTER-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
All within few minutes of Piccadilly, close to Tube, Met., and bus. Equipped with every modern convenience. Moderate daily, weekly, or longer terms on request, along with JOYOUS EIGHT-DAY GALA CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME. Padd. 6414.

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PENSION 4½ GUINEAS.

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A Luxuriously Comfortable Warm Winter Home in large mansion situated amidst lovely country surroundings. Excellent food; courteous service; exclusive environment; central heating throughout; gas fires all bed rooms; spacious lounges; bridge, congenial circle; five minutes station, golf; frequent trains West End. City; car meets intending guests. Croy. 2689.

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FURNISHED Service Suites, newly decorated. Inclusive terms. Constant hot water; good cooking. Kelvin 9610.

FURNISHED SERVICE BED ROOMS for ladies or gentlemen; single from 35s., double 45s.; now vacant. All rooms fitted hot and cold water; meals as required. —Bedford Lodge Chambers, 7, Bedford-mews, Halkin-street, Hyde Park-corner. Sloane 9131.

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GUEST HOUSE from 35s., newly decorated rooms, gas fires; excellent food; two minutes Swiss Cottage.

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HAMPSTEAD.—SITTING ROOM and BED ROOMS; good cooking, attendance; HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.—52, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6. Maida Vale 4218.

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SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
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A RARE MINUTE QUEEN'S ROAD and PARK.
JUST OPENING at 36, Queensborough Terrace, attractive Newly Furnished Chambers, fitted concealed basins, divans, writing table and lamps, Connaught wardrobes, baths and 'phones all floors; modern furniture; breakfast, baths, light, from 45s. Park 8134.

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Beautifully appointed house facing Gardens; running hot and cold water in bed rooms; excellent cuisine. From 2gns. weekly, full board.

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UNFURNISHED, newly decorated BED SITTING Rooms; running hot and cold water; meals optional. Secretary, 19, Inverness-terrace, W.2. Park 5298.

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W.C.1.—BED and BREAKFAST, dinner and tea optional; 3s. per day, from 20s. weekly; gas fires; liberal table; gentlemen only.—23, Torrington-square.

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AN INDIAN GENTLEMAN of a respectable family wants to STAY with respectable private ENGLISH FAMILY; outside London preferred. Telephone, electric lights.—Write Box 01871, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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DEVON.—HAPPY HOMELIKE CHRISTMAS. Children welcomed. Every comfort. Central heating Well recommended. Moderate terms.—Haisdown House, Exmouth.

DEVON, Seaside.—Gentleman guest received by gentlefolk; every comfort; reasonable terms; car.—Write Box W.602, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE.—Ideal SERVICE SUITES, facing sea, lawns; full board and attendance; menu submitted daily for approval. Vacancies now; also for Christmas. Moderate inclusive terms.—4, Lansdowne-terrace.

EASTBOURNE.—The IMPERIAL; hot and cold water; gas and electric fires every bed room; bus for use of visitors free of charge. Christmas programme.

HOME OFFERED (gentleman by gentlefolk), Devon, season, vacation; every comfort; reasonable. Write Box W.602, The Times, E.C.4.

ISLE of WIGHT.—PAYING GUESTS welcomed for Christmas (2gns. week).—Mrs. Kingsley, The Old Rectory, Niton, Ventnor.

OXFORD.—Lady receives in private house STUDENTS or GUESTS. Comfortable home, good position.—Mrs. C., 181, Woodstock-road.

TEIGNMOUTH.—St. Helens, Hermosa-road.—BOARD RESIDENCE or APARTMENTS; highly recommended; comfortable. Special winter terms.

TORQUAY, THE SANDRINGHAM

Central. Restful. Cosy for winter. Separate tables. Jovial Christmas at moderate inclusive terms.

VENTNOR.—BELMONT, overlooking sea. Excellent cuisine, bed rooms (hot and cold), gas fires; cosy reception rooms; garages. Winter from 2½gns. Christmas 3½gns.

NURSING HOMES AND HOSPITALS

HOME of HAPPINESS and CARE OFFERED to INFANT or TODDLER by trained nurse with one other child at "Molben," Henslowe-road, E. Dulwich.

NURSERY HOME has VACANCY from two weeks; large garden; trained nurses. Established 11 years. Moderate inclusive fee.—281, Church-road, Upper Norwood.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the residences, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts—Town, country, seaside—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Invalids, &c.) post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—30 PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases.—Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. Telephone, Archway 2211.

VACANCY for MENTALLY DEFICIENT PATIENT in large country private house in Yorkshire. References from well-known doctors and former patients and their guardians.—Write Box J.1844, The Times, E.C.4.

WALDEN HOUSE, BRONDESBURY, N.W.6. Registered Nursing Home for MATERNITY, MEDICAL, and CHRONIC PATIENTS.—Principal, Mrs. Lovett-Turner, S.R.N. 'Phone, Willesden 1147.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 *lines* 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

BEDFORD-SQUARE, W.C.1.

A PART OF ONE of these exceptionally fine HOUSES to be LET as offices; suit SOCIETY or PROFESSIONAL firm.—Write Box T.38, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE.
LARGE DOUBLE SHOP, 23-25, LOTHIAN-ROAD, EDINBURGH.
It is situated about 200 yards from Princes-street in Lothian-road, one of the principal tram and bus routes in the City of Edinburgh, which has been immensely improved recently by the street widening at the Princes-street end.
The floor area of the shop is approximately 4,788 square feet. Accommodation, therefore, is exceptionally large, and the shop is suited for a very large variety of purposes. The shop frontage to Lothian-road is about 32ft., while the depth of the shop is about 90ft.
The feu duty is £24, and is allocated by the Superior. The property has been let temporarily to the Caley Midget Golf Company, Limited, at a rental at the rate of £1,040 per annum. Occupation, however, can be given to the purchaser on 1st May next, or earlier by arrangement. The price expected is £14,000.
For further particulars and cards to view apply to Messrs. FRASER, BROOKS and Co., S.S.C., 45, Frederick-street, EDINBURGH. 'Phone 24571.)

WIGMORE-STREET.—Vacant now, excellent BUSINESS and RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, resident housekeeper.—Write Box 8261, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 *lines* 6s. (*minimum*); *Trade* 3 *lines* 9s. (*minimum*)

PIANOFORTES

BECHSTEIN BOUDOIR GRAND, new 1923, £150; perfect condition; seen by appointment.—10, Templars-avenue, Golders Green. Speedwell 2946.

BLUTHNER PLAYER-PIANO, as new; cost £315; accept £150; view by appointment. Absolute bargain.—Write Box 08059, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BLUTHNER MINIATURE GRAND, in rosewood, No. 101117, 5ft. 8in.; splendid condition; 150gns.—G. West, 12, Berkeley-road, Suffolk-road, Barnes, London

WEARING APPAREL

GOOD CLOTHES cost less when partly paid for by your discarded clothes. We pay good prices for ladies' and gentlemen's clothes, including furs, lingerie, hunting kit, and uniforms. Patronized for 41 years by good families. All correspondence under plain envelope. Send parcels and we will make offer and refund carriage by return. Bankers, Lloyds.—Child, 32, Hill-street, Birmingham.

LADY has BLACK PERSIAN LAMB COAT, trimmed large mink collar and deep cuffs mink; bought last year in Paris for £150. Great bargain. Cash wanted.—Write Box J.1833, The Times, E.C.4.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

TYPEWRITERS, Duplicators, Adders, Calculators, Office Furniture, Bought, Sold, Hired, Repaired.—Taylor's, 74, Chancery-lane, W.C. Holborn 3795.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 *lines* 7s. 6d. (*minimum*)

ESSEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL, BRAINTREE.
REQUIRED to commence in January next, a full-time ASSISTANT MISTRESS. Principal Subject ART. State subsidiary subjects offered in order of preference. The School is for boys and girls and there are at present 266 pupils.
Salary—Burnham Scale for Essex.
Applications, together with copies of recent testimonials, to reach the Headmaster not later than December 8th.

ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM, EDINBURGH.
NATURAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT.
The Scottish Education Department are prepared to nominate CANDIDATES for the POST of ASSISTANT in the Natural History Department of the Royal Scottish Museum. The normal salary on commencement is £250, rising, if service is approved, by annual increments of £20 to £450 and thence under certain conditions by annual increments of £25 to £700. A cost of living bonus on the scale applicable to the Civil Service is also payable; at present it amounts at the minimum of the scale to £103. The post is a Civil Service one and is pensionable.
Candidates should have special qualifications in zoological subjects and must be able to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they have received such systematic training in education, research and work in Commissioners' opinion fits them for the post. The normal age limits are 26 to 30, but in special circumstances candidates under 26 or over 30 may be accepted. Further information regarding the nature and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Director of the Museum.
Applications for nomination, stating age and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be made in writing to the Director before 15th January next. Nominated candidates, after passing a written examination if necessary, will be interviewed by a Selection Board.

SHROPSHIRE ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, OSWESTRY.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON on the Visiting Staff of the above-mentioned Hospital. Salary £450 per annum. Duties commence on and from 1st January, 1931, and the successful candidate is eligible for annual re-election. Applications, together with copies of three recent testimonials, and stating experience in Orthopaedic Surgery, should be sent to the undersigned by December 10th.
JOHN C. MENZIES,
Secretary-Superintendent.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 *lines* 4s. 6d. (*minimum*); *Employment Agencies and Schools*, 4 *lines* 10s. (*minimum*)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

ASBESTOS.—Expert spinner to take full charge of asbestos department for works in the North of England; only those having a thorough knowledge of all preparation processes need apply; first-class references essential; state age, experience, and salary required.—Write Box J.1834, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT Accountant-Cashier, qualified or unqualified; knowledge of secretarial work and machine-accounting an advantage; opportunity of experience for young man.—Write BM/ELEN, London, W.C.1.

LARGE cotton spinning and manufacturing firm requires London Representative with technical experience and a good connexion among home trade and Colonial houses; age, experience, and salary required.—Write Box T.42, The Times, E.C.4.

MIDLAND Paint, Varnish, and Cellulose Lacquer Manufacturers require keen Representative, London area; connexion essential.—Write Box J.1842, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED by well-known firm of West End Estate Agents, capable Negotiator with thorough experience in the handling and development of important building sites; only those with West End experience and first-class connexion need apply; good terms to right man.—Write Box J.1836, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY-ACCOUNTANT for newspaper, printing and box-making firm; must be fully qualified in both professions; age 35-40.—Apply Chairman, Tilkeson and Son, Ltd., Mealhouse-lane, Bolton.

STAFF Wanted.—Men of integrity, determination, and undoubted capacity for hard work will be considered by us for positions on our Staff. We are sponsored by a Company with assets of over £1,000,000. Previous experience is not so necessary as appearance, character, and ability to work hard and study; we train the information and training we give. More men are required immediately in the Greater London Area, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Bournemouth, Brighton, and the Home Counties—covering Uxbridge, Beaconsfield, Maidenhead, Slough, Windsor, Ascot, Guildford, Woking, Chertsey, Weybridge, Walton, Hampton, Kingston, Watford, Barnet, Enfield, Chingford, Woodford, Southend, and adjoining districts. A presentation of the Air-Way is being made, and the proposition fully explained on Monday, 8th inst., at Secretarial Training Institute, on Thursday, the 11th December, at 10.30 a.m. You are cordially invited to attend at 10.15 a.m. Air-Way, Ltd., 15-19, Cavendish-place, London, W. Also a similar presentation is being made and the proposition explained on Monday next, the 8th instant, at Station-chambers (first floor), Edgware, when you are invited to attend at 10.15 a.m.

WORKS Manager required for works employing about 400 men; must be good organizer with modern ideas, and see work started at 7.30 a.m.; knowledge of crane work desirable; state age, experience, particulars experience, age, and salary required.—Write Box T.1, The Times, E.C.4.

ARE you seeking a position abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c., or at home? Clerks, Accountants, Engineers, Mining, Railwaymen, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of good openings.—Peter Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 14), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1908.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ESTABLISHED successful gown shop in South Coast town require an attractive young girl as Apprentice for showroom. Applicant must have had good education, daughter of gentlefolk preferred. A substantial premium will be required.—Write Box W.560, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

EXPERT Shorthand-Typist required in busy advertising agency; hours 9-6; speed and accuracy essential. —Write Box R.1964, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Wife-time Woman Secretary, Woolwich Invalid Children's Aid Association; experience in similar work essential.—Write for application form 8, Thomas-street, Woolwich, S.E.18.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 *lines* 3s. (*minimum*) ; *Employment Agencies and Schools*, 4 *lines* 10s. (*minimum*)

ADVERTISER, first-class valuable cotton connexions abroad, desires post of trust.—Write Box 07084, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BUENOS Aires Exhibition.—Britisher returning Argentine 20th December, expert salesman, demonstrator; fluent Spanish; London references.—Offers Jackson, 29, Chichele-road, Cricklewood, N.W.2.

CLERKS or Office Boys, 14-19 years old, sons and daughters of ex-Service men.—Apply Hon. Secretary, Juvenile Employment Department (British Legion), 9, Upper Belgrave-street, S.W.1.

FOREIGN Service.—Gentleman seeks position of responsibility with established Company in Brazil, Argentina, or Uruguay. Sound business experience in South America; thorough knowledge of Portuguese and Spanish.—Offers, Box 1716, 112, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2.

F.C.I.S. Secretary-Accountant-Manager, with personality, initiative, general commercial experience, organizing ability, well recommended, seeks position, home or abroad.—Write Box R.1961, The Times, E.C.4.

NEW York.—Ex-officer, 32, graduate of Cambridge and Birmingham Universities, now a medical student, will be in New York December 25th to January 5th, desires to make expenses and will be glad to carry out business commissions of any kind.—Write Box W.541, The Times, E.C.4.

OWING to closing of Paper Mill near London, expert workers available.—Finishing, Guillotining, Tying, Packing, &c., &c.—Particulars apply W. Smithers, M.P., Knockholt, Kent.

PLANTER, married, 10 years in Malaya as assistant and acting manager on rubber estate, unemployed through slump conditions, will accept any suitable billet; excellent references.—Write Box 07055, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PUBLIC School Man, 25 years, seven years textile export, fluent Swedish, seeks good position.—Write Box 08049, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SALES Manager; represented one of the leading British manufacturers; London sales manager for large Continental manufacturers, thoroughly understands marketing of electrical equipment; energy, ability, personality, and highest references; age 39 years; seeking new engagement.—Write Box 08017, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG German Engineer, studied at the Technical University of Hannover the construction of machines and aeroplanes, aerostatics, with first-class certificates and best references, wants a first position in England.—Offers, Wolfram Zours, Rinteln a/Weser, Germany.

YOUNG Man, public school, four years experience colonies, good references, seeks position abroad; go anywhere.—Write Box J.1846, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 3-4, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (telephone, Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion and the name of this paper.

HEAD Buyer of well-known Radio Firm requires engagement; conversant with modern methods of production, stores, &c.; age 36; excellent references; now disengaged. 12409.

EXPERIENCED Bookkeeper, storekeeper and general clerical work, adaptable and willing to go anywhere, home or abroad, seeks situation where loyalty and steady application to duty would be appreciated. 12403.

EX-AIR Force, age 27, to represent electrical or motor company or position of trust; willing go anywhere; disengaged; fidelity bond; good address, personality, and capable organization. 12425.

EX-OFFICER, formerly Iron and Steel Merchant and Steel Works Agent, seeks immediate engagement, preferably agent or travelling representative by firm (manufacturers or merchants) associated with engineering, building or allied trades; is able business man holding excellent testimonials; age 49; do anything anywhere. 12516.

EX-OFFICER, old Harrovian, age 42, much travelled, desires post Secretary-Companion or any position of trust; many years commercial experience; organizing ability and management of staff, office and domestic; excellent cook; sporting and literary tastes; adaptable; willing travel. Dis. 350.

RETIRED Regular Officer, cavalry, with great experience of horse management and schooling hunters, desires employment for coming hunting season. 10632.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Professional Gentleman recommends his very efficient Lady Secretary for situation; shorthand, typing, and good references.—Write D.486, Willings, 88, Strand, W.C.2.

HONOURS Graduate (lady, 21). French, Spanish, wide literary and linguistic knowledge, desires post; preferably publishing trade.—Write Box W.618, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE Secretary (lady), long experience, desires position; part or whole time; highest references.—Write Box W.623, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY-SHORTHAND-TYPIST, experienced, fluent German, French, English, and Dutch, seeks post.—Write Box C.386, The Times, E.C.4.

MISS Kerr-Sander, 175, Piccadilly

Law Report, Dec. 5

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Romer—dismissed an appeal by the suppliants from the decision of Mr. Justice Branson who had given judgment for the Crown on a petition of right by which the National Pari-Mutuel Association, Limited, of Green-street, Leicester-square, W.C., sought the repayment of £906 betting tax, which, it was alleged, they had paid to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under a mistake of fact. The money was paid voluntarily, but a decision of the House of Lords in another case showed that there was no liability to pay it. The Crown pleaded that the money was paid under a mistake of law and was not recoverable. (NATIONAL PARI-MUTUEL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED v. THE KING.)

The Vice-Governor of the Banco de Portugal gave evidence yesterday in the action before Mr. Justice Wright in which the bank claims over £1,000,000 as damages for alleged breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence from Waterlow and Son, Limited, the printers, in respect of the issue of certain Portuguese banknotes. The defendants deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, it was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence. (BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED.)

Mr. Justice Bennett refused to grant Mr. Robert Moffat Ford an *ex parte* injunction to restrain the Postmaster-General from paying to the British Broadcasting Corporation £17,500 a year for the purpose of grand opera, and, in particular, £5,000 on account, but he gave the plaintiff leave to serve the Postmaster-General with short notice of motion for Tuesday next. (FORD v. THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.)

COURT OF APPEAL

TOTALISATOR BETS: CLAIM TO RECOVER TAX PAID

NATIONAL PARI-MUTUEL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, v. THE KING

(*Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE GREER, *and* LORD JUSTICE ROMER)

The COURT dismissed this appeal by the suppliants from the judgment of Mr. Justice Branson in favour of the Crown on a petition of right brought by the National Pari-Mutuel Association, Limited, of Green-street, Leicester-square, W.C. The suppliants claimed the repayment of £906 betting tax and £20 paid for betting certificates which, it was alleged, they had paid to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise between 1926 and 1928 under a mistake of fact.

The Crown, in answer, pleaded that the payments were made voluntarily and with full knowledge of all material facts so as to disentitle the suppliant company to the relief sought.

The case was reported in *The Times* of July 25 and 46 *The Times* L.R., 594.

The proceedings had arisen in consequence of the decision of the House of Lords in Attorney-General v. Luncheon and Sports Club, Limited, in March, 1929 (45 *The Times* L.R., 294; [1929] A.C., 400). There a company conducted a club to provide its members with facilities for the use of a totalisator for gambling on horse races, and the House of Lords held that there was no liability to pay betting tax.

The appellant company conducted a business which was precisely similar to that of the Luncheon and Sports Club, Limited.

In the present case the club conducted by the suppliant company organized two pools on every race, a "win" pool and a "place" pool. The only people who were entitled to participate in the pools were members of the club, who were allotted credits to the limits of which they could bet. Ten per cent. of the total pool was deducted as remuneration for the company and the remaining 90 per cent., less betting-tax, was distributed among those members who had named winning or placed horses. The company themselves had no interest in the result of any race. They were not parties to any bet. All they did was to collect the members' money and to distribute it after certain deductions had been made.

Mr. Justice Branson held that the suppliant company's mistake with regard to their liability to pay betting-tax was a mistake of law and not of fact, and that, therefore, they could not recover.

The suppliant company appealed.

Mr. Harold Simmons appeared for the appellants; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. W. Bowstead for the Crown.

Mr. SIMMONS said that he did not admit that the Pari-Mutuel Association were "a bookmaker." Some such admission was made in Attorney-General v. Luncheon and Sports Club, Limited (*supra*). In that case it was decided that bets were not made except by individual members of the club, and there the Crown's claim failed. In the present case it was conceded that the money was not payable, and the question was whether it was paid under a mistake of fact or of law. If under a mistake of fact, the appellants could recover. The Crown had returned £10 of the £20 duty paid, but he could not understand why. The law was that to be taxed the bet must be with a bookmaker, and clearly a bet with a totalisator was not a bet with a bookmaker. There was no gaming or wagering of the members with the appellant association. The association merely provided the backer with a machine and a clerk and the association received 10 per cent. for services. The success or failure of a horse did not enter into the matter. Counsel submitted that the Judge was wrong in holding that the mistake was one of law.

Counsel for the Crown were not called on to argue.

JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, in giving judgment, said that prosperity was being restored to a depressed country by the invention of the totalisator. The question was what was the mistake which the appellants had made in this case. They knew all the facts, their own rules, and what they were doing with the totalisator. They had considered the Finance Act, 1926, and they had come to the conclusion that they were liable to pay the betting tax. After they had paid it, the House of Lords in Attorney-General v. Luncheon and Sports Club, Limited (*supra*), where the facts were similar, decided that a company which conducted a club to provide their own members with facilities for the use of a totalisator for gambling on horse-races were not liable to pay betting tax. Mr. Justice Branson held that the mistake was one of law, and that the company could not recover. That decision was right, and the appeal must be dismissed, with costs.

LORD JUSTICE GREER and LORD JUSTICE ROMER concurred.

Solicitors.—Mr. J. J. Hands; the Solicitor for Customs and Excise.

LAW NOTICES, DEC. 6

Chancery and King's Bench Divisions

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Applications.

CHAMBERS JUDGE (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

IN CHAMBERS.—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11.30:—Ex parte Applications.

MASTER sitting.—Baker.

TAXING MASTER.—Greenwood.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Baker (on Appeal Court I.); Jolly (on Eve. J.); Blaker (on Maugham, J.); Ritchie (on Bennett, J.); Andrews (on Clauson, J.); Hicks Beach (on Luxmoore, J.); More (on Farwell, J.).

PROTECTION FOR ASSIZE JUDGE

A startling incident of 25 years ago in the Crown Court at Leeds, when a man sentenced for the theft of a large quantity of tobacco threw a bottle at the Recorder, the late Sir Edward Tindal Atkinson, who narrowly escaped serious injury, was recalled in the same Court on Thursday at the Assizes. The same man, PATRICK MURPHY, 45, stood in the same dock to receive a sentence of three years' penal servitude, followed by seven years' preventive detention as an habitual criminal. He was strongly guarded, four warders standing by his side. It was Murphy's act in throwing the bottle at Sir Edward Tindal Atkinson that led to the Home Office order, now rigorously carried out, for all prisoners to be searched before being placed in the dock.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF QUARTER SESSIONS

EX PARTE JUSTICES OF THE ISLE OF ELY

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE AVORY, MR. JUSTICE SWIFT, *and* MR. JUSTICE ACTON)

The COURT granted a rule *nisi* at the instance of the Justices of the Isle of Ely, calling on Mr. William Judge to show cause why a writ of attachment should not issue against him for his alleged contempt in refusing to obey a subpœna duly issued and served on him to attend as a witness at the Quarter Sessions of the Isle of Ely. The rule was made returnable peremptorily on December 16.

Mr. S. R. C. BOSANQUET, K.C. (with him Mr. LINTON THORP), in applying for the rule, said that a Miss Marjorie Saunders having duly lodged an appeal to Quarter Sessions from a refusal by justices to make an affiliation order against a Mr. Arthur Monkton, a subpœna was duly issued by the Clerk of the Peace requiring the attendance of Mr. Judge to give evidence in the appeal. The subpœna was duly served.

Mr. Judge, who resided at Whaplode, about 35 miles from Ely, was tendered 10s. as conduct money. He refused to take it, saying: "No, if I take it I shall have to go." He was told that whether he accepted the conduct money or not he was bound to obey the order of the Court and attend the sessions, and he again refused, saying: "I know nothing about it. I am not going to have anything to do with it. I shall not be there."

On October 8, 1930, Mr. Judge failed to attend on his subpœna, and the appeal of Miss Marjorie Saunders was dismissed on the ground that there was no corroboration of her complaint. It was alleged that the evidence to be given by Mr. Judge would have supplied the necessary corroboration. The justices then passed the following resolution:—

That the Clerk of the Peace do take such steps as are necessary to bring the contumacious witness, William Judge, to account for his contempt in disobeying the said subpœna.

Quarter Sessions, said counsel, being a Court of record, had power to commit for a contempt committed in face of the Court. For a contempt not so committed the only power to punish lay in the King's Bench Division. He thought, however, to draw attention to R. v. Brownall (1 A. and E., 598; also reported under the name of R. v. Room, 3 N. and M., 725), in which that Court said that it did not punish for contempts of any Court other than that Court. The Judges who decided that case seemed to think that it would be desirable to do so, if they had the power.

In the first edition of Short and Mellor's "Crown Office Practice" it was stated *simpliciter* that "The Court of King's Bench cannot attach for contempt of an inferior Court." But in the second edition a footnote was added; "*Sed quære* since Rex v. Davies (22 *The Times* L.R., 97; [1906] 1 K.B., 32). In that case the Court held that they had power to commit for contempt of an inferior Court, and he submitted that R. v. Brownell (*supra*) could no longer be treated as law. The Court had laid it down that it had two duties in respect of inferior Courts: (1) To correct misfeasances of inferior Courts; (2) to prevent any interference with the due course of justice.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—There is clearly a serious question for argument, and we think you should take a rule.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Withers and Co., for Messrs. Metcalfe, Copeman, and Pettefar, Wisbech.

CHANCERY DIVISION

DISPUTE ABOUT GRAND OPERA SUBSIDY

FORD v. THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

This was an *ex parte* application by Mr. Robert Moffat Ford, of East Lodge, Parkrow, Albert-gate, London, who described himself as a private citizen, against the Postmaster-General for an injunction to restrain the Postmaster-General from paying to the British Broadcasting Corporation £17,500 a year for the purpose of grand opera, and in particular £5,000 on account, which, it was said, he proposed to pay forthwith for that purpose.

Mr. Ford read an affidavit made by himself in which he claimed that the Postmaster-General had no power to deal with the £5,000 in that way.

HIS LORDSHIP.—How do you know that he intends to do so?

Mr. Ford.—I have seen it in Hansard. The B.B.C. were his agents for the broadcasting of grand opera.

Continuing to read his affidavit, the plaintiff referred to various statutes, such as the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, 1904 and 1925, and said that the Postmaster-General had stated that the sum would be paid out of moneys which he received for the sale of wireless receiving licences; that was, out of public moneys entrusted to him by Parliament for quite different purposes.

Mr. Ford alleged that it was a penal offence under those statutes to listen over the wireless without a licence. The licence was a licence to listen, and not one for the machine. It allowed you to instal the machine and to listen with your own ears in your own house.

HIS LORDSHIP.—I have listened, but I have not had a licence.

Mr. Ford.—Then I am afraid that your Lordship is liable. (Laughter.)

HIS LORDSHIP.—Do you mean that I shall go to prison? (Laughter.)

Mr. Ford.—I do not know what would happen.

HIS LORDSHIP.—I should go, I suppose. (Laughter.) Do you mean to say that it is an offence for anyone to listen?

Mr. Ford.—Yes. The licence is to instal and work electrical apparatus for the purpose of receiving messages. One is liable, even if one listens to a loud-speaker in the street. I submit that it is unreasonable that the meaning of the word "message" should be extended to such an absurd degree as to cover performances of grand opera. The Postmaster-General should be restrained by injunction from parting with money collected by taxation.

HIS LORDSHIP.—I will not grant you an *ex parte* injunction, but I will give you leave to serve the Postmaster-General with notice of motion for next Tuesday, if you can do so to-day.

Solicitor.—Mr. John J. McIntyre.

LITIGATION IN 1929

CIVIL STATISTICS

The figures of the total proceedings in the civil Courts for 1929 are set out below:

The number of appeals to the House of Lords during 1929 was 60, as compared with 73 in 1928. Appeals set down in the Court of Appeal of the Supreme Court of Judicature numbered 456, a decrease of 31 from 1928. The total appeals and special cases entered or filed in the High Court from inferior Courts was 320, a decrease of 64 from 1928. Of those cases, 150 came from county courts, as against 185 in the previous year.

The total proceedings begun in the three Divisions of the High Court showed an increase of 3.6 per cent. as compared with the preceding year—from 99,761 to 103,377. In the Chancery Division there was a slight decline of 1.2 per cent. to 6,401, though companies winding-up proceedings increased by over 19 per cent. to 622. In the King's Bench Division the steady decline of the last four years was arrested, the number of proceedings increasing by 4.2 per cent. to 92,150. In the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division there was a small decrease of 24 to 4,826.

The number of Matrimonial Petitions filed during 1929 was 4,134, a decrease from the preceding year of 84. The total number of decrees *nisi* for dissolution of marriage was 3,392, 1,418 being on husbands' petitions and 1,974 on wives' petitions. Matrimonial causes to the number of 1,376, of which 753 were Poor Persons' cases, were tried at the Assize towns, as compared with 1,639 during 1928.

The number of Poor Persons' matrimonial petitions filed at District Registries numbered 733, a decline of 38.

Matrimonial causes formed 94 per cent. of the total number of proceedings begun by Poor Persons, and Poor Persons were successful in 97 per cent. of the cases tried to which they were parties.

The number of proceedings begun in the county courts continues to increase, the total, 1,134,333, being 12,189 more than in 1928. Of the plaints entered 4.2 per cent. were for amounts over £20 as compared with 1.5 per cent. in 1913. Of the actions for trial 56 per cent. (674,635) were determined without hearing, or in the defendant's absence. Of the actions decided on hearing, 80 per cent. (36,831) were determined before a Judge (including 323 before a Judge and jury), and the remaining 20 per cent. before a Registrar.

The Rev. Francis Doherty, of Aghadowey, Londonderry, charged at the Ulster Winter Assizes at Belfast on Thursday with the manslaughter of Elizabeth Gibson, who was knocked down by a motor-car driven by Mr. Doherty, was found *Not Guilty*, and was discharged.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK

BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

The hearing was continued of the action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that, in 1922, they entered into certain contracts with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese banknotes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they should not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, in 1925, printed a quantity of 500 escudos [about £5] banknotes of the issue bearing a portrait of Vasco de Gama, the circumnavigator, from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, whose associates formed the Bank of Angola e Metropole in Portugal to enable the notes to be put into circulation. The bank allege that they were forced to withdraw the notes from circulation and honour all of them which were presented, thus suffering considerable loss.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

When his LORDSHIP took his seat, Mr. BEVAN referred to the evidence which was given last Wednesday about the institution of proceedings by the bank against Marang and his associates in the Dutch Courts.

Mr. Bevan said that his clients had communicated with the bank's solicitor in Holland, and he had arrived in London with a file of documents that included the records of the proceedings in the Dutch Courts. Those documents were now in Court and were at the disposal of Mr. Birkett.

Counsel added that the solicitors instructing him had been informed by the Banco de Portugal of the proceedings in Holland a very long time ago. There had, therefore, been no withholding of the information by the bank from their advisers, but, when the matter was considered for the purpose of discovery, it was thought that it was not relevant.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—It is difficult to see how, if there are claims in the Dutch Courts, they would not be relevant in the present case on the issue of damages.

Mr. BEVAN said that he would submit later that the question of what might, or might not, hereafter be recovered from third parties was irrelevant. He referred to Mayne on Damages (9th edit., pages 110-112).

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT said that, in any view, the question would have to be before the Court and, therefore, the matter was relevant from the point of view of discovery.

Mr. BEVAN said that, if his Lordship only had the documents before him for consideration, the whole position in Holland would not be disclosed. To get the true position the evidence of the documents would have to be supplemented by other evidence. He therefore asked for permission, without prejudice to his submission in law, to call that evidence.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Can we be assured that there are no further claims extant by the bank in Holland in connexion with this matter?

Mr. BEVAN.—I am told that there are no claims extant in any country except Holland.

It was arranged that the evidence of Dutch witnesses should be given next week, being interposed, if necessary, in the defendants' evidence.

THE VICE-GOVERNOR'S EVIDENCE

Senhor Joao da Motta Gomes, Vice-Governor of the Banco de Portugal, giving evidence, said that the Portuguese representatives of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons would have been able to obtain an interview with him at any time either in 1924 or 1925.

After the discovery of the unauthorized notes he concurred in the directors' decision to withdraw the whole issue of notes.

Mr. LE QUESNE.—What were your reasons for doing so?—The duplicate notes were the most like genuine notes of any false notes that I had ever seen.

Supposing that the bank had refused to honour 500 escudos notes, what would have been, probably, the consequences?—In a case of falsification like this, the forgers would have had free scope to launch their notes on the market.

What effect would such a step have had on the public?—Most disastrous economic consequences.

On December 12, 1925, said the witness, he saw that the marks on the packets of unauthorized notes were the same as those which had been on packets of authorized notes previously received by the bank from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, but he did not think that the firm of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons had printed the false notes. He thought that, perhaps, an employee of the firm might be responsible for their production. On the same day he, with the Governor, was arrested and kept in custody for five hours.

The witness said that the bank's claim in the liquidation of the Banco de Angola e Metropole was allowed to the extent of £1,000,000. Of that some £400,000 had been paid in Portuguese treasury bills. Of the balance he did not think that more than £75,000 would be forthcoming.

Mr. BIRKETT (cross-examining).—The decision of the directors of the bank to withdraw the issue of notes was, I suggest, so hasty that it was taken irregularly?—No.

Reference has been made by witnesses to the fear which the bank had that the Government might deprive it of its licence to issue notes?—That might be so if the bank broke its contracts.

Was the Government of Portugal heavily indebted to the bank?—Yes.

Would it have been convenient to the Government to have paid its debt?—That is a matter which affects the Government.

I suggest that there is no possible alternative to the Bank of Portugal, in buildings, capital, staff, or capacity, or anything of that kind?—No, there is not.

Dr. Mario Pinheiro Chagas, a barrister practising before the Portuguese Courts, said that the effect of the notice issued by the bank calling in the Vasco de Gama notes by a certain date was to render those notes no longer legal tender after that date. Thereafter, however, the bearer of such a note would have a right against the Bank of Portugal to be paid the amount of the note, if the note were presented at the head office, but the note would not be payable at sight and to bearer.

In his opinion, the Bank of Portugal might be compelled in law to pay on the Marang notes because Messrs. Waterlow and Sons had been the agents of the bank to print banknotes, and by the Portuguese Civil Code the bank was liable for defaults on the part of its agents.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Travers-Smith, Braithwaite and Co.; Messrs. Johnson, Jecks and Colclough.

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1830. Price 7d.

Mr. Pearson rose to submit a motion to the Court [of Common Council, at Guildhall] of which he had given notice, that it be referred to the Committee of City Lands to remove from the Monument the inscription round the base of the pedestal, which ascribed the burning of the city, in 1666, to the contrivance of the Roman Catholics. . . He had spared no pains in examining every document connected with the subject, and had come to the conclusion that there was no reason on earth to attribute [the Fire of London] to the designs of the Papists. . . . There were two reasons of accusing the Catholics of that crime; one was the evidence of Hubert, a Frenchman, and the other the testimony of the Dowager Countess of Clarendon, who had said that Dr. Clarke, a Papist, having become a director of the New River water-works, stopped the pipes on the very day that the fire occurred. He had, however, discovered from documents into which he had looked, that Dr. Clarke, who was a member of the Royal Society, was not made a director of the New River Company until three years after the fire took place. Hubert was a Frenchman and a Papist, who accused himself of being the person who began the fire. . . Lord Clarendon treated it as the raving of a distracted person. He, however, persisting in his statement, and complaining that justice was denied him, because he was not executed, was hanged in order to be got rid of. . . The master of the vessel in which he was brought to England swore he did not arrive until two days after the fire. . .

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

CLOSE OF R 101 INQUIRY

COMPETENCE OF THE OFFICERS

ANXIETY ABOUT RETURN JOURNEY

Sir John Simon, sitting yesterday at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster, with Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. T. Moore-Brabazon and Professor C. E. Inglis as assessors, concluded the inquiry into the loss of the airship R 101.

The Solicitor-General said there was one point which he thought that he ought to put to Squadron-Leader Booth. He wanted to know whether in Mr. Booth's opinion there was sufficient opportunity for the training of the officers and crew of R 101 so that they would be able to meet an emergency if it arose in the flying of this ship.

Squadron-Leader Booth, after a few moments' reflection, said: I think that the training period had undoubtedly been cut short in the same way as the trials of the ship had been curtailed from the original programme, but the ability to meet an emergency in an airship is really not so much dependent on the airship in which you are flying as on your previous experience in airships of more or less the same type. The men who have to meet this emergency are not the crew generally, but the captain and officers of the watch and the men on the elevators. Major Scott, who was actually in charge of the flight, was the most experienced airship pilot in the country. His experience dated back to 1917, when he commanded the first British rigid airship R 9. Flight-Lieutenant Irwin's experience I detailed yesterday. The chief coxswain, Hunt, I think is admitted to have been the most experienced airship coxswain in the country, although of course he was not at the time on the elevators. The two other coxswains had had considerable airship training and experience.

Replying to further questions Squadron-Leader Booth said there were three assistant coxswains on board. Two were for watch-keeping and the third was carried for special duties and for mooring-tower routine when the ship arrived in Egypt.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—There was some cutting down of the number of the crew on board—I am not suggesting it was not quite proper—was there not, in view of the importance of not carrying unnecessary weight?

Squadron-Leader Booth.—Yes.

Was there any cutting down of the normal number of assistant coxswains?—No.

INSTRUCTION IN STEERING

Answering the Solicitor-General, Squadron-Leader Booth said no training on the ground could be given in the handling of airships, but a dummy wheel was rigged up at Cardington because it was anticipated that untrained men would have difficulty in steering. In actual experience in R 100 he found that men picked up steering very quickly. He had one young man of 22 in R 100, and the first time that man was in the air he could be allowed to steer without supervision in calm conditions. Airships were easier to steer than sea ships.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—When you speak of steering are you referring to the elevator movement or the rudder movement?

Squadron-Leader Booth.—I am speaking of the rudder movement. The crew are generally trained first on the rudder.

That I imagine is the easier thing to pick up?—It is not so important.

In considering this disaster it is the elevator movement more than the rudder movement that is important?—Yes, and for that reason only the assistant coxswains are put on the elevator wheel.

SIR JOHN SIMON drew attention to the statement made on Thursday by Dr. Eckener that a coxswain when he first came on watch would have to "feel his way into the static condition of the ship." He asked whether it was Mr. Booth's view that when there was a change of watch and a new man took over the elevator wheel it was for a short time a matter of difficulty for him to realize the conditions he had to deal with.

Squadron-Leader Booth.—Yes, I think that on the change of watch the ship generally speaking does not keep such accurate height as when a man has had time to accustom himself to the condition of the ship.

Would you agree that that element of uncertainty is increased if the weather is bumpy and the ship had some head heaviness as well as general heaviness?—Yes, I think especially as regards the bumpy conditions the effect would be more pronounced.

Squadron-Leader Booth said he could not be quite certain whether in R 101 the height coxswains were changed at the same time that the officers of the watch were changed. In R 100 the officers of the watch did not change at 2 a.m. They kept the ordinary sea watch from midnight to 4 a.m.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Assuming the same navigating officer remained on duty, what would you expect to be the practice? Assuming there was no crisis known at that moment would the one coxswain simply repeat to the other the general orders to keep the ship to a certain height, or whatever they might be, or do you think the navigating officer would intervene as it were?

Squadron-Leader Booth. No. I think the height coxswain going off duty would tell the height coxswain coming on duty the height the ship was flying, the general condition of trim, and might say the ship was flying normally two degrees up by the bow and he found it took three degrees of helm to keep that. He should stand by with the man who is taking over, for two or three minutes to see that the man had got the correct feel of the ship.

BROKEN CONTROL CABLE

Mr. W. E. Woodward, a lecturer at Cambridge University and a member of the Iron and Steel Institute, was called to state the result of experiments he had made at the request of the Court with the broken control cable found in the wreckage of R 101. He described a number of tests which he made with the broken cable and with new cable from Cardington, and said the conclusion he reached was definitely that the break in the cable occurred after and not before the accident.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—You have reached the clear conclusion that the breaking and charring of the cable should be regarded as due to something after the conflagration and could not therefore be the cause of the disaster?

Mr. Woodward.—It certainly could not have been the cause. It might have happened during the conflagration or after the conflagration; certainly not before the conflagration took place.

Major Cooper, inspector of air accidents, was asked by SIR JOHN SIMON if he would like to say anything about Mr. Woodward's evidence, and replied:—We are in complete agreement on all points.

Mr. H. J. Leach, one of the engineers on R 101, who said at an earlier sitting that he thought the duration of the first dive was 45sec., was recalled, and said he had now come to the conclusion that it was between 15sec. and 20sec. He had arrived at that estimate by memorizing the period and having it tested by a stop watch.

Mr. Disley, electrician on R 101, was also recalled, and said that there were two electric generators. Just before the crash he cut off one and, in his opinion, the bumping of the fore part of the ship on the ground would immediately cut off the other. If that happened there would then be no electric current in the ship.

Squadron-Leader Nixon, officer-in-charge of organization at Cardington, was questioned about a document which was handed to the Court showing the estimated fuel requirements on the England-India route and back for each month of the year under average bad conditions.

SIR JOHN SIMON said it seemed to him after reading the document that the general conclusion of the flying staff was that it would be much more difficult to come back from India than to go there.

Squadron-Leader Nixon said that was the case.

A TALK WITH MR. COLMORE

SIR JOHN SIMON.—We realize what a capable, experienced officer Wing-Commander Colmore was. Did you have any conversation with him shortly before the ship started for India on the subject of the return journey?—Yes.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—What was it he said to you?

Speaking very slowly and under the stress of great emotion, Squadron-Leader Nixon replied:—May I say in the first instance that this document was got out at the instigation of Wing-Commander Colmore? As a matter of fact he carried this document about with him in his bag, and he was always referring to it. When discussing the flight with Wing-Commander Colmore he referred to the possibility of not having favourable conditions for the return journey, and he told me that Scott would have to satisfy him that the conditions were favourable before he would sanction the ship leaving Karachi. He said that he would run no risk whatever, and that it did not matter even if the Secretary of State brought pressure to bear upon him. If he was not satisfied he would not approve of the ship leaving. He therefore asked that arrangements should be made if necessary for the Secretary of State to return by either Service aeroplane or by Imperial Airways machine. He was very determined, knowing adverse conditions might be met on the Baghdad-Karachi section, that no persuasion whatever would make him leave until he was perfectly satisfied.

Replying to other questions on this subject, Squadron-Leader Nixon said the last conversation was two or three days before the ship left for India, but it was continually being discussed because Wing-Commander Colmore had put forward a long time previously a proposal that intermediate mooring towers should be erected at Baghdad or Basra on the Egypt-India section, and at Malta on the Cardington-Egypt section. He was impressed with the necessity of having emergency arrangements, and brought great pressure to bear for these mooring towers, pointing out that not only was it a safeguard from the emergency point of view, but also it was commercially sound, as it would enable a commercial airship to leave with even a larger percentage of reserve fuel because she had a base half-way over, and yet she would be able to carry an extra five tons of freight, and that five tons would pay for the capital cost of the mooring tower in one year. That, to the best of his recollection, was put forward a year before the ship did her trial, or probably 18 months before.

LORD THOMSON'S DECISION

SIR JOHN SIMON said that involved a question of policy into which many considerations might enter. He asked if the conversation about which Squadron-Leader Nixon had spoken was on the same occasion as when Wing-Commander Colmore said that it was apparent that Lord Thomson had decided on his own initiative to go to India.

Squadron-Leader Nixon said he thought it was prior to that.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Are we to understand that the conversation was about the special difficulties of the return journey or the journey going out?

Squadron-Leader Nixon.—With regard to the return journey.

Then it comes to this, that Colmore had expressed the view that if for public reasons or reasons of duty Lord Thomson was bound anyhow to return immediately, and the airship could not start back at once, Colmore was insisting that the Secretary of State must come back by other means?—Yes.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MOORE-BRABAZON asked whether the document was ever shown to the Secretary of State.

Squadron-Leader Nixon said he did not think it was, but the Secretary of State was aware of the investigations on which the document was based. He could not say whether the Air Member for Supply and Research was aware of the document, but she was sure he was aware of the adverse conditions which were known to exist on the Baghdad sector.

In reply to another question, the witness agreed that the document showed November to be the best month for going to India, and that it might be necessary to wait in India three months before there were favourable conditions for a return journey.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MOORE-BRABAZON.—Was it ever put to the Secretary of State that it would not be a good thing for airship development that the ship should go to India and have to remain three months before it could get back?

Squadron-Leader Nixon said at one time it was suggested that the airship should go out to India and remain two months for local flying. That idea was given up, and it was decided that the ship should return on the first flight and should go out again later and stay for local flying in order to obtain further information about flying and mooring under tropical conditions.

INTERMEDIATE MASTS

Mr. L. G. S. Reynolds, principal private secretary to the Secretary of State for Air, said that so far as he knew neither the document nor its contents were brought officially or unofficially to the knowledge of the Air Ministry. He added that the question of intermediate masts had been brought up for consideration. Wing-Commander Colmore would have liked to have them for future operations.

SIR JOHN SIMON said it was manifest in this, as in everything else, that Wing-Commander Colmore was taking infinite trouble, and the flying staff, too. He worked out all sorts of variations, and evidently put up the proposal that there should be intermediate masts. One could well appreciate that that would be carefully considered in order to determine whether they would be justified, unless absolutely necessary, at this experimental stage. He supposed the view taken was that for one isolated experiment, when on the return journey, which was the more difficult, they could wait to pick their weather, it did not follow that intermediate masts were necessary.

Mr. Reynolds said the proposal for the intermediate masts was put up in connexion with subsequent operations, not so far as he was aware, in connexion with the proposed experimental flight.

Squadron-Leader Nixon, questioned on this point, said that Wing-Commander Colmore would have preferred intermediate masts before making the flight to India and back, but was prepared under selected conditions to make a demonstration flight without them.

Mr. A. J. Cook, one of the engineers of the R 101, was recalled. He related how, about half an hour before the ship started on her flight, Chief Coxswain Hunt said:—"Look at my gas-bags. If we stop here much longer we shall have to start gassing again."

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Do you think he was putting it in a sort of jesting, cheerful way, or was he making an observation which indicated some real anxiety?—He was anxious that we should get away as soon as possible as the bags were losing pressure. Nos. 3 and 4 were deflated, I should think, about 2 or 3 per cent. Hunt said he had gassed up to pressure earlier in the day; I think about 5 o'clock.

Squadron-Leader Nixon said he was almost certain that the last gassing that afternoon was at 2 o'clock.

Mr. T. S. D. Collis, technical officer of the Royal Airship Works, Cardington, and head of the Stressing Department, was also recalled. He said, on careful consideration, he did not think the disaster was caused by loss of gas—either a gradual, or a sudden loss. He could produce calculations to show that there was an ample factor of safety. Considering the loss of gas as a contributory cause of the disaster must be entirely a matter of conjecture and not of actual fact.

"INEXPERIENCE OF CREW"

Mr. Collins suggested currents of air on the ship as a possible cause. He believed that there had been in airships more cases of dives the cause of which had not been thoroughly determined than of cases of deflated gas-bags. He added that he thought something must be said about the small amount of flying that the ship had had, and also, possibly, about the inexperience of the crew in handling the ship in rough weather. Flying operations ceased altogether when the R 33 stopped flying. During the progress of the design of R 101 he was not aware that any steps were taken to instruct the crew of the airship in any sort of way in the duties they had to carry out. A model was made of the steering-wheel, but it was never used. On a flight he had in R 101, when the ship was pitching up and down, the captain explained that the watch had just changed and that the coxswain was not experienced. Until he had the feel of the ship they would not settle down to proper conditions.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—It is not the crew that operates the elevator wheel—it is a particular man. Do you mean that you wish to suggest that either of the two men who were detailed for that duty was not an experienced person?—No, sir.

Nobody else would operate the elevator wheel except these two men, who are both dead?—I thought there were others who did it.

Mr. Collins explained that there was a period between the cessation of flying of the R 33 and the first flights of the R 101, during which, however experienced men might have been, they had no practice. There were some years when no flying was done at all. There had been no information given to the Court showing what was done in preparing for the flying of the airship. He thought, as a member of the designing staff, that ought to be brought out.

SIR JOHN SIMON said there was no question that the most elaborate care was taken both in the design, the calculation of stresses, the inspection in great detail, and the construction of the ship. He was very sorry if there should be any other impression. He asked:—Would the gas-bags have been enlarged if the ship, when constructed, had given the lift that had been calculated?—No.

ENLARGING THE GAS-BAGS

Who decided that the gas-bags should be let out?—I think the decision was made by the designer.

In many cases when a designer makes a change of that sort some other authority is asked, independently, to consider whether it is an approved change. I am not saying that it was not quite right, but as a matter of fact what was the authority to consider independently whether that was an approved change?—I do not know of any authority that was called in.

Colonel Richmond's experience was so great and his reputation and standing equally beyond any possible criticism that it does rather appear, does it not, that his decision, exercising his judgment, made that change? I have not traced in evidence that any independent authority was ever asked to consider whether it was a good change?—You are quite right, but I am afraid I cannot answer the question, because I do not know. Two, or perhaps more, gentlemen at various points during the course of the design and construction of the airship were consulted about certain matters. Whether one of these was called in by Colonel Richmond I do not know.

Of course, there was a careful system of padding, and Colonel Richmond was thoroughly alive to the conditions which had to be guarded against—we have his minute which records the holes causing loss of gas. I think it is clear from the evidence that the decision to enlarge the gas-bags was one which was adopted only because the ship had not the lift which the calculations had led the authorities to expect; and that when they were thus enlarged—no doubt very skilfully—there was no independent judgment addressed as to the question whether the change was to be recommended?—To my knowledge, no, sir.

Do not imagine that I am passing the smallest criticism on anybody. Very properly you are seeking to make clear that Colonel Richmond's department appreciated and did all they could?—I think very great care was taken at every stage.

AN "UNEXPLAINED DIVE"

Questioned about his view that there was an "unexplained dive," Mr. Collins said he thought that a vertical current of air, acting downwards on the nose, or upwards on the tail, of the airship might have caused her to make a tilt, and it was possible that there might have been some sort of error of judgment, a mishandling of the ship, that might have contributed to the disaster. This was, of course, conjecture.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—I think I recall, on an earlier flight of R 101—most carefully designed and most elaborately constructed—an earlier pitching, and with nothing like such bad weather. She came back eight tons heavy—what, according to your view, was the cause?—It might have been that the ship was losing gas.

It must have been loss of gas; it was not raining. In the course of a journey, in fair weather, of 12 hours, she must have lost many tons of gas?—Yes; that is apart from any atmospheric or temperature changes.

Colonel Richmond, who paid the closest attention to these things, obviously considered, from his minute, that it was loss of gas?—Yes.

You would not, on a matter of this sort, put up your judgment against Colonel Richmond as to the cause of that particular heaviness?—No. If Colonel Richmond said so, it must be the case.

Captain Meager, the first officer of R 100, recalled, said he agreed generally with Dr. Eckener, but thought the rent in the gas-bag was made during the first dive. He could not think of any explanation of the dive except that it was caused by a large loss of gas. He thought at the change of the watch the new coxswain somehow got the nose down.

Sporting News

RACING

SANDOWN PARK MEETING

VICTORY OF PROSPICE

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The first afternoon of the Sandown Park December Meeting was completely spoiled by the weather, for it was impossible on account of fog to see sufficiently far to be able to distinguish the colours of the riders even as they approached the last hurdles or the last fence. The going, as usual on this course, was good, and there was quite a large attendance of visitors, in spite of the fog.

The conditions being as they were, it is quite impossible to write much about the afternoon's racing. There was, however, a most exciting finish to the most important event of the afternoon, the Annual Hurdle, for which the half-blind and some-time selling-plater Prospice was made favourite. He had won at the last meeting at Kempton Park, and on account of that success had to carry a penalty of 10lb. in yesterday's race, which made his weight 12st. 12lb. Ridden, as in his last race, by F. B. Rees, he won, but it was only in the last few strides that he got up to win by a neck from the outsider of the field of four, Prince Cherry. Kinnaird, who was fancied, was third, and Golden Rain fourth and last. When the small field went past the stands for the first time Prince Cherry was in front, and he was also leading when the runners approached the last hurdles. He took that hurdle rather indifferently, but even then he seemed certain to win, for, while his rider, Speck, was sitting and riding only with his hands and heels, Rees, on Prospice, was riding as hard as he could. Rees's riding was rewarded, for close home Prospice caught Prince Cherry and, getting up in the last few yards, won by a neck. Prospice is to be congratulated on the pluck and stamina that he showed, while Rees has never in the past ridden a better finish, and higher praise can be given to no rider under National Hunt Rules.

Yearly, who started a pronounced favourite for the opening race, the Long Ditton Selling Hurdle, duly won, but he was all out to beat Ormuzd, who always runs well over this course, and Cloth of Gold, who was probably in need of a race, and if he can be kept sound may yet win again. Mr. Warner, the owner of the winner, was able to buy him in cheaply after his success for 140 guineas. Pongo was an easy winner of the Effingham Selling Steeplechase, in which the much-fancied Disposals fell early in the race. Aubretia, who was also backed, fell somewhere out in the fog. Pongo was very well backed just before the start, the odds offered against his chance being reduced from 6 to 1 to 7 to 2. Step Forward had won in such good style at Kempton Park that he was fully expected to follow up that success by winning the Three-Year-Old Hurdle. He apparently ran well for a long way for he was in the front rank when the field went past the stands soon after the start, and he was still well placed when the runners approached the last hurdles. He was then beaten, and in the end was not placed behind Bay of Acre, who outstayed Irish Peach in the run-in and won by two lengths, with Irish Monarch, the same distance behind the second, third. Bay of Acre had shown promise at Birmingham, and, although he started at 100 to 8, his success did not surprise some visitors. Irish Peach was started instead of Nick of Time, who, if this had been a flat race, would have been a very pronounced favourite and would almost certainly have won.

Even less could be seen of the Ewell Steeplechase than had been seen of the earlier events. The only indication that horses had fallen was when jockeys were seen to be walking into the stands, having lost their mounts somewhere out in the wide and open spaces. The winner was Heartburn, who was in front at the last fence and won with ease from the favourite, Cornafulla, who found three miles rather farther than he cared to go.

South Hill and Sobrino were backed against the field to win the Arthur Coventry N.H. Flat Race, and they finished first and second, South Hill, who started just the better favourite of the two, winning from Sobrino, with Inverse, who won a steeplechase at Gatwick earlier in the week, third. Kingsford made most of the running in his usual impetuous manner, but had run himself to a standstill a long time before the winning-post was reached.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

1.0.—BOOKHAM MAIDEN STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—There will only be a small field for this race. WORKER won easily at Gatwick on Thursday and may win again. The danger may be Middle Ages, who will be ridden by Captain Sassoon.

1.30.—OXSHOTT SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—The best of the probable runners here seem to be Sonny, Irish Lord, and Nursemaid. I shall select SONNY, who will be ridden by F. B. Rees.

2.0.—SANDOWN STEEPLECHASE (3m. 5f.).—Gib ran well at Liverpool when beaten by Kakushin. Tamasha was disqualified after winning the Grand Sefton, while Ballasport won easily at Birmingham. The best selection may be GIB to win from Ballasport.

2.35.—DECEMBER HURDLE (2m. 5f.).—Boomlet was second at Newbury to The Wheedler, who has won since, and must have a good chance. Two Royals apparently does not run, but Starkader may run well. I shall give another chance to BOOMLET.

3.5.—POND STEEPLECHASE (2½m.).—Kakushin, Desert Chief, and Pamperer all won last time out, while Blaris does not seem at all badly handicapped. At to-day's weights Phaeton should finish in front of Desert Chief on their Kempton Park running. Render apparently does not run, but Slieve Grien always runs well. This is not an easy race on which to make a selection. I shall take BLARIS to win from Phaeton.

3.35.—MILBURN HURDLE (2m.).—I had thought that Barbizon would win this race, but he is not a probable starter. In his absence the best selection seems to be EN GARDE.

CHELMSFORD MEETINGS

The fixture originally granted to Chemsford for January 7, 1931, has been transferred to December 23, 1931. The fixture for December 16 of this year has not been affected, and will take place as arranged.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

SANDOWN PARK

(2s UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.0.—Yearly. WIN 8s. PLACE 2s. 9d.; Ormuzd. PLACE 2s.

1.30.—Pongo. WIN 12s. 6d., PLACE 6s.; Three Feathers. PLACE 4s.

2.0.—Prospice. WIN 5s.

2.35.—Step of Acre. WIN 12s. 3d., PLACE 4s. 9d.; Irish Peach. PLACE 8s.; Irish Monarch. PLACE 3s. 9d.

3.5.—Heartburn. WIN 12s. 9d., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Cornafulla. PLACE 2s. 6d.; Tower Hill. PLACE 5s. 3d.

3.35.—South Hill. WIN 8s. 9d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Sobrino. PLACE 2s.; Inverse. PLACE 2s. 3d.

HAYDOCK PARK

1.0.—Sherwood. WIN 2s., PLACE 3s.; Trimotin. PLACE 4s. 6d.; Sweetpea. PLACE 2s. 6d.

2.0.—Pongo. WIN 9d., PLACE 4s. 9d.; Spring Tonic. WIN 2s. 3d., PLACE 7s. 3d.

2.30.—Spring Tonic. WIN unbacked. PLACE 17s. 6d.; Truthful James. PLACE 9s. 9d.; Cheektaker. PLACE 2s. 6d. Losing backers in Win Pool save 90 per cent. of their stakes.

3.0.—Boomlet. WIN 7s., PLACE 4s. 3d.; Phantom Robert. PLACE 2s. 6d.

3.30.—Tarbock. WIN 7s.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD'S NAME.—Pandolphin, Pennant.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Merry Widow, March Out (dead).

The death occurred yesterday morning of John Holloway, who for many years was head man to Basil Jarvis, the Newmarket trainer.

SANDOWN PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The BOOKHAM MAIDEN STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles and about 25 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
aWORKER (Mr. W. Whitehead) ..... Hobbs	6	11	9
SAMSON III. (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... Willett	a	11	4
CHEKA (Mr. E. O. Vaux) ..... Private	a	11	4
MIDDLE AGES (Mrs. N. Colb) ..... Woodland	a	11	4
SHAKUM (Mr. P. W. Carr) ..... Briscoe	5	11	1
NEWS AM MOTH (Mr. H. Deterding) ..... R. Payne	5	11	1
KILPOOLE (Mr. J. Gaskell) ..... A. Law	5	11	1
Mr. FLEM (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	5	11	1
OCTOBER (Mrs. N. Colb) ..... Woodland	4	10	7
LOGIC (Mr. M. O. Springfield) ..... Talbot	4	10	7
MEANDER (Mr. Michael Stephens) ..... Blair	4	10	7
aZORRO GRIS (Duke of Westminster) ..... F. Hartigan	4	10	7
BRIMPS (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... J. Wood	5	n. q.	
HERDSMAN (Mr. G. St. G. Stedall) ..... Stedall	5	n. q.	

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WORKER, W. PAYNE; MIDDLE AGES, Captain Sassoon; MEANDER, W. Stott; ZORRO GRIS, T. Cullinan.

1.30.—The OXSHOTT SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aFLYING ARAB (Mr. A. Berry) ..... F. Morgan	5	12	7
aKLOOF (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... V. Smyth	a	12	7
SONNY (Mr. J. G. Storey) ..... Gosden	6	12	5
aOLD BERKELEY (Mr. E. McAlpine) ..... W. Payne	5	12	4
aIRISH LORD (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	5	12	3
LETCOMBE LASSIE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hobbs	5	12	3
PLUMADO (Mr. V. Hobbs) ..... Hobbs	5	11	13
FESTUM (Mrs. Walton) ..... Hobbs	5	11	13
aCATHALAN (Mr. T. Mott) ..... Blake	5	11	12
PLEASTON (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	a	11	12
KING CARROLL (Mr. S. J. White) ..... Powell	4	11	11
NURSEMAID (Mr. S. S. Lanslands) ..... G. Langlands	5	11	9
TAMPION (Mr. G. Wellesley) ..... H. Brown	5	11	9
ALTITUDE (Mr. W. Harris) ..... C. Young	a	11	8
STARTER COMMANDER (Mr. P. Hilles) ..... G. Bennett	5	11	7
DARK RAY (Miss N. C. Hunt) ..... E. Hunt	5	11	7
ROOUEFORT II. (Mr. P. V. Cazalet) ..... J. Hall	5	11	7
ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT (Mr. S. C. Fitch) ..... Poole	6	11	7
aARCH COURT (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	4	11	6
DARK LAD (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6	11	5
RUBE (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... Willett	a	11	2
aDUTCH GOLD (Mr. W. Maiden) ..... Reardon	4	11	0
WELL BIT (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	4	10	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SONNY, F. Rees; OLD BERKELEY, F. Brooke; IRISH LORD, J. McGuigan; PLUMADO, H. Smyth; FESTUM, H. Graves; CATHALAN, R. Thrale; NURSEMAID, Owner; ALTITUDE, Escott; ARCH COURT, Prendergast; DUTCH GOLD, G. Hardy; WELL BIT, W. Payne.

2.0.—The SANDOWN HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 400 sovs. Three miles five furlongs and about 25 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
GIB (Mr. R. D. Davis) ..... Woodland	a	12	7
aDON SANCHO (Mr. V. H. Smith) ..... F. Hartigan	a	12	4
BEECH-MARTIN (Mr. D. Faber) ..... Rayson	a	11	10
GREAT SUN (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a	11	6
TAMASHA (Mr. G. Elliott) ..... Blair	a	10	9
RALLYHANWOOD (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a	10	7
BALLASPORT (7lb. ex.) (Sir H. Wernher) ..... Anthony	6	10	7
aDILLY (Mrs. Boswall-Preston) ..... Boswall-Preston	5	10	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GIB, W. Speck; DON SANCHO, M. Keogh; GREAT SPAN, W. Payne; BALLYHANWOOD, W. Stott; BALLASPORT, D. Williams; DILLY, C. Wenham; TAMASHA, —.

2.35.—The DECEMBER HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles and about five furlongs and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
GARRYBREAKEN (Major W. W. T. Torr) ..... Torr	5	12	7
aKINNAIRD (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	12	7
WEETMAN (Mrs. Hannay) ..... F. A. Brown	5	12	0
BIG BLACK BOY (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	a	11	11
aLIBERCKLE (Captain E. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	a	11	11
ROYAL TANGO (Mr. P. Home Rigg) ..... Law	5	11	10
aTHE WOLF (Mr. R. Simmonds) ..... Dick	a	11	9
DANDY DENNIS (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Butchers	5	11	8
BOOMLET (Mr. E. E. Large) ..... Anthony	a	11	7
MICHAELMAS DAY (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	5	11	6
TWO ROYALS (Mr. O. Martin Smith) ..... C. Langlands	a	11	4
aBACHELOR'S RUNNER (Mr. J. W. Pidcock) ..... Bissill	6	11	1
PONOROGO (Colonel Bingham) ..... Hartigan	a	11	1
NUMIDE (Mr. B. Warner) ..... G. Bennett	4	10	13
BOLIDE (Sir D. Llewellyn) ..... Lindsay	5	10	11
aSORCIER (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	5	10	10
JACOBITE (Mr. S. A. Taylor) ..... T. E. Leader	6	10	7
STARKADER (Miss M. Drake) ..... F. Armstrong	a	10	7
WISE DON (Miss. M. Lark) ..... R. Payne	a	10	6
PURSUIT (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	5	10	2
GREAT SAND (Lord Loddesborough) ..... H. A. Brown	a	10	1

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BIG BLACK BOY, W. Payne; KILREEKLE, Owner; THE WOLF, S. Evans; BOOMLET, D. Williams; BACHELOR'S RUNNER, Mr. Bissill; PONOROGO, T. Morgan; SORCIER, R. Thrale; STARKADER, G. Pellerin; WISE DON, —.

2.50.—The POND HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles and a half and about 75 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
aKAKUSHIN (Mr. W. M. G. Stuzer) ..... F. Hartigan	5	12	7
aKINGSFORD (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	12	7
BLARIS (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ..... W. Payne	a	12	6
DESERT CHIEF (7lb. ex.) (Major C. K. Davy) ..... Davy	a	12	3
RELATION (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ..... Powell	a	12	0
SPEAR OF WAR (Lady Lindsay) ..... Private	a	12	0
RENDER (7lb. ex.) (Mr. H. Peel) ..... Poole	a	12	0
KOKO (Mr. A. Bendon) ..... Woodland	a	11	12
RAYVIC (Mr. S. Gulf) ..... Woodland	6	11	11
EAGLE'S TAIL (Colonel J. A. Fairbairn) ..... I. Anthony	a	11	3
aSANDY HOOK (Mr. S. Sanford) ..... T. E. Leader	a	11	3
aSLATER (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... Anthony	5	11	3
GUIDING LIGHT (Mr. O. Martin Smith) ..... C. Langlands	a	11	2
PHAETON (Mrs. D. Fitzgerald) ..... Woodland	5	11	2
EASY VICTOR (Mr. W. P. Dyer) ..... H. A. Brown	a	11	2
aPAMPERER (Mr. G. H. Richy) ..... Gore	a	11	0
GLANGESIA (Mr. R. K. Mellon) ..... A. Law	a	10	13
aSLIEVE GRIEN (Mrs. Boswall-Preston) ..... Boswall-Preston	a	10	11
ANNANDALE (Lady Glenapp) ..... Barrett	a	10	10
WROXHAM BRIDGE (Captain C. B. Petre) ..... Petre	a	10	10
ROYAL ROWLAND (Mr. T. P. Kimbell) ..... Pridean	6	10	6
PURSUER (Colonel S. S. Hill-Dillon) ..... Woodland	a	10	6
THE BLACK FELLOW (Wing-Commander W. Read) ..... Read	6	10	5
aDOUBTFUL LADY (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... Gilbert	a	10	2
FANCIE STAR (Mr. F. A. Clark) ..... J. Anthony	5	10	1
BRECONIAN (Mr. D. Llewellyn) ..... Lindsay	a	10	1
AIL OVEN (Lord Marchamley) ..... Thompson	6	10	1
aMOUNTOP (Mr. R. Robson) ..... Tabor	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KAKUSHIN, T. Cullinan; BLARIS, R. Lyall; DESERT CHIEF, —; BANVIEW, C. Goswell; EAGLE'S TAIL, D. Williams; SANDY HOOK, T. Leader; SLATER, R. Everett; PHAETON, Captain Sassoon; PAMPERER, W. O'Grady; SLIEVE GRIEN, Captain Moseley; PRIMROSER, W. Speck; DOUBTFUL LADY, Foster; FAVOURITE STAR, D. Morgan; MOUNTOP, G. Hardy; THE BLACK FELLOW, —.

3.35.—The MILBURN MAIDEN HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
BARRIZON (Mr. F. E. Peck) ..... Hurt	4	11	7
MOUNT HAWKE (Mr. H. Simmonds) ..... Dick	4	11	7
CARBINEER (Lord Glanely) ..... I. Anthony	5	11	3
ERLESDUNAN (Miss D. Paget) ..... Law	6	11	3
CHICHESTER CROSS (Mr. M. Steedman) ..... Willett	5	11	0
aNESTORIAN (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	5	11	3
JACK BROWN (Mr. F. Barbour) ..... C. Langlands	4	11	0
aPANAWAY (Mr. G. Barclay) ..... A. Pickles	4	11	0
NORMAN ARROW (Mr. P. Ellison) ..... Butchers	4	11	0
CLAUDINE (Mrs. Evans) ..... Turner	4	11	0
GENERAL O'MALLEY (Lieutenant-Commander E. W. B. Leake) ..... J. Burton	4	11	0
SILVORO (Sir D. Lindsay) ..... Edwards	4	11	0
KNIGHT OF KNOCKEVAN (Mr. A. Robert McAlpine) ..... Poole	4	11	0
SING ALONG (Mr. E. E. Parker) ..... Dudley	4	11	0
CORSAIRES (Wing-Commander W. R. Read) ..... Woodland	4	11	0
MIDLOTHIAN (Lord Rosebery) ..... Dudley	4	11	0
FOOTMARK (Mr. C. B. Rowe) ..... Prioleau	4	11	0
aEN GARDE (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..... F. Hartigan	4	11	0
LADDIE LOVE (Mr. G. S. L. Whiteley) ..... Whiteley	4	11	0
aRATTLIN THE REEFER (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gore	4	11	0
aTOWN TALK (Mr. H. R. Lawrence) ..... Gwilt	5	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MOUNT HAWKE, S. Ingham; CARBINEER, D. Morgan; NESTORIAN, W. Speck; PANAWAY, T. Griffiths; KNIGHT OF KNOCKEVAN, W. Stott; EN GARDE, T. Cullinan; RATTLIN THE REEFER, W. O'Grady; TOWN TALK, —; SING ALONG, —.

HAYDOCK PARK PROGRAMME

The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The CLUB STEEPLECHASE of 120 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
SOUTHERN GUN (Mr. F. E. Peck) ..... Hurt	6	11	11
RAITHS (Mr. H. A. Keen) ..... H. Harrison	a	11	11
aNINCOMPOOP (Lord Portman) ..... Pease	5	11	8
HURRICANE JAMES (Mr. H. D. Dennis) ..... P. Dennis	6	11	4
PULTOONEY (Mr. B. H. Hopworth) ..... M. Vasey	a	11	4
ZADIG (Mr. R. H. Holtech) ..... J. Hall	a	11	4
SPRINKLE LIGHT (Mr. J. Johnstone) ..... E. Davey	a	11	4
DUNNS (Mr. E. Benton) ..... Benton	a	11	4
FAVON CROSS (Miss J. Fawdry) ..... Sowler	6	11	4
aEWELKISS GAL (Mr. C. Chesters) ..... Rimell	a	11	4
aWILY BIRD (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Fawcus) ..... Pascoe	5	11	1
GLENLOSSIE (Mr. R. Lumsden) ..... Lumsden	5	11	1
BALLY PRINCE (Mrs. W. H. Renwick) ..... W. Renwick	5	11	1
VESPASIAN (Mr. W. Wilson) ..... Easterby	5	11	1
KENMORE LODGE (Mr. A. Critchley) ..... Pearce	4	10	7
REVERSY (Lady B. Gilbert) ..... Private	4	10	7
BRAITHWAIRD (Mr. S. Oram) ..... Pearce	4	10	7
BUGLE CALL (Mr. E. Prichard) ..... Newey	4	10	7

1.30.—The JUVENILE SELLING HURDLE RACE of 120 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

	St	lb
APROS LAD (Mr. H. D. Bazley) ..... Bazley	10	12
CATAWAUL (Mr. C. Chatterton) ..... F. Taylor	10	12
AVOCETTA (Mr. C. A. Clark) ..... Bullock	10	12
PRINCESS POOTE (Mr. T. Davidson) G. Armstrong	10	12
aPRINCE GROSVENOR (Mr. T. Goodall) ..... J. Scott	10	12
SEA WRACK (Sir Ll. Green) ..... Hammett	10	12
PARK HAT (Mr. L. Jones) ..... Renton	10	12
aUPPERCOURT (Miss M. Marks) ..... G. Armstrong	10	12
aWESTQUART (Mr. K. G. MacLeod) ..... Boyd	10	12
aCLEEVANCE (Mr. F. S. Miller) ..... McGuigan	10	12
DONSTION (Mr. B. Nicholls) ..... Cockton	10	12
CAULTREY (Mrs. R. Pilkington) ..... Powell	10	12
ITALIAN ORIX (Mrs. R. Pilkington) ..... Powell	10	12
NOISSENSE (Mr. R. Pulford) ..... Pulford	10	12
DESDEMONA (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... W. Smyth	10	12
aMERIDIAN (Mr. S. White) ..... Powell	10	12
aMISSING RING (Mr. S. J. White) ..... Powell	10	12
BENZOL (Mr. N. S. Woodward) ..... Adams	10	12
CUMBRONIA (Mr. W. Yapp) ..... Yapp	10	12
STERLING BOY (Mrs. A. Yates) ..... Flynn	10	12

2.0.—The HAYDOCK PARK HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
TONY BOY (Mr. C. Odlum) ..... In Ireland	a	12	7
GEORGINATOWN (Mr. J. H. Wallace) ..... In Ireland	a	12	1
THERAS (5lb. ex.) (Mr. Holford Harrison) ..... H. Harrison	5	12	0
BARLING (Mr. W. Wilson) ..... Easterby	6	11	10
DUKE OF FLORENCE (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	a	11	6
KILLADOON (Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Tweedie) ..... Wight	a	11	0
CORNAFULLA (Mr. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a	11	0
aCROCKANSIDE (Mr. H. S. Henderson) ..... Powell	a	10	10
MARTYR (Mr. W. Watson) ..... Bullock	6	10	10
aDUXLOSE (Mr. A. Hall Watt) ..... Rimell	6	10	4
aJEHU (Mr. C. Dixon) ..... Beeby	a	10	3
EAST AFRICA (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) ..... Powell	a	10	0
FOOT HOLD (Mrs. Tillyard) ..... Sunday	a	10	0
PRINCE ROWLAND (Mrs. F. B. Ribbe) ..... E. Pigcott	a	10	0
aCONNOLLY'S FOLLY (Mr. H. Deterding) ..... R. Payne	a	10	0

2.30.—The SATURDAY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 120 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
KOSCIE'S STAR (Mr. H. C. McNally) ..... In Ireland	5	12	7
ROQUEFORT II. (Mr. P. Cazalet) ..... J. Hall	5	11	10
ALL ADRIFT (Mr. H. S. Maw) ..... Maw	6	11	10
aHARDROP (Mr. J. Townend) ..... Hammett	6	11	10
MAY COME (Mr. W. L. Irving) ..... Mulholland	a	11	10
CHERRY BRIDGE (Major Scowcroft) ..... Carr	a	11	4
ZIG ZAG (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... Bazley	5	11	4
aPRINCE LOSSOND (Mr. J. McLean) ..... McGuigan	6	11	4
aWESTQUART (Mr. K. G. MacLeod) ..... Boyd	5	11	3
POPPY (Mr. G. F. Patt) ..... Gilbert	4	11	3
FRONT ROW (Mr. W. Webster) ..... Seymour	a	11	1
KING CARROLL (Mr. S. J. White) ..... Powell	4	11	0
SWEET OCEAN (Captain J. B. Powell) ..... Powell	4	10	13
DEUX MILLES (Mr. H. Boardman) ..... Carr	4	10	7
SPALDING (Mr. G. Fintham) ..... Lyall	6	10	8
aPERKILY HEAD (Captain J. B. Powell) ..... Powell	4	10	8

(Continued at foot of next column)

SANDOWN PARK RESULTS

1.0 (1.1.).—The LONG DITTON SELLING HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

YEARLY, ch g. by Abbots Trace—New Year's Day (Mr. B. Warner), 5 yrs. 12st. 10lb. ..... G. Pellerin 1

ORMUZD, ch g. by Sardanapale—Reine Marguerite III. (Mr. P. Beaumont), aged, 12st. 11lb. ..... G. Goswell 2

CLOTH OF GOLD, br g. by Golden Sun—Mistress of the Robes (Mr. J. Baylis), aged, 12st. 11lb. ..... F. Lees 3

Auditor (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 5 yrs. 11st. 10lb. ..... G. Pellerin 0

BONANZA (Mr. J. Hylton), 4 yrs. 11st. 10lb. H. Graves 0
Friar Gray (Mr. H. Collins), 6 yrs. 11st. 8lb. ..... A. Lingar 0

Minnie Ha Ha (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 11st. 8lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
..... W. Payne 0

(Winner trained by O. Anthony, at Wantage)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 on Yearly, 4 to 1 agst Cloth of Gold, 11 to 2 Ormuzd, 10 to 1 Minnie Ha Ha, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 3s. 3d.; places, 2s. 9d., 4s. Total win pool, 4,150 units; total place pool, 2,086 units.

Won by a length; one length and a half separated second and third. Auditor was fourth and Friar Gray last.

The winner was bought in for 140 guineas.

1.30 (1.30).—The EFFINGHAM SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles and about 25 yards.

PONGO, b g. by Decision—Louviers Queen (Mrs. C. C. Jones), aged, 12st. ..... E. Foster 1

THREE FEATHERS, b g. by Prince Galahad—Shake Down (Mr. G. Clayton), aged, 10st. ..... F. Wilkinson 2

APRIL FOOL, b g. by Mercutio—Heliopsis (Miss D. Paget), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..... J. Sinnott 3

Aubretia, (Mrs. G. Pease), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..W. Stott 0
Solomon's Choice (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 6 yrs. 10st. 6lb. ..... Mr. Sclater 0
Airegin (Mr. R. C. Petre), aged, 9st. 12lb. (car. 10st. 7lb.) ..... Owner 0
Disposals (Mr. P. Hands), aged, 10st. 2lb. T. Elder 0

(Winner trained by Gilbert, at Ilsley)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 4 agst Disposals, 7 to 2 Pongo, 5 to 1 each Aubretia, April Fool, and Solomon's Choice, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 25s. 9d.; places, 6s., 4s. 6d.... 9s. 6d. Total win pool, 6,847 units; total place pool, 5,405 units.

Won by two lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Essex Beacon was fourth and Ivy Lass last.

2.0 (2.3).—The EWELL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Three miles and about 125 yards.

HEARTBURN, b g. by Tredennis—Ingenue (Lord Allendale), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... J. Hamey 1

CORNAFULLA, ch g. by Bachelor's Craft—Bellette (Mr. G. Pease), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... W. Stott 2

TOWER HILL, b g. by His Majesty—Merciless (Mr. A. S. Boxall), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..W. Hubbard 3

Eastward Bound (Sir P. G. Lawson), 6 yrs. 12st. 2lb. ..... Owner 0

Wise Don (Miss M. Lark), aged, 11st. 8lb. ..... Gurney 0

Volee (Captain G. Hamer), 5 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Payne 0

Felicourt (Mr. R. McAlpine), 6 yrs. 11st. 4lb. ..... Mr. Sclater 0

All Over (Lord Marchamley), 6 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..... G. Hardy 0

Peter Murray (Mr. C. F. H. Friday), aged, 10st. 10lb. ..... Mr. L. Whitfield 0

Miss Gaynus (Mrs. A. S. Bellville), 4 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..... W. Smith 0

(Winner trained by R. Gordon, at Wroughton)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Cornafulla, 4 to 1 Heartburn, 5 to 1 Wise Don, 7 to 1 Miss Gaynus, 8 to 1 Peter Murray, 100 to 6 each Tower Hill and All Over, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 9d.; places, 2s., 3d., 4s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,895 units; total place pool, 4,500 units.

Won by 12 lengths; one length separated second and third. Eastward Bound was fourth and Volee last.

3.35 (3.37).—The ARTHUR COVENTRY NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

SOUTH HILL, b g. by Southannan—Georgette (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), aged, 12st. 5lb. ..... Mr. L. Whitfield 1

SOBRINO, ch g. by Pommern—Aunt Hetty (Mr. S. Wootton), 5 yrs. 12st. 2lb. ..Captain Wemyss 2

INVERSE, br g. by St. Girons—Inversion (Colonel G. Foljambe), 4 yrs. 10st. 13lb. ..Mr. T. Watt 3

Kingsford (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 12st. 9lb. ..Mr. Sclater 0
Arundius (Mr. M. D. Blair), aged, 12st. 2lb. ..... C. Langlands 0

Cease Fire (Mr. A. S. Boxall), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..Owner 0
Desert Chief (Major C. K. Davy), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... Lieutenant-Colonel Hill-Dillon 0

Tide (Mr. R. H. A. Gresson), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... Mr. Thackray 0

Morpheus (Mr. A. E. Stigwood), 6 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ..... Major H. Miss 0

(Winner trained by Blagrave, at Martborough)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst South Hill, 7 to 4 Sobrino, 8 to 1 Inverse, 10 to 1 Kingsford, 100 to 8 Tide, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 6d.; places, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 4s. Total win pool, 4,631 units; total place pool, 3,216 units.

Won by two lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Desert Chief was fourth and Cease Fire last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

PROSPICE AND BAY OF ACRE.—Dividend, £18 3s. Pool, £869 10s.; 43 winning tickets.

TO-DAY'S LACROSSE MATCHES

SOUTHERN TRIAL

NEW BECKENHAM.—South London v. Southern Possibles.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE (Division III.)

BROMLEY.—Catford II. v. Lee II.
SOUTH CROYDON.—Purley II. v. Hampstead II.

CLUB MATCHES

KENTON.—Hampstead v. Purley and Surbiton (Combined Team).
BUCKHURST HILL.—Buckhurst Hill v. Catford.
WALLINGTON.—Wallington v. Henry Thornton School.
EAST MOLESEY.—Willoughby ..... v. Old Dunstonians A.
HAMPTON WICK.—Surbiton II. v. Buckhurst Hill II.

KINGSWESTON.—Kingswestonian v. Cambridge University.
BRISTOL.—University v. Bristington.
CLIFTON.—Clifton South v. Clifton North.
KEYNSHAM.—Keynsham v. Wills.

WOMEN'S MATCHES

CHELTENHAM.—West Trials ..... Pascoe
OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Kent.
SURBITON.—Surrey v. Middlesex.
GLASGOW.—Glasgow v. Edinburgh.

HAYDOCK PARK RESULTS

1.0 (1.3).—The BRYN HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs.; for three-year-olds; second to receive 5 sovs. One mile and a half.

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Sporting News
(Continued from page 5)

GOLF

A FRESH START

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

A correspondent wrote to me lately from a nursing home. He told me with some wealth of detail the state into which his golf had fallen, and added that, as a last desperate hope of curing it, he had decided on having his appendix removed. Did I, he asked with touching eagerness, think that this would do any good?

Whether or not I am an amateur golfer—and recent events seem to throw some doubt on that point—I am an entirely amateur doctor; so I did not feel justified in answering his question, save in vaguely encouraging terms. I did not really feel very sorry for him, because he was so clearly enjoying, during the early days of his convalescence, the looking forward to playing golf once more; and since, in Prince Florizel's words, "There is nothing so disenchanting as attainment," he will probably never be quite so happy again as long as he lives. At present he is gloating over the scheme that he has laid down for himself. He proposes to begin with the shortest possible pitches, and then work up through I know not what series of graded irons to the full drive. He perhaps does not at present realize in what fierce fires of abstinence he will have to smart, but let us hope that his medical attendant, by putting a veto on too free a pivot to begin with, will help him to stick to his vows.

His plan is not a wholly original one. In another branch of sport it will always be associated with the immortal name of Mr. Winkle, who proposed to put a stuffed partridge on the top of a post and practise at it, beginning at short distances, and lengthening by degrees. In golf it has been suggested by one or two sages, but I have never yet heard of any teacher who put it into practice, for the simple if sordid reason that he would lose all his pupils. They would inevitably desert him for some less rigid master, who would let them have a full bang and hang the consequences.

Yet, regarded from an unmercenary point of view, it seems a very good plan indeed. The more elementary but fundamental virtues, such as "slow back" and "keep your eye on the ball," ought to be easier to acquire, when the pupil is not over-exerting himself; so should that most important art of balance which has often received from the writers of books less attention than it deserves. That arch-villain, the right elbow, as to which my correspondent had a heartbreaking tale to unfold, is far less likely to fly outwards or upwards in a short shot than in a long one, and might never acquire its bad habits. Generally speaking, the pupil would be more clearly aware of what he was doing and how he was doing it, instead of partially losing consciousness in a whirling vision of his own arms and legs.

A faint memory comes back to me that once upon a time beginners used to be given only one club, a cleek, but I fancy that this was not done on any deeply thought out system, but rather because a cleek was a much more difficult club to break than a driver. Moreover, the beginner was certainly allowed to take a full shot with his cleek, and was not confined to half-shots, so that he does not really affect the argument. I can only think of one golfer who tried, if not actually to begin, at any rate to begin golf over again at what may be called the other end. He was privileged to be coached by the most illustrious of all the sons of Hoylake. The great man took him out to play the tiniest of conceivable chips, and insisted sternly that however short the shot the left knee must move. If it did not, the cleanest of hitting, the most elegant of lofting could not appease the master's wrath. Whether the pupil went right through with it, club by club, on this system I am not sure, but I rather doubt it.

Something of this same idea of beginning at the other end underlay a habit of the late Mr. John Low's. It took a good deal to make him practise on practical and not merely aesthetic lines, but now and again, if he felt that something must be done about his wooden club play, he would take out his driver for a little solitary communing. Then, instead of trying a series of remedies, he would confine himself to playing a sort of stiff half-shot, almost a long putt, with the peccant club until it learned gradually to behave itself again in the longer ones. Whether it was owing to this habit I do not know, but he had a knack of playing a sort of half-shot with a wooden club, such as I never saw possessed by anybody else. It was not a proud or showy shot, but it kept the ball scuttling down the fairway in perfect safety through a heavy cross-wind, which was as exasperating to the enemy as it was profitable to the player.

Meanwhile it is now some little time since I received that pathetic letter from the nursing home, and I hope that the writer has already embarked on his re-education. Nurses are fierce ladies, who put the fear of the Lord into one, but I should think that he might manage a little putting on the sly and so be ready for the mashie niblick when he regains his liberty. Perhaps if he has time he will write again and report progress. A fellow feeling about right elbows ought to make us wondrous kind, and he might give me something more to write about.

THE LATE MR. A. F. SIMSON

Many golfers will have heard with something more than a passing feeling of regret of the death of Mr. Anstruther Frank Simson which was announced in *The Times* of Thursday. He was in all senses of the words a good golfer and a man of a most friendly, charming, and modest nature, of whom, once a certain barrier of shyness was passed, no one could help being fond.

Mr. Simson, who came of a Fife family, was born in 1859 and must, I think, have been [illegible] the [illegible] winner, for he won the Silver Cross in 1878, not long after leaving Eton. His working life was spent in India as a chartered accountant, and he won the Indian Amateur Championship in 1901, beating in the final that fine Lancashire golfer Mr. Norman Macbeth. He was also runner-up in 1903. When he retired he came to live in London, but his Fife upbringing made him rather intolerant of inland golf, and he played chiefly at St. Andrews, where he would spend some months in the summer. When he was nearer 70 than 60 he could play a very good game, and it was not many years ago that I saw him go round Rye, in a high wind and to his own high delight, in 80.

There was something pleasantly boyish about his swing, and he had all those nameless little tricks in handling a club that only belong to one who has been a golfer all his life. For the last year or two something in the nature of rheumatism prevented him playing, except a shot or two now and then, and I remember him saying that he thought this rather hard on him when he had so few years of golf left. He still went on watching though he could not play, and returned with a never-failing affection to St. Andrews, where there will be many to miss him.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

TO-DAY'S TRIAL MATCH

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

The first of the Rugby Union Trial games will be played on the ground of the Waterloo Club at Blundellsands, near Liverpool, this afternoon. Originally, the honour, as it must be regarded, belonged to Manchester, where amateur Rugby is making a brave effort to rebuild a tradition. It was unfortunate that, in a commendable attempt to improve the turf at Kersal Moor, the Manchester Club should have lost a fixture that would have given a further impetus to the game in the district. Waterloo, however, probably have the best playing field in the North of England, and already the grand stand and ordinary standing accommodation have proved equal to a county final and other important matches in the county championship.

There is a probability that the ancient fixture, North v. South, so beloved in the North and so coolly regarded in the South, may be revived in the near future. Perhaps the best thing to be said in its favour is the seriousness with which at least one side enters the match. It is less easy for a nebulous collection of players described as Whites and Colours to settle down quickly enough to help the Selectors to find an effective team, as opposed to fifteen more or less brilliant individuals. The fact that the University match invariably follows the First Trial does not add realism to the latter. For that reason alone the Selectors can hardly be criticized for offering to many lesser-known players their chance to show what they can do in representative Rugby, which, except in occasional seasons, has all too little in common with club matches. Adaptability is one of the keys to success and an international cap, and that also is one of the reasons why so many excellent players in local surroundings are passed over by callous Selectors to the horror and indignation of their admirers.

That the Selectors are not unmindful of the value of past association, international as well as club, is frequently shown even in their choices for this first experimental game. To-day's match, for example, clearly was intended to give the best of the Gloucestershire backs—mostly from the unbeaten Bristol team—an opportunity to establish their collective worth. T. W. Brown at full-back, Burland and McCanlis at centre three-quarter, and Barrington and Carter at half-back promised the maximum of combined play behind the Whites pack, which moreover had in the front row such experienced men as J. S. Tucker and Bateson, not to mention Black and Forest immediately behind in the second row. Even the withdrawal of Forrest and the substitution of Dunkley, formerly a Midland player but now of the Harlequins, did not alter the impression that the Whites ought to have more than their share of the ball.

Aarvold, on one wing, also represented plenty of international experience, though with the customary shortage of really first-class centres, and a comparative wealth of wings, it is not easy to see why Aarvold should not be given the chance to play at centre, where he made his name and still, in between periods of unaccountable failure, plays better than most people. The serious illness of Brown following a recent injury at Oxford adds to the long list of Rugby misfortunes that have prevented a very polished player from giving England of his best. J. C. Hubbard, who takes his place, was an obvious second choice. L. L. Bedford, of Headingley, the Colours full-back, has yet to make his mark in representative football.

Other new men whose play well deserves careful watching are R. F. Davey, of Leytonstone, honoured by a place in the back row of the Whites pack; N. L. Evans, of the Royal Navy, now one of the most promising forwards in the West Country; and A. V. Twose, the Torquay three-quarter back. The Colours pair of half-backs were to have been Meikle, a capped player, and J. P. McArthur, also of Waterloo and a very useful scrummage half-back. As McArthur cannot play, A. Key, the Old Cranleighan, whose form already is well known and generally appreciated in the South, has been called upon. C. S. Seward, of the Woodford club, which already has provided England with one forward in Kendrew, has lost a further chance to distinguish himself owing to an injury. This has let in J. Davies, of Gloucester, who has played in a Trial before.

The teams are expected to be:—

WHITES.—J. C. Hubbard (Harlequins), back; C. D. Aarvold (Headingley), A. A. McCanlis (Gloucester), D. Burland (Bristol), and L. Booth (Headingley), three-quarter backs; J. T. M. Barrington (Bristol) and E. R. Pope (Blackheath), half-backs; J. S. Tucker (Bristol), A. H. Bateson (Otley), B. H. Black (Blackheath), F. E. Dunkley (Harlequins), R. F. Davey (Leytonstone), P. C. Howdern (Newport), R. Bolton (Wakefield), and A. N. Other, forwards.

COLOURS.—L. L. Bedford (Headingley), back; A. C. Harrison (Hartlepool Rovers), R. D. Butler (Fylde), G. Harriman (Coventry), and A. V. Twose (Torquay), three-quarter backs; S. S. C. Meikle (Waterloo) and J. Key (Old Cranleighans), half-backs; H. C. S. Jones (Manchester), H. B. Toft (Manchester University), E. F. Sewell (Harlequins), R. T. Ewald (Waterloo), L. N. Evans (Royal Navy and R.N.E. College), G. Townsend (The Army and United Services), E. Carruthers (Sunderland), and J. Davies (Gloucester), forwards.

FIXTURES AND TEAMS

HONOR OAK PARK.—GUY'S HOSPITAL v. RICHMOND (2.30)

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—W. Lewis; back; G. A. Burrows, J. E. Giesen, F. R. Peatfield, and D. E. Ashdown, three-quarter backs; J. K. Thomas and R. J. Eustace, half-backs; G. Knight, J. P. O'Shea, J. F. Batchelor, G. Robbs, J. A. Campbell, E. A. P. Roxbin, G. F. Lishmore, and T. Morgan, forwards.

RICHMOND.—LONDON SCOTTISH v. THE ARMY (2.45)

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Lanzrish, back; J. S. Smith, M. C. W. Green, A. Geddes, and C. E. W. Macintosh, three-quarter backs; A. C. Miers and G. McLaren, half-backs; W. N. Rouschead, R. R. H. Macwalker, J. C. Miller, Thom. and A. S. McLeod, forwards.

THE ARMY.—Second Lieutenant E. W. F. de V. Hunt (Royal Artillery), back; Second Lieutenant I. D. Wilson (2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regt.) Second Lieutenant C. Beaty-Pownall (2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regt.), Second Lieutenant A. L. Novis (2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regt.), and Second Lieutenant D. L. Novis (Royal Engineers), three-quarter backs; Second Lieutenant J. R. Cole (Royal Artillery) and Second Lieutenant R. F. Hedges (Royal Artillery), half-backs; Sergeant R. Beacham (2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards), Second Lieutenant D. O'R. Schofield (Royal Artillery), Second Lieutenant R. W. Reynolds (1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regt.), Second Lieutenant R. G. S. Hobbs (Royal Artillery), Second Lieutenant Hebert (Royal Artillery), Second Lieutenant K. J. McIntyre (Royal Tank Corps), Lieutenant D. C. MacLeod (Indian Army), and Second Lieutenant G. Taylor (West Yorks Regt.), forwards.

FAIRLOP.—OLD BLUES v. OLD EDWARDIANS

OLD BLUES.—W. Nelson, back; J. G. Jenninrs, G. N. Hooper, K.C. Oliver, and E. Jones, three-quarter backs; E. L. M. Mathias and H. E. R. Wales, half-backs; T. Pearce, K. Payne, P. S. Osborne, J. R. Harrison, D. C. Roberts, K. D. Crook, J. J. Redman, and H. J. Hobden, forwards.

HERNE HILL.—LONDON WELSH v. ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL (2.45)

LONDON WELSH.—T. J. Davies, back; T. Lewis, A. H. Jones, S. L. Jones, and Roy Thomas, three-quarter backs; R. S. Lewis and R. L. Morgan, half-backs; R. V. Thomas, R. H. Garbett, Idris Davies, E. Jones, T. P. M. Lewis, and M. H. [illegible] forwards.

[illegible]PTON.—NORTHAMPTON v. OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS (2.45)

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—D. M. Parry, back; R. G. Turnbull, G. E. Buncombe, L. Bywater, and W. E. Savage, three-quarter backs; H. D. Heck and J. H. Dothie, half-backs; A. Blumson, F. W. English, J. C. Arnold, K. M. Wilkins, J. P. Devonshire, E. F. Andrews, R. P. Tebbutt, and P. O. C. Edwards, forwards.

CHISWICK.—ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL v. LONDON IRISH (2.30)

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—T. H. Wilson, back; R. T. Norman, C. J. P. Pearson, C. W. Crimman, and R. M. Goldsworthy, three-quarter backs; H. W. E. Jones and J. H. Haverhill, half-backs; E. J. Goldsmith, W. D. F. Lyle, D. F. de Villiers, R. G. H. Gilbert, E. J. Niven, J. E. Stenhens, T. E. D. F. Money, and J. E. Jameson, forwards.

LONDON IRISH.—G. M. Ievers, back; T. W. Kinz, J. Savage, F. S. Hodder, and D. Roche, three-quarter backs; L. Read and D. C. Kinz, half-backs; W. Morgan, [illegible] Kelly, C. Tatlock, [illegible] Barry, W. J. Cullis, and A. J. Martin, forwards.

[illegible]—OLD MILLHILLIANS v. R.M.A. WOOLWICH (3.45)

OLD MILLHILLIANS.—T. H. B. Lawther, back; G. M. Meikle, R. J. Edwards, W. R. Lackie, and H. E. Curtis, three-quarter backs; R. S. Strong and K. R. Colman, half-backs; A. C. Ramsay, R. H. Hall, H. D. Cavarhan, J. Landhorn, D. McLennan, P. D. Childs, J. B. Beadman, and T. Hancock, forwards.

RICHMOND.—ROSSLYN PARK v. OLD LEVSIANS (2.45)

ROSSLYN PARK.—F. S. Barrow, back; A. R. Alston, I. R. McIntosh, R. J. Baker, and A. C. Whitlock, three-quarter backs; W. R. Collins and A. K. Woodhouse, half-backs; J. B. Skinner, H. O. Bramble, C. E. Godby, F. S. Kendall, G. D. Milne, R. J. Iliffe, T. A. Redpath, and E. B. Eason, forwards.

EDGWARE.—EDGWARE v. LONDON HOSPITAL (2.45)

EDGWARE.—J. Scully, back; J. Scully, W. E. G. Churcher, T. Mahoney, and E. W. T. Evans, three-quarter backs; W. J. Davies and C. Williams, half-backs; G. H. Winstone, F. T. Monk, F. W. Daniel, E. Oliver, W. Murphy, A. C. Howard, C. Browning, and E. D. Bonne, forwards.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—H. R. Thomason, back; I. St. G. Stand, N. Bonsey, and H. Snipper, three-quarter backs; J. V. O'Sullivan and H. Samson, half-backs; E. G. Lewis, T. Tompkins, M. Lewis, R. C. Percival, L. Moore, H. Noble, H. D. Barnes, A. J. F. Costase, and J. P. Reidy, forwards.

BEDFORD.—KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL v. BEDFORD (2.45)

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—V. F. Hall, back; O. S. Aydett, E. H. P. Thomas, J. Mason, S. Taylor, and A. Gilpin, three-quarter backs; J. H. Easton and J. B. Stokes, half-backs; R. D. Harding, J. D. Moore, J. V. Sutton, W. Thomas, D. O. Jones, J. Summerhayes, S. G. Clarton, and F. J. Platt, forwards.

SOUTH WEMBLEY.—U.C.S. OLD BOYS v. ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

U.C.S. OLD BOYS.—T. W. Bowyer, back; C. E. Brown, R. L. Sutcliffe, J. J. Turnbull, and N. T. Ringland, three-quarter backs; G. MacKenzie and R. R. Whyte, half-backs; C. M. Wilson, D. A. C. Kelly, L. Wilk, C. T. Every, E. W. Parkes, H. L. Hirst, H. G. Lonsdale, and R. Almenrader, forwards.

SUDBURY.—WASPS v. CLIFTON

WASPS.—J. Saunders, back; R. Y. Stevens, E. C. R. Hopkins, J. W. Bruford, and D. C. Meadows, three-quarter backs; J. Cooke and R. H. Jeans, half-backs; J. Broughton, N. Compton, H. Fussett, W. P. Garbutt, R. Lillico, P. S. Morris, O. S. Ruane, and R. M. Swyer, forwards.

SHOOTER'S HILL.—WESTCOMBE PARK v. L.C.C. (2.45)

L.C.C.—J. W. V. Cudd, back; J. D. Harries, A. Thompson, J. G. Turner, and J. F. Porter, three-quarter backs; L. West and W. J. Dixon (captain), half-backs; F. C. Cole, S. P. Coles, E. James, G. S. Tunman, P. Paddon, R. C. Gell, S. J. Nunn, and J. M. Miller, forwards.

PLYMOUTH.—PLYMOUTH ALBION v. OLD PAULINES

OLD PAULINES.—C. I. Luxemburg, back; A. Jankel, J. H. Salmons, C. E. Abelson, and E. A. Low, three-quarter backs; J. B. Maclean and R. W. Bailly, half-backs; C. D. Doring, J. S. H. King, R. Klemin, K. E. Burton, L. Pilcher, R. H. B. Nicholls, C. H. Dixon, and E. O. H. Thompson, forwards.

CHATHAM.—UNITED SERVICES v. OLD ALLEYNIANS (2.30)

UNITED SERVICES.—P. F. M. Dawson, back; E. Powell, H. F. Docherty, R. Kellett, and J. A. Crawford, three-quarter backs; E. L. Marsh-Kellett and G. P. S. Davies, half-backs; P. H. Penfold, T. Wright, W. R. G. Reid, and H. A. G. Binny, forwards.

OLD ALLEYNIANS.—E. C. P. Whiteley back; J. E. Pettifer, D. H. Frankford, A. S. Davies, and L. A. W. Simmons, three-quarter backs; E. Andrew and K. Heopenstall, half-backs; T. L. Foster, A. M. Dixon, A. F. G. Bethell-Jones, and F. King, forwards.

NEW BARNET.—TOC H. v. HONGKONG BANK (2.45)

TOC H.—D. R. Batchelar, back; W. T. Irish, J. F. Austin, G. W. Rowland, and G. A. Cittrell, three-quarter backs; W. L. Adams and R. A. Paterson, half-backs; H. McKee, J. C. Tutte, G. Batchelar, A. Goodson, A. A. Howe, D. H. B. Arber (captain), H. M. Morton, and K. K. Tattersall, forwards.

TEDDINGTON.—SUTTON v. HARLEQUINS "A" (2.30)

SUTTON.—R. H. Younghusband, back; R. S. Holton, R. H. Letts, D. R. Guiland, and J. Pizzott, three-quarter backs; T. H. Snelling and K. Herbert, half-backs; J. Potter, S. S. Pickard, H. S. Hope, J. L. H. Grace, P. O. Robson, A. G. V. Archer, R. S. Bromhead, and F. G. Hope (captain), forwards.

NORTHFIELDS.—CHARTERED BANK v. OLD BRIGHTONIANS (2.30)

OLD BRIGHTONIANS.—J. D. Ronald, back; R. S. Baker, J. B. Stableford, J. Finnis, and A. N. P. Kilcoin, three-quarter backs; S. Barnard and R. F. Shankey, half-backs; S. Jennings, J. R. Abbot, C. J. Manning, A. V. Davies, E. A. Wootten, D. H. Foulds, G. Stephens, and G. W. Simmons, forwards.

KINGSTON.—OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS v. CHILTERN (2.45)

OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS.—C. Houghton, back; R. Carter, W. L. V. Caldwell, H. G. Maule, and R. C. Edwards, three-quarter backs; G. F. Carter and G. T. Jones, half-backs; A. Hartley Smith, B. E. Erith, K. E. Hoe, W. S. Palmer, A. C. Davies, A. N. Todd, G. C. Chamberlain, and M. L. Arnold, forwards.

WOODFORD GREEN.—WOODFORD v. MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL (2.45)

WOODFORD.—J. N. Davey, back; W. H. Wickes, J. S. Freeborough, R. A. Kekwick, and C. D. Walker-Arnott, three-quarter backs; H. H. Walker-Arnots and H. A. Whitehead (captain), half-backs; J. H. Bourne, D. A. Kendrew, H. J. Jolly, C. P. Barry, A. A. Smith, C. A. Cripps, J. S. Price, and J. V. Klein, forwards.

READING.—READING UNIVERSITY v. PARK HOUSE

PARK HOUSE.—R. Haig, back; G. Millichap, A. T. Graefe, S. T. Lawrie, and G. Hodgson, three-quarter backs; L. S. Yoxall and A. Hodgkin, half-backs; A. Trivass, A. J. Taylor, J. Scott, E. E. Weston, C. S. Hooker, McKenzie, J. C. F. Lee, and F. E. Parnacott, forwards.

PORTSMOUTH.—OLD DUNSTONIANS v. UNITED SERVICES (2.45)

OLD DUNSTONIANS.—E. J. Edwards, back; C. G. B. Britton, E. G. W. Wood, D. M. Griffiths, and L. C. Wheeler, three-quarter backs; E. G. Scott and I. C. Pickance, half-backs; R. Greenacre, L. F. Morris, F. A. Haines, R. Smith, G. S. Murrell, E. D. Murrell, F. C. Muir, and F. Waller, forwards.

FINCHLEY v. GUILDFORD (2.30)

GUILDFORD.—H. Rothwell, back; F. Peatfield, W. W. Jones, G. W. F. Swayne, and R. L. P. Richmond, three-quarter backs; H. Rose and G. A. J. Starnes, half-backs; J. A. Kenning, J. MacDonald, F. A. Walls, F. J. May, H. Brewer, J. Jillard, T. B. Waugh, and N. McG. Burns, forwards.

MAIDENHEAD.—THAMES VALLEY v. LEYTONSTONE

LEYTONSTONE.—R. E. J. Abbott, back; T. C. R. Baker, F. A. Willsmore, A. Carroll, and G. W. Selby, three-quarter backs; W. M. D. Lewis and J. Stock, half-backs; A. A. Munden, T. Robertson, W. J. Horwood, D. A. S. Conroy, K. de Mans, R. Bishop, K. S. Hay, and W. J. Turpin, forwards.

NEW BECKENHAM.—MIDLAND BANK v. WEST HERTS (2.45)

MIDLAND BANK.—H. E. Goldsmith, back; P. J. Shaw, R. P. Devey, S. S. Tiernan, and H. J. Irwin, three-quarter backs; T. H. Snelling and K. Herbert, half-backs; J. Masters, W. H. Glock, S. F. Burgess, I. D. Scott, W. W. Dykins, G. Butt, B. Parker (capt.), and P. C. Cahill, forwards.

PRESTON ROAD POLYTECHNIC v. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (2.45)

POLYTECHNIC.—H. C. H. Wall, back; G. Enticknap (capt.), J. Lester, B. C. Howcroft, and W. E. Molyneux, three-quarter backs; A. Frost and G. W. Jackson, half-backs; forwards from J. Taylor, A. Carter, N. Clark, Perkin, and D. Macfarlane.

CATFORD.—CATFORD BRIDGE v. K.C.S. OLD BOYS (2.45)

K.C.S. OLD BOYS.—D. W. Horne, back; A. H. A. Pollard, three-quarter backs; H. Hardwicke and W. B. Finnis, half-backs; W. M. Frost, C. Tate, C. M. McGilchrist, A. D. Mercer, J. B. Powell, S. C. Burford, L. M. Sivers, and D. A. Collier (capt.), forwards.

THAMES DITTON.—OLD CRANLEIGHANS v. RUGBY (2.30)

OLD CRANLEIGHANS.—H. A. Richardson, back; C. H. Jacob, G. T. Collingwood, and R. R. Reeve, three-quarter backs; J. E. Lee and J. C. Durrant, half-backs; H. J. Heard, F. C. Miles, R. F. Kay, A. M. Richardson, D. C. Shuter, H. R. Mathys, F. Bennett, and D. Reeves, forwards.

ESHER.—ESHER A v. STAINES

STAINES.—J. Moore, back; R. Warner, F. B. T. Simpson, R. M. Close, and R. C. P. Stum, three-quarter backs; L. Hartley and E. W. B. Pilkington, half-backs; A. G. B. Sutherland, R. E. King, H. Bowley, W. S. Hulford, D. H. Cassidy, W. Davies, V. Fielder-Smith, and — Maguire, forwards.

HARROW.—HARROW v. OLD HABERDASHERS (2.45)

OLD HABERDASHERS.—G. M. Biden, back; G. A. L. Manton, D. A. Blesley, C. M. Birch, and N. Appleton, three-quarter backs; A. J. Welch and D. S. Baker, half-backs; P. Green, R. Bailey, D. G. Knowles, A. Martyn-Johns, E. W. Smith, J. D. Henry, J. E. G. Moody, and S. Gaywood, forwards.

ROTHAMPTON.—BANK OF ENGLAND v. WESTMINSTER BANK

WESTMINSTER BANK.—W. D. Hodder, back; H. L. Skinner, G. F. Nichols, A. T. Young, and T. J. Lawes, half-backs; F. Bradford, H. W. Gilbert, G. Stoker, M. B. Heider, F. B. Heiden, J. R. Mills, W. B. Wright, and E. D. Hobbs, forwards.

HIGH BARNET.—BARNET v. SOUTHEND (2.45)

SOUTHEND.—H. R. Barnes, back; R. R. Seel, M. Churchill-Davies, D. S. Clarke, and C. R. Barham, three-quarter backs; L. E. Goodman and C. R. Simpson, half-backs; F. E. Elliot, A. J. M. Thomson, W. W. Woodcraft, H. K. U'Ren, N. J. Randall, J. N. A. Harper, G. M. Campbell, and J. R. Rudd, forwards.

WOOLWICH.—KENT CUP: ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE v. CHARLTON PARK (2.30)

CHARLTON PARK.—F. A. Jones, back; F. R. Bailey, H. M. Leigh, W. H. Graham, and J. E. C. Polson, half-backs; R. E. Quatermain, A. H. Plummer, J. A. Howard, J. I. Whitehead, W. C. Scivener, I. D. Green, F. W. Roper, and C. E. Stewart, forwards.

MAIDSTONE.—KENT CUP.—MAIDSTONE v. SIDCUP "A" (2.30)

MAIDSTONE.—P. F. Hanson, back; D. D. Page (or R. W. Bradley), F. E. Foreman (captain), J. A. Hedges, and C. Gowan, three-quarter backs; W. J. Smith and D. F. Grant, E. J. Parmenter, P. Johnson, F. J. White, E. W. D. Western, and H. O. Johnson, forwards.

ENFIELD.—UPPER CLAPTON v. ILFORD WANDERERS (2.45)

UPPER CLAPTON.—P. Roberts, back; G. E. Wells, N. H. Cullen, S. Robinson, and N. M. Clarke-Lens, three-quarter backs; S. Robinson and N. M. Pazella, half-backs; E. Noel, E. E. Blacker, H. C. Steere, F. Pagella, T. F. Turck, W. P. Wey, S. C. Tucker (captain), C. Wesh, Rich. Rich, and R. Little, forwards.

HARPENDEN.—HARPENDEN v. OLD FLORILEGIANS (2.30)

HARPENDEN.—R. E. Bent, back; W. E. Pellant, R. Patterson, R. Aldred, and F. Whitmore, three-quarter backs; G. Rose and F. N. Salisbury, half-backs; G. P. Ashford, B. Wood, E. A. Williams, J. H. Vine, P. Nelson, C. B. Vine, T. P. Raban (captain), and O. B. Green, forwards.

WARLINGHAM.—WARLINGHAM v. BLACKHEATH EXTRA "A" (2.45)

WARLINGHAM.—J. Howard, back; I. Jaques, J. Stranaways, J. R. Wade, and C. Lawen, three-quarter backs; J. Turnbull and J. Drabble, half-backs; T. Bass, K. Simmonds, J. Hoare, H. Blake, J. Tatham, H. Underhill, T. Meadows, and T. Gray, forwards.

LOWER SYDENHAM.—CUACO v. LONDON IRISH EXTRA (2.30)

CUACO.—K. O. Lindsay, back; P. A. Stevens, D. G. V. Jeffrey, E. A. Couch, and J. H. Hargreaves, three-quarter backs; W. J. Wraggies and E. C. M. Wride, half-backs; E. S. Connor, G. Preece, J. E. Bourne, R. S. Carlton, W. K. Darcy, D. M. Bishop, L. E. W. Whiteman, and H. T. Purcell, forwards.

INTERNATIONAL TRIAL GAMES

BLUNDELLSANDS.—Whites v. Colours (2.15).

SWANSEA.—Probables v. Possibles.

GLASGOW.—Glasgow v. Edinburgh (2.15).

LIMERICK.—Munster v. Leinster.

CORK.—Leinster v. Ulster.

OTHER MATCHES

ROSSLYN PARK.—Rosslyn Park v. Old Leysians.

ABERAVON.—Aberavon v. Pontypool (3.0).

ABERTILLERY.—Abertillery v. Neath.

BRIDGEND.—Bridgend v. Swansea.

CARDIFF.—Cardiff v. Penarth.

CROSS KEYS.—Cross Keys v. Newport.

LLANELLY.—Llanelly v. Weston-super-Mare (2.4.).

MOUNTAIN ASH.—Mountain Ash v. Pontypridd (2.45).

NEWPORT.—Newport v. Glamorgan Wanderers (2.45).

PONTYPOOL.—Pontypool v. Cardiff (2.30).

SWANSEA.—Swansea v. United Services (Portsmouth) (2.45).

BELFAST.—North of Ireland v. Richmond.

CORK.—Cork Constitution v. Old Paulines (3.0).

PENARTH.—Penarth v. Llanelly (2.45).

SCHOOL MATCHES

Ampleforth College v. Birkenhead Park "A"; Aske's School v. Wimbledon College; Beaumont College v. Richmond Extra A; Bedford School v. Rossalyn Park "A"; Bedford Modern School v. Oakham School; Birkenhead School v. Merchant Taylors, Crosby; Bishop's Stortford College v. Old Edmundians; Blackpool School v. Bunbury; Blundell's School v. Tiverton (away); Bootham College v. Mill Hill School; Campbell College v. Dungannon Royal School; Canford School v. Kilkenny College; Cheltenham College v. Downside School; Christ's College, Brecon v. Cardiff Supporters; Christ's Hospital v. Cox's Grammar School; Churcher's College v. Old Churchermians; City of London School v. Merchant Taylors' School; D. C. Cranbrook School v. Old Cranbrookians; Cranleigh School v. Worthing.

Dean Close School v. Clayesmore School; Dover College v. Old Dorothians; Dulwich College v. Old Alleynians; Epsom College v. Old Epsomians; Felsted School v. Harlequins; Framlingham College v. Gilbert's Old Framlinghamians; Haileybury College v. Old Haileyburians; Hereford Cathedral School v. Crypt School; Herne Bay College v. Old Hernians; K.C.S. Wimbledon v. King's School, Canterbury; Leeds Grammar School v. Bradford Grammar School; Liverpool College v. Giggleswick School; Marlborough College v. Old Marlburians; Monkton Combe School v. King's School, Bruton; Mount St. Mary's College v. Roosbyrd College; Newbury Grammar School v. Reading University A; Oratory School v. Richmond "A"; Ratcliffe College v. Stoneygate; Repton v. Reading School; Rossall School v. Sale "A"; Rugby School v. Blundell's; St. Bees School v. Sherborne (away); St. Edward's School v. Worcester College; St. John's, Leatherhead v. Old Johnians; Sherborne School v. Bournemouth; Taunton School v. Taunton (away); Tonbridge School v. Haileybury; Trent College v. Old Trentonians; Uppingham School v. Oundle; Victoria College v. Clifton College v. Kingswood School; Wellington College v. Clifton College v. Kingswood School; Wellington College v. Old Wrekinian; Wycliffe College v. Old Ardlothian; Westminster School v. Old Westminsters.

The cricket and football fixtures between Uppingham and Haileybury for 1931 have been cancelled.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE CAMBRIDGE TEAM

The Cambridge team to play Oxford at Stamford Bridge on Thursday has been completed by the award of a Blue to J. W. M. Aitken (Westminster and Pembroke), who will play at outside-left forward.

The team is:—

GOAL

G. G. Edwards (Hong-kong and Downing).

BACKS

* J. A. Cook (Westminster and Peterhouse) and *C. H. J. Hill (Malvern and Trinity).

HALF-BACKS

B. E. Bryant (St. Olave's and St. Catharines), W. H. L. Lister (Malvern and Pembroke) and *R. R. Vassar-Smith (Highgate and Pembroke).

FORWARDS

* A. H. Fabian (Highgate and Pembroke), R. H. C. Human (Repton and Emmanuel), * G. D. Kemp-Welch (Charterhouse and Sidney Sussex), * W. H. Webster (Highgate and Pembroke) and J. W. M. Aitken (Westminster and Pembroke).

* Old Blues.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Arsenal should have little difficulty in keeping their lead in the League Championship, for they play Grimsby, who have shown themselves to be one of the weakest sides in the First Division of the League this season. Still Grimsby have one notable performance to their credit against Leicester City. It is hardly likely that they will do anything like that against Arsenal, whose methods are so different from those of other clubs.

The two chief disputants for the Arsenal's place, Portsmouth and Sheffield Wednesday, will meet at Portsmouth. That should be a rare match. Portsmouth have been going from strength to strength in the last seven or eight weeks, while Sheffield Wednesday, a team if ever there was one, have been keeping steadily on the even tenor of their way. Portsmouth drew with Aston Villa at Birmingham during the week. They nearly won, and Sheffield Wednesday's reputation will certainly present no terrors for them.

Chelsea, after their defeat by Arsenal last Saturday, seem to have been stricken with panic and have made drastic changes for the team to play Derby County at Derby to-day. No one who saw the match last Saturday could have believed that all of them were necessary. Chelsea have suffered all through the season through the constant changes being made in the side and the consequent inability of the players to settle down. The many changes made to-day—by which Millington, goalkeeper, Odell, right back, Bishop, right half-back, Cheyne, inside-right forward, and Wilson, inside left, are all left out—may be for an improvement, but such counsels of panic seldom lead to success. Chelsea certainly have the material in many ways for one of the best sides in the country. What they lack chiefly, as was shown last Saturday, are better leadership and understanding and more speed at back.

AMATEUR MATCHES

The various cup competitions have caused a number of amateur clubs to fall a long way behind in their league fixture lists, but most clubs will be playing league matches this afternoon. Wimbledon, the leaders of the Isthmian League, are an exception, and if Dulwich Hamlet have recovered from their match at Newport on Thursday, Wimbledon may lose the lead. Dulwich are at home to the Casuals, and a victory would put them one point ahead of Wimbledon for two extra games. St. Albans City, two points behind Wimbledon for the same number of games, have a most important match at Kingston, where they will play Kingstonian. The home side have dropped only four points in seven matches, and the result of this match may have a distinct bearing on the championship.

The best match in the Athenian League should be that at Hampstead, where Walthamstow Avenue are the visitors. In the Spartan League Metropolitan Police lead with 19 points from 13 games, and there are no fewer than five clubs equal second, each with 10 points. Maidenhead United, who have played only six matches, have the best record of all, and they should beat Aylesbury United on their own ground.

A. G. BOWER TO RETIRE

The well-known Corinthian full-back, A. G. Bower, has decided to retire from active participation in the game. He gained his first "cap" for England in the Amateur International with Wales in 1921, and he has played altogether in 12 Amateur International matches and three times has appeared in full Internationals.

In the third round of the English Schools' Shield Competition West Ham Boys will play East London Boys at 11 o'clock this morning on the Spotted Dog (Clapton F.C.) ground.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

HIGHBURY.—Arsenal v. Grimsby Town (2.30).
BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Huddersfield Town (3.15).
BLACKBURN.—Blackburn Rovers v. Manchester United.
BLACKPOOL.—Blackpool v. West Ham United (2.25).
DERBY.—Derby County v. Chelsea (2.15).
LEEDS.—Leeds United v. Bolton Wanderers (2.15).
LEICESTER.—Leicester City v. Middlesbrough (2.15).
MANCHESTER.—Manchester City v. Newcastle United (2.15).
PORTSMOUTH.—Portsmouth v. Sheffield Wednesday (2.20).
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield United v. Aston Villa (2.15).
SUNDERLAND.—Sunderland v. Liverpool (2.0).

SECOND DIVISION

BARNSLEY.—Barnsley v. Bradford (2.30).
BRADFORD.—Bradford City v. Reading (2.15).
BRISTOL.—Bristol City v. Stoke City (2.30).
BURY.—Bury v. Nottingham Forest (2.15).
CARDIFF.—Cardiff City v. Millwall (2.30).
CHARLTON.—Charlton Athletic v. Wolverhampton Wanderers (2.30).
LIVERPOOL.—Ever

Parliament

PRESS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

COMMONS' DECISION

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, DEC. 5

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND THE PRESS

Mr. EDE (South Shields, Lab.) moved the second reading of the Local Authorities (Admission of the Press) Bill, a measure to amend the law relating to the admission of the Press to meetings of local authorities. He said that it proposed to provide that a local authority might temporarily exclude Press representatives from a meeting as often as might be desirable at any meeting when, in the opinion of a two-thirds majority of the members present, expressed by resolution, in view of the special nature of the business then being dealt with or about to be dealt with, such exclusion for the time only when that business was being considered was advisable in the public interest. The Bill further proposed that a meeting of a committee consisting of the whole of the members of an authority should be regarded as a meeting of that authority. A similar Bill had been rejected in the House of Lords on Wednesday. If the Bill survived the opposition which it was to encounter that day in the Commons, Mr. Ede said, there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent this Bill being sent to the Lords, supported by the approval of the Commons, and perhaps improved by the consideration they had given to it. He regretted that the four associations representing local authorities wanted the Bill rejected; but he could assure them that if the Bill got a second reading their objections would be considered in Committee.

One of the objections raised to the Bill was that it would compel a public assistance committee to admit the Press to its meetings. A public assistance committee was in every respect analogous to an education committee, to which the Press was admitted; and he asserted that education as a public service had gained immeasurably through the discussions in committee being opened to the Press. The sums spent by county councils were enormous. The Surrey Council, of which he was a member, had an annual budget of £4,750,000. The public who found those huge sums were entitled to have reasonable Press reports of what was done by the authorities who spent the money. Alarm had also been raised at the proposal to admit the Press to a guardians committee or any other sub-committee of a public assistance committee on the ground that individual relief cases would be discussed in public. The committees of boards of guardians had been opened to the Press for 22 years, and he had been unable to find any instance of an individual relief case being reported or commented on in the local newspaper. One way of bringing home to the public the great and beneficent work which the local authorities were doing and of interesting the best citizens in the work would be to ensure that not the speeches but adequate reports of the transactions of these local authorities should be made public. In all questions of detail the promoters of the Bill were anxious to meet any reasonable opposition.

Mr. BUCHAN (Scottish Universities, U.) seconded the motion. He said it was argued that as public assistance committees dealt with inquiries into the circumstances of applicants for relief the Press should be excluded from them. Under this measure exclusion by a two-thirds majority gave a certain protection, but he thought the promoters of the Bill would be willing to agree in Committee to an alteration by which the Press should be ruled out from all meetings of committees and sub-committees exclusively confined to dealing with personal applications. For the rest he thought public assistance committees should be within the scope of the measure. The expenditure on Poor Law relief had become colossal. He could not envisage seriously any objections to the Bill except general distrust of the British Press. No doubt a certain type of newspaper had in recent years alienated the confidence of thinking people in this country (cheers), but the great bulk of the British Press, and especially the provincial Press, was run by people with a very high sense of duty. The Bill provided for conducting *in camera* really confidential business, but for the rest those who paid the piper should be allowed to know something about the tune. The complexity of our administrative machinery, both local and national, had become very great, and the problems with which it was concerned were more closely linked than ever to the comfort and prosperity of the ordinary citizen. There had grown up in many minds a suspicion that efficiency might be inconsistent with democratic methods. He believed that suspicion was without justification, but they must be careful not to whittle away the fundamental right of a democracy to the oversight of its government.

MOTION FOR REJECTION

SIR D. NEWTON (Cambridge, U.) moved the rejection of the Bill. He said he was not opposed to publicity so far as the Press was concerned in respect of local affairs, but he was opposed to it where the business was of such a character that it was not in the public interest that the Press should have the right of being present. It was not necessarily in the interests of the public that the discussion of a matter in its earlier stages should take place in the presence of the Press. Public assistance committees had to report to the councils concerned; and it would surely be intolerable that reports of those committees should be made public and discussed in the Press before they had come up for the consideration of the parent body. Many committees allowed the Press to attend their meetings, and that discretionary power was valuable and should be preserved to local authorities. There was every reason why the electors and the general public should receive all reasonable information regarding the work of their representatives on local authorities, but they had strong weapons in their hands if they did not receive the information.

The Association of Municipal Corporations, the County Councils Association, and all the great bodies associated with local government opposed the measure. For the first time, he thought, in the history of the country, all the urban interests had combined with all the rural interests in their united protest against the Bill. He opposed the Bill because it was not in the public interest, it was not wanted by the ratepayers, and adequate facilities existed at present for the admission of the Press to report all the important proceedings of local authorities.

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) seconded the motion for the rejection. At present, he said, the Press had full opportunity for reporting everything of real importance to the ratepayers, and to extend that was not going to help real publicity. The reporters did not want this Bill, if the newspapers did. On behalf of the junior reporters of the country—(laughter)—and of the best conduct of public business he opposed the Bill.

Mr. ALPASS (Bristol, Central, Lab.) supported the Bill because those who paid rates for the social services had a right to know how the money was spent.

Mr. LLEWELLYN JONES (Flintshire, L.) said that very often the only way in which electors could follow the actions of those whom they elected to public bodies was by having the proceedings reported in the Press.

Mr. C. WILSON (Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab.) said that he had been requested by the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee of the city of Sheffield to oppose the Bill because there was no evidence of the 1908 Act having failed in any way.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC

MAJOR ASTOR (Dover, U.), supporting the Bill, said that the Press had not abused the privileges conferred under the 1908 Act, as its relations with local authorities proved. The right of the public to read reports of the proceedings of local authorities seemed to be the same in principle as the right of the public to read reports of the proceedings of the House of Commons. The Press was discharging an important duty in stimulating interest in local authorities. What value could the vote of an individual have if he was deprived of full information as to the conduct of the representative he had placed in authority? In 1908 Parliament recognized the right of the public to receive such information and of the Press to supply it. What had happened in the course of 22 years to alter their views and make them wish to curtail the privileges that were then conferred on the Press? The main purpose of the Bill was to secure that those privileges should not be curtailed unintentionally by reason of the changes recently made in the structure of local government. Objection was taken to the admission of the Press to the committees of guardians on the ground that it would entail the presence of reporters when applications for public assistance were being considered. The Press would, of course, consider the feelings of individuals in those circumstances. It was estimated that to-day about a third of the guardians committees had given permission to the Press to attend their meetings. Was it suggested that the Press had abused this privilege or attempted to exploit private misfortune? Many criticisms of the Press were to be heard on account of various transgressions and excursions beyond its province, but he had never heard any criticism on this particular ground. The committees had other business to discuss; and there was no reason why it should not be arranged for the Press to be present only when definite matters of public interest were raised. Personally he should not press the point of the two-thirds majority, but he thought the onus should be upon those who wished to exclude the Press to convince a majority of their colleagues that it was in the interest of the public that the reporters should withdraw.

The Bill had the support of the Press of Great Britain. It was not always that its various sections saw eye to eye. News had a different value in different papers, country and London, and yet the country and London Press were at one in desiring the enactment of the Bill. The liberty of the Press to attend meetings of representative bodies administering public funds was confirmed by the Imperial Press Conference over which he had the honour of presiding last June in London. Where the liberty of the Press was attacked naturally the Press would be united. In this case the Press stood united not only for the liberty of the Press, but for the rights of the public. (Hear, hear.) He should be sorry to see the principle of the Bill lost because of some minor points that could be adjusted in Committee. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. VAUGHAN (Forest of Dean, Lab.) said that if a person had the right to vote that person had a right to know. (Hear, hear.) The Bill, he also thought, would curtail debate at meetings of local authorities rather than increase it. His long experience as a member of local authorities had taught him that the presence of reporters in the gallery gave a sense of responsibility to every member; and business was more quickly and sensibly transacted.

Mr. EVANS (University of Wales, L.) said the tendency of Parliament in recent years had been to delegate its authority to local bodies more than it used to do. There had also been an increasing tendency to delegate matters to committees. He thought the Bill deserved support as a measure which would do something to foster greater interest in public affairs.

Mr. MAITLAND (Faversham, U.) opposed the Bill. He did not believe that its passage would have a good effect on the administration of the local authorities.

Mr. LOVAT-FRASER (Lichfield, Lab.), supporting the Bill, said it was most important that the public should know how the Poor Law was being administered. The very reason why Poor Law children suffered so horribly in the past was that there was no publicity.

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) opposed the Bill. He said that if all the work even in committees were constantly reported in the Press, it was a question how far it would not interfere with recruiting for local government. There were shy people who were qualified to do valuable work. He hoped the House would consider that from a practical point of view it was inadvisable that this measure should proceed further.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

A FREE VOTE

Miss LAWRENCE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (East Ham, N.), replied to the debate in a speech which was heard with difficulty in the Press Gallery. She was understood to say that the promoters of the Bill, in their zeal for admitting the Press, had placed too little weight on the occasions when it was desirable to exclude not the representatives of the public, but the representatives of particular interests. This special precaution was really very necessary when the question of the purchase of sites came to be considered. The Bill, if it obtained a second reading, would need very careful revision in Committee. On the question of whether the Press should be admitted as a right to the meetings of the public assistance committees, she perfectly understood the fear which hon. members behind her had. There was a danger that, by the abuse of the powers of delegation, the public might be kept very badly informed of a great many things they ought to know. The question that the House had to decide was whether that particular evil should be cured by statute or by the pressure of local public opinion. (Hear, hear.) There was no clear principle or dividing line. It was necessary that Parliament should lay down certain rules that must be observed, but it was also necessary, if local government was to flourish, that there should be a considerable amount of local freedom, and that the local councils should take responsibility.

The local authorities were opposed to the change proposed. Although a great many local authorities did already admit the Press to the meetings of the public assistance committees, there was no difference between them that they did not desire this duty to be put on them by statute. The Ministry of Health did not want to go against local authorities unnecessarily. Attempts had been made to draw an analogy between this and the Education Act of 1908, but nothing in the world could be more different than the position of education in England in 1908 and the position of public assistance committees in 1930. The latter bodies were undergoing the painful process of having their main functions taken from them one by one. They did not like it at all; that was only human nature. That was where the danger lay. The councils did not want the public assistance committees to have, as the education committees had, special statutory privileges. They pointed out that the education committees had developed into almost independent authorities—(hear, hear)—and they also pointed out the danger of the public assistance committees developing, as they might develop under the Act of 1929, into separate authorities. The Government would leave the matter to a free vote, but, having regard to all the complexities and difficulties of the matter, and having given it prolonged consideration, her own judgment was that it would be better not to proceed with the Bill. (Hear, hear.)

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) thought it was a profound mistake on the part of those associated with the Bill not to have consulted the local authorities with regard to its terms. There were very grave objections to allowing the Press to report the proceedings of public assistance committees. Under the Local Government Act the Poor Law was being broken up, and at this stage of transition the step proposed in the Bill should not be taken unless there were an overwhelming case for it. It seemed to have been overlooked throughout the debate that the 1908 Act was a compromise and that it would therefore have been wiser to consult the representatives of the original parties to that compromise. Local authorities might very well be left to decide for themselves. They would not get men and women to serve on the large local authorities if they were not prepared to give them reasonable discretion and treat them as people quite capable of coming to a reasonable judgment. The Bill was so ill-considered and badly drafted that the Press would be entitled as a right to be present at the sittings of assessment committees. That was going much too far, as most cases were such that no public interest could be served by their being reported. In cases that went to the Quarter Sessions, where the Press was admitted, questions of considerable principle were concerned. Another grave objection to the Bill was that it would allow the Press to be present at watch committees. No one who had served on a watch committee would support that proposal.

Mr. G. MATHERS (Edinburgh, W., Lab.) supported the Bill.

Mr. MELLER (Mitcham, U.) said that by opening the doors of committees of local authorities they would not stimulate the interest of the people in local affairs. A great deal of useful work now done in committee would not be done if it had to be done in the full light of the Press. In an experience of many years he had found that some of the best men and women on local authorities had been almost silent. They had done exceedingly good committee work. It would be unfortunate for the public life of this country if it were confined to those men who loved publicity and loved to pander to the Press. The main purpose of this Bill, though camouflaged by dragging in other committees, was the admission of the Press to public assistance committees. If the Press were admitted to committee work there would be a prolongation of the work of a council so great that they would find it difficult to get people to serve upon it. His own division contained three local authorities, each of which had written asking him to object to the passing of the Bill. The Bill was unnecessary.

PLEA FOR THE LOCAL PRESS

Mr. PYBUS (Harwich, L.) said that if one carried Mr. Meller's speech to its logical conclusion many of the speeches in that House would never be made at all. (Laughter.) That might be of benefit to the population as a whole (renewed laughter), but they could not apply a principle to the House of Commons and, in common justice, deny it to other public authorities where public moneys were being expended. Too little had been spoken about a very important part of our local life—the weekly Press and the local Press. The great journals could look after themselves as to whether they were excluded or not from public functions, but the small paper relied for its circulation almost entirely on its power to report functions which the big journals would refuse to report as not being of general interest. The action of the county councils and the public assistance authorities in excluding the Press was doing a deep wrong to, and inflicting a grievance on, the local Press which they would not be allowed to put on the national Press. They were differentiating far too much. The local paper had a great struggle for its existence, and if it was not allowed to report fully all the interesting details of the local legislation of the local authorities would in the end be exterminated, and that would be a wrong which should not be done. He supported the Bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. KNIGHT (Nottingham, S., Lab.) said that in the main he supported the Bill.

Mr. GOULD (Frome, Lab.) said that the objections to the Bill had been based largely on Committee points.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Bromley, U.) opposed the Bill because it would be a public danger. The hon. member was proceeding when, shortly before 4 o'clock,

Mr. EDE moved the closure, which was carried by 129 votes to 42—majority 87. The Bill was read a second time by 119 votes to 51—majority 68.

SIR N. SANDEMAN (Middleton and Prestwich, U.) moved that the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House. This was opposed by the promoters of the Bill, and was rejected by 118 votes to 25—majority 93.

The House stood adjourned at 24 minutes past 4 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY.—Local Government (Clerks) Bill read first time.

Resolution deploring refusal of Government to respond to advances of the Dominions towards closer fiscal relations carried by 74 votes to 10.

WEDNESDAY.—Improvement of Live Stock (Licensing of Bulls), British Museum and National Gallery (Overseas Loans), and Ancient Monuments Bills read first time.

Local Authorities (Admission of the Press to Meetings) Bill rejected on second reading.

Grey Seals Protection Bill passed through Committee.

Colonial Naval Defence Bill read third time.

Debate on Land in Palestine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY. — Unemployment Insurance (Money) Resolution agreed to in Committee.

TUESDAY.—Industrial Councils, Rent (Reduction and Control), and Hire Purchase Bills read first time.

Education (School Attendance) Bill considered in Committee.

WEDNESDAY.—Debates on Woollen Textile Industry and Accidents in Mines.

THURSDAY.—Protection of Animals (No. 2) and Cumberland Market (St. Pancras) Bills read first time.

Unemployment Insurance (Money) Resolution agreed to on Report and Bill read first time.

Expiring Laws Continuance and Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bills read third time.

FRIDAY.—Local Authorities (Admission of the Press) Bill read second time.

"BREAK THROUGH ALL PARTY TIES"

APPEAL TO PRIME MINISTER

Sir Montagu de Pomeroy Webb, chairman of the Central Executive of the National Citizens' Union, has addressed the following appeal to the Prime Minister, which is published in the *National Citizen*, the official journal of the union:—

"During the last three years this non-party organization, by its various branches and members of Parliament throughout the country, and also direct from this office to his Majesty's Ministers, has been drawing attention to the dangerous economic drift in which these islands are involved, and has pressed for immediate measures to correct the position: (1) drastic economy, public and private; (2) reform in taxation, to assure employment, expanding industry, and the maintenance of British standards of living; and (3) the setting up of an Empire Development Board to engineer a methodical and more rapid development of the Empire as a whole. The situation has now become so serious that disaster threatens unless immediate steps be taken to avert it. Expenditure, public and private, has outrun the nation's capacity; production for export (upon which the nation depends to pay for food and other essential raw products from overseas) is shrinking and unemployment is increasing; whilst Empire development, in the absence of a powerful and representative central organization to carry it forward, has been grievously neglected, and is now at a complete standstill. That the crisis will increase in severity during the coming months is certain. The approach of winter, the continued revolutionary troubles in India and China, and the progressive and catastrophic fall of prices, all coming together, must of necessity seriously check productive activity in Great Britain, and add greatly to the difficulty of keeping the country off the rocks.

"The recent pronouncements of alarm by expert and highly placed groups of the nation's workers, such as the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, the great textile industries of the Midlands, the General Federation of Trade Unions, the leading bankers of the City of London, the National Farmers' Union, the various coal and iron and steel manufacturers, Sir William Morris' and Lord Melchett's Council of Industry and Commerce, the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, and others, supplemented as they have been by significant appeals from the Premiers of the Oversea Dominions, confirm the fact that Great Britain is nearer to economic disaster to-day than at any other time within living memory. It is essential, therefore, that a great national effort be made to save the situation. Mere palliatives are useless. Drastic measures of national economic and financial reform must be shaped and put into operation by the force of the united will of the whole people.

"Notwithstanding the gravity of the emergency, our present system of national politics is keeping all parties in mutual antagonism and it becomes impossible for any one party to grapple single-handed with so grave a crisis. Nor is political activity without the counsel and support of the economic forces of the nation competent to devise and execute a sweeping plan of national economic reconstruction. We therefore urge you to suspend as soon as possible all political hostilities, to thrust aside all party activities, and to declare that a national emergency has arisen which calls for united national effort. We urge you to convoke representative leaders of industry, agriculture, finance, labour, commerce, shipping, and economic science to a Supreme Economic Council of the Nation, to determine how best to steer the good ship Britannia clear of the rocks and set her again on a secure and prosperous course. The national emergency is of a character that demands an immediate break through all political conventions and party ties, and a resolute determination to mobilize the whole forces of the nation for its own self-preservation. The National Citizens' Union urges you to take this vitally necessary step forthwith, and undertakes to give you all support in its power in this matter."

N.F.U. CRITICISMS OF LAND BILL

ALLOTMENTS PLAN SUPPORTED

The Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill is criticized in a memorandum issued yesterday by the National Farmers' Union.

"We have heard a great deal about the million acres of agricultural land which have gone out of cultivation," the memorandum states. "Since the existence of this million acres of derelict land is apparently one of the factors which have influenced the Minister in introducing this Bill, we would suggest that he should confine his experiment in small and large scale farming to this land. If the occupiers of these holdings are to be permanently subsidized by the State and existing occupiers of land are not to receive the subsidy, all that will be effected will be that existing occupiers will be handicapped by the competition of subsidized home supplies in addition to that of subsidized imported supplies."

The measure was admittedly a part of the present Government's desperate efforts to redeem their election pledges on the question of unemployment, and, buried amid the mass of fantastic proposals embodied at present in the Bill, there was the proposal for the creation of allotments for unemployed workers.

"While the economic reactions of such a scheme upon the national welfare might be by no means insignificant we would emphasize as well its moral value in assisting to maintain the self-respect of hundreds of thousands of recipients of the 'dole,' who, we honestly believe, resent their entirely dependent position in the community to-day. Our last suggestion to Dr. Addison, and the one which we should like to see adopted by him, is that he should scrap the other parts of the Bill and concentrate upon the clauses dealing with allotments, which we believe would speedily pass into law with the support of all parties."

DIVISIONS IN THE LABOUR PARTY

MR. H. MORRISON AND "SWELLED HEADS"

Mr. HERBERT MORRISON, the Minister of Transport, addressing Labour meetings in the Wellingborough Division last night, said that the moral of the Whitechapel election was that, on general political issues in the circumstances of a General Election, the workers of London would still be firmly behind the Labour Government.

The Labour Party in the country and the Labour Party in Parliament was fundamentally healthy. If there were a few people in Labour's ranks who suffered from swelled heads and thought they were more important than the rest of the party put together, well, this was an understandable if unfortunate human weakness, and in due course they would be brought back to earth or find more appropriate political associates. The latest discovery of the Press was that a much-advertised and rather new member of the party was about to issue a world-shaking manifesto. These romantic activities might be prominently featured in the anti-Labour Press, and he could not blame them for trying to manufacture all the mischief they could, though he might have other views as to people who were apparently anxious to give the anti-Labour Press plenty of material. But all these false, glittering alarums and excursions in the Press about a gentleman who was certainly not deficient in some of the subtler manoeuvring characteristics of old-time bourgeois politicians were very unreal.

He was afraid that one or two people—not of working class origin—who had come over from the Tory protectionists still had a certain amount of true blue Tory blood running in their veins. Perhaps the process of conversion was not so quick as they had thought; and maybe further time would have to elapse before such people had really absorbed the healthy democratic instincts of organized Labour, so that they were fully inspired with the real Socialist feelings of the common people. The Labour rank and file throughout the country would not worry unduly about the sparkling efforts of people who thought that the Labour Party was led by pulling wires, that the leaders of Labour elected themselves, and that leaders were chosen irrespective of their work for the party and of their political reliability. The Labour rank and file was a commonsense rank and file with fine ideals and inspiring faith; he had still the greatest and completest confidence that Labour supporters would respond to the call of their chosen leaders whenever the great electoral battle might come.

THE GOVERNMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND'S CRITICISM

SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND, M.P., speaking last night at Erdington, Birmingham—the constituency he represented in the last Parliament—said that the Government and their supporters were condemned by many for what was termed their downright dishonesty in making glowing promises which they were utterly unable to perform. So far as trade and employment were concerned, he would not go quite so far as that. He condemned them, but thought they were not so much dishonest as absolutely ignorant. They did not know the A.B.C. of the things they were talking about. They had, however, proved themselves completely incapable of learning from the experience of the past 18 months.

There never was such a Government for tackling the job at the wrong end. Their policy was "less employment and more doles." The Conservative policy was "less need for doles and more employment." If the depression in trade and unemployment continued to grow worse, as they had done during the past 18 months, they might reach a degree of intensity which might easily cause the whole country to grow disturbed. Fortunately, it seemed that the coal crisis might be averted—but only through an utter disregard of the Government's most recent Coal Act!

MISS BONDFIELD AND DOMESTIC SERVICE

OPPORTUNITY FOR TEXTILE WORKERS

Miss MARGARET BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour, addressing a conference of Lancashire and Cheshire Whitley Councils in Manchester yesterday, referred to the question of transferring girls who had little prospect of regaining employment in the textile trades to other occupations. "I have said it before, and I intend to go on saying it," she declared, "that domestic service is an honourable profession." So far as she was concerned domestic service was the one alternative. This was because there was a practically unsatisfied demand in that occupation. She could best describe this state of affairs by saying that there was a high marriage mortality resulting in places always being vacant.

She took the opportunity of correcting the impression that seemed to be prevalent that she had said that all women in the cotton trade were suitable for domestic work. As a matter of fact only a very small minority of the women were suitable for this work. There was really no question of forcing girls into semi-slavery. She would like mistresses to consider objections raised against domestic service. If mistresses, where only one domestic servant was employed, would try to look at it from the point of view of the girl and try to understand what it meant to a girl who had always worked among other people, and not box her up in a kitchen, where she was treated only as an inferior, many of the difficulties could be cleared away.

Referring to the objection to the term "domestic servants," Miss Bondfield said that if there was objection they should change the name and call it "household work." They should alter the name rather than let it stand in the way of degrading an honourable profession.

SHOREHAM EXHUMATION

HUSBAND EXONERATED BY CORONER'S JURY

The inquest on Mrs. KATHERINE GERTRUDE RAMAGE, 44, whose body was exhumed on October 23, was concluded at Shoreham yesterday. Mrs. Ramage died last February, when a certificate was granted, stating that death was due to heart failure. Reports were received by Mr. F. W. Butler, the West Sussex coroner, and he asked that the body should be exhumed. An analysis of certain organs was made by Home Office experts, and the report submitted to the coroner. When the inquest was opened six weeks ago evidence of identification was given by the widower, Mr. Arthur Edward Ramage, clerk, of Beckenham, Kent.

Dr. Roche Lynch reported yesterday on the result of his analysis. He stated that he had detected no trace of any poisonous or noxious substance in any of the organs.

Dr. Galt stated that in his opinion the woman died of natural causes. The immediate cause of death was probably an embolism or gall stones.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes," and expressed sympathy with Mr. Ramage, "and regret that he has been put to such inconvenience and trouble in having the proceedings brought."

Mr. F. H. Carpenter, representing Mr. Ramage, said there had been very widespread publicity [not in *The Times*] of this case, not only of the exhumation but of interviews with various members of the family which had caused very deep and sincere pain to his client. During the whole of the adjournment the accusing finger of the public pointed at him, and that had been brought about by interviews that had been given to the Press by certain members of the family and in particular by the brother, an ex-police sergeant of the Metropolitan Police, who had made statements to the Press that he would see the matter thoroughly investigated and who had admitted in effect that the whole of these proceedings originated from him in that he made a communication to the Home Office. His client, he hoped, might have as full publicity given to his complete exoneration in the verdict the jury had returned.

EXPORT OF CATTLE TO JERSEY

By an Act dated November 29, 1930, cattle for slaughter and forage may now be imported into Jersey from Wiltshire, as well as from Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, and the port of Southampton, from all of which such importation has been allowed since June last. The cattle and forage must be accompanied by a sworn declaration as to the place of origin and by a certificate from the Ministry of Agriculture that no outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease or cattle plague has occurred within 15 miles of the said place during the past six months.

Step into Summer, with us!
"SAMARIA"
(20,000 tons)
WEST INDIES
From Liverpool, January 20
From Avonmouth, January 21
43 days from 92 gns.
"LACONIA"
(20,000 tons)
ATLANTIC ISLES & MEDITERRANEAN
From Liverpool .. March 5
From Southampton, March 7
21 days from 42 gns.
Easter Cruises
VENICE & DALMATIAN COAST
From Southampton, March 17
returning Plymouth & Liverpool
22 days from 44 gns.
WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN
From Southampton, March 31
16 days from 32 gns.
"FRANCONIA"
(20,000 tons)
WORLD CRUISE
From London, January 22nd, 138 days from £430
Apply Cunard Line, Pier Head, Liverpool; 26-27, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1; 51, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; or local offices and agents
Cunard Winter Cruises

Letters to the Editor

LONGER AT SCHOOL

HELP ON A FAMILY HOLDING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—When the Government is driven into a corner it invariably falls back on the "rich and poor" argument and is cheered by its supporters. Thus on an amendment allowing the parent (*e.g.*, the occupier of a family holding) to keep his child at home for a certain number of days in the year for urgent work of harvesting, fruit-picking, &c., a necessity which is recognized in every country which has a higher nominal leaving age than 14, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education replied that the rich do not keep their children away from school for that purpose. The argument is that since the rich do not do it, do not want to do it, and have no need to do it, the poor who want to do it and have need to do it must be forbidden to do it. The logic of this is faulty, but it is the main argument of the Bill.

The rich parent keeps his child at school till 17 or 18, therefore the poor parent must be not merely helped but compelled to keep his child at school till 15. The Minister in the second reading debate on November 6 said:—"What is good enough for the children of the well-to-do is surely good enough for the children of the working classes," and "What has been practised by the upper classes for 200 years it is time we began for the workers." If he had argued from this that the poor parent should be given something like the same effective choice as the rich parent to do what he thinks good for his child, and therefore must be helped to keep his child at school till 15 if he wishes, his argument would have been intelligible; but his conclusion that the poor parent without exception must be compelled to do what the rich parent does obviously rests on the belief that the poor parent does not want to do it and will not do it unless he is compelled. And this belief is said to be insulting to the poor parent. The Minister cannot have it both ways.

But even if the general argument for universal compulsion had any validity it would in existing circumstances be not only cruel but destructive of the Government's own plans for agriculture to apply it rigidly to rural areas. What is to be the fate of the "family holder" if no child under 15 can be used to lend a hand even in times of extreme pressure except in the ordinary school holidays? All countries which have a nominal leaving age higher than 14 recognize the difference between rural and urban areas. The Prussian Ministry does not propose to apply its temporary regulation keeping the children at school for another year, which is designed solely to relieve unemployment in industrial areas, to agricultural areas. The Prussian Ministry does not shut its eyes to realities.

Yours truly,
E. HILTON YOUNG.
House of Commons, Dec. 4.

SCIENCE AND THE FARM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your agricultural readers will have read with the keenest interest the article on "Science and the Farm" from the pen of the late Mr. C. J. B. Macdonald, which you published in your issue of yesterday. Every practical agriculturist will wish that it was more widely appreciated that "science in its correct meaning is only the application to farming of knowledge acquired on the land, *i.e.*, knowledge of a kind which makes for proficiency in the industry." It is, of course, the simple fact that the most valuable discoveries of agricultural science are those which come, not from the laboratory, but from the experience gained from the work of practical agriculturists on the land itself.

Mr. Macdonald strove hard as a practical agriculturist to establish the true solution for the industry's problems and to place in their proper perspective some of the panaceas that are offered by the ignorant as cures for agriculture's ills. His contribution on "Science and the Farm" is to myself and many of my colleagues a further reminder of the inestimable loss which we have sustained by the passing of so incisive and clear-sighted a protagonist for the cause of all who live by the land.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
EDWARD T. MORRIS, President.
National Farmers' Union, 45, Bedford-square, W.C.1, Dec. 2.

FALLING PRICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Certain passages in Sir Herbert Samuel's first letter led me to suppose that he saw advantages to employment in falling prices and disadvantages in a reversal of the tendency. I am glad to learn that this is not so and that he recognizes the fall of prices as "a main cause for the existing unemployment." But I venture to say that he will only confuse the minds of your readers if he tries to analyse the effect of any proposal on unemployment by the obscure and difficult route of studying the effect of price-changes on the distribution of consumers' purchasing power.

The simple truth is that nothing in the world can increase employment which does not create in the minds of manufacturers and contractors the expectation of an improved margin of profit. Let him, as the Russians say, "screw that on his moustaches."

Yours, &c.,
J. M. KEYNES.
King's College, Cambridge. Dec. 5.

A DANGEROUS DISEASE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Everybody must be glad that the great Middlesex Hospital has been saved from falling down and that once again that grand hospital can carry on its historically good work. But it is a dangerous disease which Middlesex started, and it has spread alarmingly and disastrously. No sooner did Middlesex say it was falling down than the Commercial Union buildings did fall down, and St. Paul's showed symptoms which have only been stayed by preventive medicine. St. Bartholomew's has now caught it, and we are having the greatest difficulty in keeping the London Hospital up.

Yours faithfully,
KNUTSFORD, Chairman.
London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.1, Dec. 5.

THE BUILDING LAWS

REVISION TO SECURE ECONOMY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As representing the Quantity Surveyors' section of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, we desire to express our agreement with the proposals contained in the report of the committee of the Conference on Building Regulations, an abstract of which appeared in your columns on November 27.

As chartered quantity surveyors it falls to us to advise upon all matters affecting the cost of buildings, both in the initial stages before construction is begun and also during erection. From our knowledge and experience of the comparative values of building works we feel sure that costs might be materially reduced without detriment to the stability of the structures in the following important directions:—

(*a*) By the simplification and co-ordination of control. This subject is fully dealt with in the Committee's report, but we doubt whether the effect of multiple control upon costs is generally understood. Where "consents" have to be obtained from three or four statutory authorities before building works can proceed, delays in putting the work in hand are almost certain to occur. There is also the very real danger that regulations may be interpreted by different standards by the different bodies concerned. The consolidation of consents into the hands of one local body would result in the saving of time and secure uniformity of interpretation of the rules—the former certainly, and the latter probably, tending to reduce costs.

(*b*) By the examination and revision of building regulations on a scientific basis to bring them into line with present-day knowledge of the behaviour and capacities of materials. For instance, the regulations governing the use of steel and reinforced concrete were framed at a time when only a partial knowledge of the properties of those materials was available. Great improvements have been effected in recent years both in the methods of manufacture of the constituent materials and in constructional technique. With these advantages and the more scientific data now available of the strength and characteristics of these classes of construction, the revision of regulations is urgently called for, and with the revision considerable economy in costs would be effected.

Yours faithfully,
OSWALD HEALING, Vice-Chairman,
JOHN M. THEOBALD, Hon. Secretary,
Quantity Surveyors' Committee, the Chartered Surveyors' Institution.
December 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the movement which has been started under the aegis of the Royal Institute of British Architects to obtain a revision of the existing building regulations with the object of cheapening building construction and encouraging the more extensive use of steel, I desire to point out that the object in view is of much wider interest than appears on the surface.

Our most important manufacturing industry, and the one that has the widest effect on employment and general prosperity, is our steel industry, one of its principal applications being structural work very largely in connexion with reconstructions of town buildings. Such reforms in the existing building regulations as will remove restrictions that have become unnecessary would have a double effect on the steel industry; first, by cheapening building, which would enable work of this description to be undertaken on a remunerative basis, thereby encouraging the demand for structural steel; and, secondly, a larger proportion of the material used could advantageously be of steel.

The influence of this on the steel industry is obvious, but what is less obvious is its cumulative effect on numerous subsidiary and dependent industries. To illustrate this, the production of one ton of finished steel requires for all services in connexion with it about four tons of coal, three tons of ore, half a ton of lime stone, besides refractories, involving about eight tons of railway traffic. The labour involved in the coal and ore mining and transport, as well as in the production of the steel, is very considerable, being equivalent in wages to about 90 per cent. of the value of the steel produced; but besides this there are many subsidiary industries that would benefit directly from the greater activity in the steel industry, and it is therefore evident that a modification of the building regulations which would increase the use of structural steel would have a very far-reaching effect on our industries generally.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. CAPRON.
Park Iron Works, Sheffield, Dec. 4.

ELECTORAL REFORM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Now that the question of electoral reform has risen to the political forefront in a more acute manner, I crave leave of your space to put forward some possibilities and a suggestion.

I think it is generally agreed that from the choice of the alternative vote, second ballot, and proportional representation, the only workable method is the alternative vote. By this method each elector writes the figure 1 opposite the name of his party's candidate and the figure 2 opposite his next favourite. If his candidate is not "placed" in the first two, his second preference vote is then added to the total of his "second favourite."

Now by this method it might happen that each Socialist would vote Socialist first, Liberal second; each Conservative would vote Conservative first, Liberal second; and each Liberal would vote Liberal first and Socialist second. This would mean that the Liberal would appear on every ballot paper either first or second. This plainly is not fair on either Socialists or Conservatives, especially the latter, who would fa worst of all.

I therefore suggest that the second preference vote, if used, should count as half a vote and be transferred to the elector's "second favourite" as such. It will be seen by this method that the Liberals are not helped so unreasonably and also that it is equitable that, if the voter backs the "unplaced" candidate (*i.e.*, not in the first two), his vote does not count so heavily. I consider that by this deviation in the method of the alternative vote a fair balance of power would be preserved among all three parties, as seats held by any party with a majority of several thousands would still continue to be represented by that party, whereas the doubtful seats would be more fairly represented by the bulk of their electors. In any case it would tend towards stability of government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
RONALD NALL-CAIN.
Carlton Club, Dec. 5.

A PACIFIC RAINBOW

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Some four months ago, after a long spell of fine weather, quite the usual thing in these parts, a rainy day worked up from the Pacific west of us to where I live between the two ranges of the Selkirk mountains. It was just the tail-end of a storm; just intermittent showers. Then a sudden shift of the wind to the north with a brisk breeze caught these showers directly in flank, piled them one on top of the other, and drove them headlong southward like an army in rout. From where I stood I could watch this approaching storm as it came round each promontory, a white sheet against the dark pine-covered mountain side. When it came opposite to me the wind scattered the remaining clouds across the valley, the sun shone out, and there appeared the most remarkable rainbow I have seen, not more than half a mile from where I stood.

There were at first two rainbows of the usual form, one above the other, complete semi-circles, much more intense in colour than is usual. Then seven or eight other bows appeared within the half circle of the lower one, fitting closely to it, only these were much narrower so that the width of all of them together did not more than equal the space taken up by the main rainbow.

Then as for the upper of the two original bows, it was quite usual in form and colour, but it had an abnormality on the right-hand side in the shape of another rainbow branching out of it at some distance above the ground and striking straight upwards towards the zenith, where it suddenly ended as if roughly cut off to a jagged line.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
ROBERT STARK.
Creston, British Columbia.

GRAND OPERA IN ENGLAND

COMPOSERS ON THE SUBSIDY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It has for years been the complaint of English musicians, both amateur and professional, that while the other fine arts and sciences are considered worthy of State aid, music is left in the cold. Music is an intangible subject. A picture is "a good investment," the sciences are "educational," but music is an "amusement." No Chancellor of the Exchequer, we are told, would dare to do anything so un-English as to give a helping hand to music; we are a "land without music" and apparently proud of it.

Now at last the unexpected has happened and a subsidy for music is proposed. I suppose it is only to be expected that those professional journalists and orators whose business it is to oppose the present Government should take the opportunity to abuse the subsidizing of a "luxury." Those, however, who are not obliged by their calling to be "bat-eyed and materialistic" know well that, though music may be a luxury for the rich, it is a necessity for the poor, as any visitor to a cheerless Welsh colliery village may see for himself.

But what have the accredited leaders of musical opinion to say on the matter in the public Press? Do we find encouragement of the principle, tempered by long-sighted criticism and advice? No; these writers seem to be entirely occupied with captious discussions about who at the present moment is to undertake the artistic direction and who is to pay the comparatively small sum at present involved.

It is not for me to express an opinion on the merits or demerits of the actual scheme proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the moment may be inopportune, the money may be wrongly allocated, and the scheme may have other faults; but by this gesture of the Chancellor a great principle has been established, that music as well as the other arts is not a luxury, but a necessary of life, and is as vital to the well-being of the community as our motor roads, our street lighting, and our sanitation, on which public money is at present being unhesitatingly spent.

Yours faithfully,
RALPH VAUGHAN WILLIAMS.
The White Gates, Westcott-road, Dorking, Dec. 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I touch on a few points connected with this question?

(1) Sir Thomas Beecham has triumphantly raised a sum (amount unspecified) the interest of which is to be devoted to opera. The Covent Garden Syndicate has an organization of proved worth, and, thanks to its International Season, a perennial chance of improving it. Would it not be well to let these two forces manage their own business of amalgamation, and refrain from suggestion and dictation?

(2) The reason for subsidizing one opera company (the one with the greatest resources) rather than splitting up your favours is this. A subsidy makes the production of new operas possible, though this will always be a costly and a risky affair. Continental statistics have shown that of 100 new operas about five come to stay. But directors are fallible and the public incalculable, and you can only sift out the five by playing the 100. (*Carmen* and *The Barber of Seville* were failures to start with.) In Continental towns you have as a rule one subsidized institution and several other smaller ones, like the Carl Rosa, The Old Vic, &c., which cannot possibly incur the risk of novelty producing. Nor is that their business.

(3) Who wants new operas in England? The same people who, thanks to the education of records and wireless, insist nowadays on novelties in our concert rooms; that is, the alive section, the salt of the musical public. And the many who take the line of "the classics are good enough for me" are being vitalized and dragged along by the others without realizing it.

(4) Exports v. Imports.—The true symptom of a country's vitality is what it is creating, not what it is importing. Young fellows like Hindemith have already had two or three operas produced. I will not allude to the fate of pre-War English opera composers, but merely remark that to-day there is plenty of oncoming English talent, and not one institution part of whose business it is to lose money over such operatic experiments as our composers may embark on. Yet what big business could expand without a fund earmarked for experiment—*i.e.*, for present loss and future gain?

(5) £17,000 per annum.—If I lived at the seaside and could only spare 2s. 6d. a year for the Life-boat Fund, that is the last "extravagance" I should put down, because I should see in it the affirmation of a principle—the need of life-boats. All honour to this Government for being the first to affirm the principle of a subsidy in the matter of the art that least of all can do without it. We are the only European nation that has shut its eyes to this fact. Why, even Soviet Russia is spending more money on opera than was spent in the days of Tsardom. But we seem to have inoculated ourselves against shame on this theme, though not against boasting that the English are as art-loving as other nations.

(6) "This is not the moment, &c." To those who say this, I reply; "It never is the moment to spend money on things you don't care about."

I am, &c.,
ETHEL SMYTH.

CLAIMS TO WAR PENSIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Though suffering from a breakdown I feel impelled to support the plea of Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston. It seems incredible that men whose cases come up for revision outside the statutory period of seven years should be denied the privilege of an appeal to the House of Lords Tribunal against the decision of the medical boards. As Sir Aylmer rightly points out, though it may be more difficult for the applicant to produce proof in support of his claim, the possibility of officials making an error in decision has also increased. The fact that the House of Lords Tribunals have reversed the decisions of the Ministry in 55,000 cases proves the value of these Tribunals if justice is to be done.

I may say that, assisted by three or four great-hearted surgeons and doctors, who placed their services at my disposal in examining our disabled officers and men, I have been successful in close on 90 per cent. of the cases I undertook, and more than once I was complimented by the Tribunal on the completeness of the evidence I produced. Since, owing to failing health, I was unable to pursue this work, our pensions officer in the Ex-Service Welfare Society, of which I am president, has secured an even more remarkable measure of success. Surely this proves the importance of having recourse to this Tribunal if justice is to be done, and I can see no reason whatever for refusing this right of appeal. Governments have given out over and over again that, so anxious are they to avoid any injustice to our glorious officers and men, it is their wish that in any doubtful case the benefit of the doubt should be given to the applicant. How, then, can justice be done if the right of appeal to the Tribunal is taken away, when such incontrovertible evidence can be produced as to the value of these Tribunals in averting injustice? Most earnestly do I trust that the Ministry may reconsider their ill-advised decision to refuse this right of appeal.

I remain very truly yours,
FREDERICK MILNER.

Points from Letters

TRADE CONFIDENCE

We do not, perhaps, sufficiently appreciate one point of view from which a protective tariff is to be regarded. At first sight it is a means for increasing profits by raising prices. But it has another effect of immense importance: it gives producers and manufacturers a feeling of confidence—that is to say, a clearer and more reliable view of future prospects. This is what is called a "subjective" consequence. It is an "imponderable." But it is of far-reaching effect. Our ideas of the future are, at best, uncertain. To gain confidence man must have "pledges." A protective tariff is one of them.—SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER.

CHEAP DAY TICKETS

The route by rail from here (Cranbrook), on the Southern Railway, to London is *via* Tonbridge. Cheap return tickets are available from the latter place to London every weekday. Cheap returns from Cranbrook to Tonbridge are available from December 1 to December 24, but cheap returns from Cranbrook to London are available on Wednesdays only. To get the benefit of the reduced fares on the other days of the week one must book to Tonbridge and from thence to London, with the risk of missing the train and having to wait for the next. This apparently is the railways' method of dealing with the competition of the omnibuses.—Mr. R. W. MYBURGH, Under Mount, Benenden, Cranbrook, Kent.

CONSERVATIVES IN WHITECHAPEL

Why did the Conservatives split the "anti-Socialist" vote in Whitechapel, and thus let the Socialist in? I am not one of those who think that the "anti-Socialist" vote should be undivided. Rather do I believe that the only way to get honesty in politics is for each party to fight for that in which it really believes without any bargaining. But the Conservative Party does not take this line. They believe the essential thing is to keep the Socialist out by not splitting the "anti-Socialist" vote, so I want to know why they have abandoned their principles in Whitechapel.—Mr. GLANVILLE BROWN, former Secretary, Oxford University Liberal Club, National Liberal Club, S.W.1.

AN OUTLET FOR NYASALAND

Your recent announcement of the contract having been signed for the Zambezi bridge and Nyasa Lake railway extension, together with Lord Winterton's two interesting articles (*The Times*, November 18 and 19), leads one to consider whether Nyasaland's interests would not be further promoted by linking up the Lake line with Fort Jameson and thence westward to join the North Rhodesian trunk line at Broken Hill or other convenient point. This done, Nyasaland would share the inevitable gain in quick communication over the Benguela Railway, soon to join the Rhodesian lines, rather than share the likely decline of Beira, on which she is now dependent, more or less.—The REV. O. R. WALKEY, Canopus, St. Buryan, Cornwall.

FALLING PRICES

I cannot help thinking that Sir Herbert Samuel's discovery of the "500,000" would have been a more useful contribution to political thought had he given us some indication of its component parts. Since most of our wants are supplied by imports, it surely follows that the greater part of the £200,000,000 increase in purchasing power is being spent on foreign commodities, and therefore the "500,000" will consist mainly of foreigners. Although a system of tariffs might conceivably raise the cost of living here, the consequent increase in employment would, at least, be confined to this country.—Mr. ARNOLD HYDE, Gordon House, Clayton Bridge, Manchester.

THE DOOR SLAMMER

Mr. J. E. Hall asks why so few people can close a door quietly. The answer must be that the majority have never been taught, as in other days, to close and not slam or bang a door. Also the senseless rush of the present generation leaves no time for good manners or consideration for others.—Miss MARY MOLE, The Garden Club, 9, Chesterfield-gardens, W.1.

LOTTERIES FOR CHARITY

It seems probable that lotteries for charity will eventually be arranged, either legitimately in this country or for the benefit of foreign countries, so may I suggest that it would be conducive to more public benefit if the prizes were limited to £10,000 each? This sum won by, say, 15 people would probably be better spent than £150,000 won by one person, possibly by a hand-workman unused to riches. An extra £400 a year after paying income-tax is wealth to many, and not to be sneezed at by even the wealthy. This should appeal especially to the present Government, whose desire is to reduce the number of plutocrats, not to add to their number.—Mr. F. BOYLE TRIST, 8, Devonshire-place, Eastbourne.

THE ELEPHANT AND CASTLE

Having passed the Elephant and Castle morning and evening daily for the past seven years, I wish to state that I have rarely been delayed more than two or three minutes, and frequently not at all. The conductors to whom I have mentioned this matter are in accord. Subways have been constructed to all points for the convenience of pedestrians, and at a time when we are all asked to economize this new scheme, which is not urgent, should at least be deferred. The traffic is controlled splendidly by the police, for which they deserve our praise.—Mr. C. R. KING, 11, Old Park-avenue, S.W.12.

CONTROLLED PROPERTY

I have been waiting for nearly three years to complete the administration of an estate. The delay is caused solely because I am unable to enforce the payment of a considerable mortgage debt on cottage property. Houses by the thousand have been built, largely with the public money, and it is distinctly in the public interest that the Rent Restriction Acts should not be continued further.—Mr. E. BOUTFLOWER, 30, Spring-gardens, Manchester.

RATIONALIZED BUILDING

Every one concerned in building operations will welcome the action of the R.I.B.A. in convoking an economic and advisory council to consider and set in motion appropriate machinery for reducing to a simple code the present chaotic state of building regulations throughout the country. The interim report issued by the Building Industry Council of Review, to which you recently gave space in your columns, outlined the difficulties which encompass building progress to-day, largely as the result of obsolete by-laws and the no less antiquated procedure associated with their application. The whole-hearted cooperation of local and municipal authorities, as well as that of professional organizations is essential if any success is to be achieved, and it may confidently be anticipated that the R.I.B.A. will bring to bear on the problem its great experience, exceptional knowledge, and, what is of even more importance, its broad views of big issues.—Mr. SYDNEY TATCHELL, Bank-chambers, 32, Strand, W.C.2.

HORSES AT NIGHT

Not only should saddle horses be compelled to carry a light at night, but drovers of cattle and sheep should show a warning light. Just now there is the additional danger from hounds returning to kennels in the dusk and after dark. Masters of hounds should lead the way by compelling their hunt servants to carry a reflector strapped round the waist. One might get absolution if one killed a horse, but one dreads to think of the possible penalty if one was unfortunate enough to run over a fox hound.—The REV. C. M. R. LUCKMAN, Castle Eaton Rectory, Cricklade, Wilts.

THE EDUCATION BILL

The answer to the letter of Sir Alfred T. Davies in your paper is that local education committees were not and could not have been compelled to proceed on the assumption that Parliament would sanction the raising of the school age and that such raising would take effect in April, 1931. A very large number of education committees refused to take steps to provide the necessary further accommodation which would be required if the Bill passed in its original form. If all the local education committees throughout the country had pursued that course the postponement of the operation of the Act on the point now in issue would never have been in doubt. The great pity is that local authorities in educational and other matters are much too ready to submit without question to any suggestion or request emanating from a Government Department.—Mr. JOHN T. LEWIS, 9, Dawson-place, W.2.

MORALITY AND THE FILMS

Unfortunately it is not the children only who suffer, but the adolescents of both sexes as well. The vast majority of second-rate films, not by any means only those labelled "Adults only," which flood every town and village of this country, create the most insidious evil, working, as they do, unchecked against the best traditions of English life, lowering not only standards of morality and manners, but degrading every ideal and expression of good taste. While serious books are banned and plays censored, this "dope" is handed out, as its creators would say, almost free to the most impressionable and responsive mass of humanity. I am afraid raising the age limit for children to see the "Adults only" film, so far from helping matters, will only give an added spice to an already overloaded dish. No thinking person can fail to see that some concerted effort to remedy this evil is necessary.—D. A. BRADDELL, 8, Lansdowne-road, Holland Park, W.11.

LIBERAL POLICY

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH

"ANOTHER CHANCE" FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Lloyd George delivered a speech to Liberal candidates at the National Liberal Club yesterday. Mr. Ramsay Muir, before Mr. Lloyd George arrived, pointed out that the invitations were confined to members of the Candidates' Association, and he requested those who were not eligible to withdraw.

A very warm welcome was given to Mr. Lloyd George when he entered the room with Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P. Sir Herbert Samuel, who has been elected chairman of the Liberal Candidates' Association, presided.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE addressed those present as "My fellow Liberal candidates." Apologizing for his absence from the candidates' meeting on Thursday, he said:—I have been fighting a bad cold in unpropitious circumstances. The cold germs are like protectionist germs—they both thrive as a fog. (Laughter.) I am all the more sorry because I was most anxious to hear the discussion and hear the views of Liberal candidates who are not in the House of Commons with regard to the political position. I have been taking very special pains, before coming to any conclusion or making any sort of statement, to find out what the views are, not merely of those associated with me in the leadership of the Liberal Party, but also of my fellow members in the House of Commons. I took considerable trouble to find out at Torquay what was the view of those leading the fight everywhere in the country, and I deeply regret that I was unable to hear what you had to say yesterday. However, I had "a chief among ye taking notes," and last night I had a very full report of what was said, so that I am really in full possession of the speeches and suggestions made and I have given them very full consideration. I was delighted to hear that you are in full fighting spirit. There was no doubt at all about that. The position is an exceedingly difficult one—exceptionally so.

POLICY AND TACTICS

It is desirable we should meet like this now and again to thrash things out among ourselves. Do not forget we are the first party that ever summoned candidates together to discuss questions of policy, and—may I respectfully say?—tactics. (Hear, hear.) We have done it for years, and I find other parties are now following our example. Liberals give the lead all round. What is the position? I am not going to announce any pact or deal, but simply to expound a policy. I think the position has been fairly stated by the *Economist* in an article last week:—"The country is betwen the devil and the deep sea." That is a good start. It is passing through economic trials which call for a bold lead and wise statesmanship, and the only practical choice before it is between the Labour Party, whose avowed doctrine is Socialism, and the Conservative Party, ready to plunge unheeding into the vortex of fiscal revolution. It is a sorry choice."

The decision, believe me, will depend upon the action of the Liberal Party, not merely the issue itself, but, what is equally important, the time when the issue will be declared and the decision given, because in this matter time is of the essence of the decision. It therefore behoves us to walk very warily, having surveyed the whole position carefully, and after making up our minds to walk forward quite boldly. But do not let us be in too great a hurry to come to a decision. There are many provocative elements which may deflect judgment. We should not allow ourselves to be irritated into a decision.

THE GOVERNMENT A FAILURE

The Government are an acknowledged failure. (Cheers.) Let us survey the position with perfect frankness. There are not two independent men in the House of Commons belonging to any party who will say that the Government have successfully tackled their job. They have disappointed their supporters—I cannot say they have disappointed us, because we never expected very much. (Laughter.) It is not that they have gone too far; it is that they are not going at all. (Laughter.) I am not complaining that they have not fulfilled expectations. That would be beyond any human agency. They are not an heroic Ministry. Our complaint is that they have completely missed a great opportunity. Unemployment is not merely a disaster; it is also an opportunity. It is one of the things we have been emphasizing in the House of Commons for years—that during unemployment you can put things right that you cannot during a period of prosperity.

The regeneration of the countryside, a thorough, broad-minded housing policy, the reorganization of your transport, road and rail, electricity—all these things which are essential to a complete national reorganization and to make the country efficient; unemployment is the great opportunity to put these things straight. They have missed it, and whatever happens, they have thrown away 18 months of that opportunity. They say that they have allocated £135,000,000 for the purposes of national development. There is only one word for that, and if our chairman takes the same view as the Speaker of the House of Commons, I cannot use it. It is a very appropriate phrase. (Laughter.) It is £135,000,000 paid over the 18 months that have already gone and five years to come. That means 6½ years, and if you divide that into £135,000,000 it does not look an impressive programme when you remember that, in normal times, and with a Tory Government, there were millions being spent on roads and developing works. The increase, therefore, is quite inadequate to cope with the situation.

"POT-BOUND" MINISTERS

Then you come to legislation. My complaint of their legislation is that it betrays no conception of the task which they have in hand. The Coal Bill I will not say a word about. It might be embarrassing, and while there are delicate negotiations going on I would not like to add one grain of sand to the machine of discussion. I leave that on one side.

Take other measures which occupied time last year. There was the Trade Bill—quite a good little departmental measure for the purpose of improving the roads, and that is a very desirable thing, and if there were time it is the sort of Bill the House of Commons could occupy itself with. It was probably in the pigeon hole when they came there, and they brought the pigeon out and flew it across the course. But it was no contribution to the solution of the problem of unemployment which was waiting. The figures were going up week by week, and they were abolishing the speed limit at great length.

Dealing with the Housing Bill, Mr. Lloyd George said that again was a departmental Bill. There was no vision and no imagination in it. It was not grappling with the problem on broad lines—just little departmental improvements. That is the trouble. They are run by the Departments. Each Minister is planted in his departmental pot. The struggling roots become cramped and the result is that most of them are pot-bound. I am telling you something that I have not merely discovered as a member of the House of Commons, but through having made a special effort to find out what is hindering—why they are not getting on.

Now I know what bureaucracy really means; most of them taken out by departmental nurses; they do not do anything until nurse says so. They want to do something but "baby must not touch that." They want to go in a certain direction "but baby must not go that way. It will fall and hurt itself." There are too many of those toddlers. I have worked with Civil servants for 17 years and I know their value in peace and in war, and anybody who tries to disparage them is a man who does not know what he is talking about. But they have got their limitations. They have got their functions, and the function of a Civil servant is not to dictate or to thwart policy, but to carry it out. But they must take orders and advise as to the best methods of carrying it out, and if they do that you get full value out of them. Otherwise you will find that it will mean that there will be no advance.

"WHY NOT TURN THEM OUT?"

In my judgment the Agricultural Bill is the first measure which has shown vision, grasp, courage, and complete independence of bureaucratic control. It is the first reconstructive measure that has been introduced, and it now depends on the Treasury whether there is any petrol to be put into it. Otherwise it will be a lumbering machine on the roadside.

That is quite frankly my view of the Government. Then you say: "Why don't you turn them out?" Well, I am going to answer that with equal frankness. I need hardly tell you we have considered all that most carefully. I see Lord Hailsham has been making speeches. He has been devoting his long holiday to attacking the Liberal Party, and he attacks us for not turning the Government out.

The first question I have to ask is: "Whom for?" They say to us Liberals, by way of turning the Government out, they say: "The General Election finishes you; there will be no more Liberal Party. Why don't you have a General Election?" (Laughter.) They say, "A General Election puts us in with a great majority. Why don't you sacrifice yourselves like patriots for so laudable an end?" (Laughter.) There is a very grim feature of the slump in that paradise of protection, Wall Street, called "jumping out of the window." Lord Hailsham and his friends come to us Liberals and say, "The market is against you; jump out." (Laughter.) We are not jumpers. We believe the situation can be retrieved, and when it is retrieved we will see how the Tory Party likes the payment.

"Why don't you turn them out?" Well, I will tell you. Because I do not believe in leaping until you know fairly well where you are going to land. Are you going to land in the sleepy hollow of Baldwinism or in the quagmire of protection, or both? (Laughter and cheers.) Let us consider the alternatives to the present situation and examine it, because it all depends upon that. The first is the Liberal Party coming into power; and Labour is declining rapidly in popular favour—very rapidly, more rapidly than any Government I have ever seen, and I have seen a good few and been in four or five. I have seen them up and down, but I have never seen a Government decline so rapidly in popular confidence as the present Government.

THE BY-ELECTIONS

But there is no clear evidence of a reaction in favour of a Baldwin Government. It is a very remarkable thing, but you look at the figures. There is no great growth in the Conservative vote, and we have had two very encouraging by-elections. At Shipley the Liberal vote went up by 1,000 and in Whitechapel by 3,000. Even in Renfrew the Tory poll did not go up very much. No; give us time and you will find there will be a considerable growth in the confidence placed in Liberalism. The country is beginning to realize for the first time what our tactics—forgive the word—really meant; what we were driving at. And they will see it increasingly as we go on.

You cannot explain in the presence of the enemy and get on the housetops and say "This is our plan of campaign—you gentlemen on the other side kindly note it!" (Laughter.) And this electorate is the kind of electorate which will swing very heavily when it begins. We had 25 per cent., very nearly, of it last time. Do not be surprised if that 25 per cent. will increase very considerably. There is no desire for a Baldwin Government in this country. There certainly is no desire for the present Labour Government. There is none for a Baldwin Government. What is the alternative?

It is quite possible that Liberalism, holding its own, expounding its policy, showing quite clearly it has thought out its plans and knows exactly what it is for, may convince the electorate that the time has come again for trusting the party which has pulled it out of many difficulties. But that means time.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT "RULED OUT"

There is another alternative very largely discussed—a national Government, the best brains of all parties coming together to extricate the nation from its emergency. It is no use discussing that, for the simple reason that it has been ruled out by the Conservatives. Therefore there is nothing to discuss about it. They are confident of winning, they are quite certain in their own minds that before 1931 is out they will be comfortably ensconced in Whitehall, and they do not want to divide. They want it all to themselves. (Laughter.) What Lord Birkenhead called "the second-class brains" are rallying everywhere to their menaced jobs. (Laughter.) They have declared "Ourselves first, the nation after."

In a national Government a large number of them would naturally be left out, and their very omission from the list would be the best guarantee to the nation that the gravity of the situation had at last been apprehended by politicians. (Laughter and cheers.) Therefore, you can rule that out. For the moment these people are on top of their party, and they are passing unanimous votes of confidence in themselves and each other from conference to conference. (Laughter.)

The other alternative is cooperation without sharing in all the responsibilities of government, but helping the Government with our experience, with such knowledge as we possess, with such gifts of every kind that our party can command—and there is no party in the State can command more. The Conservatives excuse themselves. They will not cooperate on agriculture. They will not cooperate on unemployment—they are Gandhists, non-cooperators. (Cheers.)

There is only one alternative left, and you must face that if you turn the Government out—a Tory protectionist Government—protection crude and ill thought out. We devoted, as a party, years to considering our programme. Take protection, propounded by the Tory Party, something that will revolutionize the whole trade and commerce of the kingdom, and I say deliberately they have not had one consecutive week of thought working out their problem.

They want a free hand, a free hand in the nation's cupboard. Our business is to keep the tariff mice away from the people's bread. Once it is established it is irrevocable. It is no use saying a Liberal or a Labour Government will come in in five years and put it back. That is not the experience of any country. Once you adapt trade and industry to a particular system, it is difficult—I will not say impossible—but it is impossible without grave consequences to alter it back again. Therefore, protection set up by a Tory Government coming in in the course of this year or next might be irrevocable in our generation.

ELECTORAL REFORM

THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE

It might be carried by a minority. We must, before the election, secure that the decision shall at any rate be a majority decision. How? There is no doubt at all how it can be done, and that is by a system of electoral reform that would secure representation in proportion to the numbers of each party in the country. The question which you and ourselves have to consider is that, if we cannot achieve proportional representation, is it worth our while to get the second best? (Cries of "No" and "Yes.") I do not want you to say yes or no until you hear my argument. Then you can judge. It is always the most difficult thing in life to make up your mind, if you cannot get the best, whether it is worth while going for the second best. The alternative vote—I am not for it (hear, hear)—but the thing I have to consider is, if that is all I can get, is it worth while?

There are two things you would achieve by means of it. The Liberal Party, at any rate, would secure a representation which would be nearer, I do not want to say much nearer, what it ought to secure in proportion to its numbers. I have no doubt about that. The second thing, which is more important, is that the alternative vote with all its defects would secure the defeat of protection in the absence of a majority. If there is a majority of the nation for it, then an electoral system which defeats it is a bad one. But if there is a majority of the nation against it, we must see that there is an electoral system which will enable that protest to be made effective in the representation in the House of Commons.

In my deliberate judgment I have come to the conclusion that, with electoral reform which only goes as far as the alternative vote, you will secure the defeat of protection unless there is a majority who vote in the country for it. In my opinion a reform which achieves those two things is worth securing. (Cheers.) I am very glad to see the Prime Minister has announced that we shall see the Bill before Christmas. The alternative is a bad Government with an irrevocably mischievous policy, if the nation could see in front of it a strong efficient Conservative Government that was pledged not to overthrow our fiscal system, there would be no alarm in turning out the present Government if it did not meet our views.

There was a Government of that kind in 1895. We have had two Baldwin Governments. Can you say that about one of them? The mischief they have done not merely remains, but continues to spread. That terrible debt settlement—we are only now beginning to realize what it means. We were lassoced fast to American finance. What is the result? We have been dragged over the course by the wild horses of Wall-street. That gold standard settlement—premature, ill thought out. (A voice.—"No.") My friend there will never go into the new Jerusalem unless he is quite sure the golden gates are there and that the streets are really paved with the gold standard. (Laughter.) It is rather a mockery for our export trade to be kicked down the ladder, even with golden slippers. (Laughter.)

"WE MUST INSIST"

The Government is never saved by swapping footlers. What is the other alternative? Give the Government another chance. There is pressure behind them. That is all to the good. Ask Labour rank and file to help us to lift Ministers out of their perambulators. Parliament can save the situation. Insist that it shall be a real Council of State. We put forward our proposals at the invitation of the Government. We must insist on their being considered. They have not been considered. We made them at their request, and some of us worked very hard. We threw away our holidays, and one of the three, not me, really broke down in health through the very hard work which he put into it. I refer to Mr. Seebohm Rowntree. Never a word of thanks! ("Shame.")

There is no good done by such an exhibition of silly impertinence. The Government cannot afford it. They will need all the good will and help they can get from every quarter. Their record has not justified these superior airs. They must come down to earth. There are too many of them "children of the mist." The time has come when we really must insist upon serious consideration of the proposals that the party put forward after years of examination and study. We gathered them together and put them in the form of a memorandum.

There must be some change in the method of direction of the urgent problems of the hour. It is essential. There is no drive. There is no direction. There is no real supervision. They are haphazard and self-complacent methods. You cannot continue on those lines, and neither Liberal nor Labour members will tolerate it any longer. The trouble is this. The leading men of the Government have been too busy. I will not say whether they ought to devote so much time to this, that, or the other.

SUNDAY OPENING OF CINEMAS

L.C.C. STATEMENT

POSITION OF THEATRICAL EMPLOYEES

The decision of a Divisional Court last Thursday that, under the Sunday Observance Act, 1781, the London County Council had no jurisdiction to permit a cinema theatre to give performances on Sundays, was followed yesterday by meetings of two organizations which are closely interested in the decision.

The London and Home Counties branch of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, at a special meeting held in London, decided unanimously to continue to open cinemas as usual on Sundays, to continue their contributions to the various charitable institutions to which they have regularly contributed out of the proceeds of Sunday performances, and to set up a Sunday Defence Fund, with a standing committee to safeguard the interests of the association's members.

There was also a meeting of the Entertainments Protection Association, Limited, which initiated the proceedings that resulted in the Divisional Court's decision. Mr. Walter Payne, the chairman, stated afterwards that it had been decided to invite other managerial associations and the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association to a conference, to see whether they could not agree to further the promotion of a Bill in Parliament to legalize Sunday entertainments.

The Bill was drafted by the Entertainments Protecton Association some time ago. Its purpose is to legalize Sunday opening of places of entertainment in the area controlled by the L.C.C. and the Lord Chamberlain, in the first place. The Bill provides that other licensing authorities in England may adopt its provisions by resolution, should they desire to do so. It proposes also that the Home Secretary shall make regulations governing the employment of labour in these places on Sundays.

Mr. Harry Day has given notice to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department "whether, in view of the inconsistency of the present law with reference to the Sunday opening of cinemas, he will consider the appointment of a Departmental Committee to advise him as to the introduction of legislation which will regularize Sunday cinema performances."

The Clerk to the L.C.C. made the following statement yesterday:—"I am directed by the chairman of the Theatres and Music Halls Committee to say, with reference to certain statements which have appeared in the daily Press, that it is not certain that the Council will consider the matter next Tuesday. No decision in any shape or form as to the Council's attitude in the matter has yet been taken."

The next ordinary meeting of the Theatres and Music Halls Committee will be held on Wednesday.

LOSS TO CHARITY PLEA

Mr. Hugh Roberts, general secretary of the National Association of Theatrical Employees, said yesterday that his association was delighted with the Divisional Court's decision. The plea of the loss to charity which would ensue he described as "bunkum." He also dismissed the argument that it would mean loss of employment. "In order to secure a day off," he said, "the staffs at cinemas have either to work longer hours or to go short-handed. The attitude of the association towards Sunday opening is favourable provided that cinemas, theatres, and music-halls are all allowed to open, and the staffs are paid more."

Mr. J. Woodford Causer, general secretary of the Imperial Alliance for the Defence of Sunday, said that the illegality of Sunday opening had been emphasized on many occasions by the alliance when appearing before the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the L.C.C. The decision was very satisfactory, as it would make it clear to all municipal councils that the Lord's Day Observance Act was not obsolete. The alliance, however, realized that another battle over this question would probably emerge immediately. It had been stated that a Parliamentary Bill would be introduced to legalize Sunday opening, not only of cinemas but of theatres. The alliance was certain that the British people would not approve the proposal. The Prime Minister and over 200 M.P.s had pledged themselves not to support such a measure.

KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL

WORK OF SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The annual meeting of the council of the Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund was held yesterday at the Mansion House. The LORD MAYOR presided, and there were present Lord Desborough, K.G., Lord Wakefield, Sir Arthur Stanley, Admiral Sir Stanley Colville, General Sir Stanley von Donop, Sir George Arthur, Sir Thomas Taylor, and Mr. R. F. Cholmeley, the secretary.

The report stated that the supplemental charter had been received. The sum of £200,000 had been set aside as the permanent endowment of the Scholarship Fund. The resources of the fund, therefore, now consisted of the income derived from that sum and such part of the income or capital of the general funds as may from time to time be applied by the council. The council having decided not to proceed further with the project of placing stained glass windows in the Kitchener Memorial Chapel in St. Paul's, the committee had decided to treat the balance available for expenditure on the chapel, amounting to a little over £4,000, as capital earmarked for maintenance; and the Treasurer of the Cathedral had agreed to accept £200 per annum in full discharge of the council's obligations in that respect.

The committee had decided that applications for Kitchener Scholarships from candidates desiring to enter one of the fighting Services might be considered, whether they proposed to enter through a university or not, provided that the standard of attainment generally required was not thereby lowered. The committee recommended that Major-General Sir Stanley von Donop be added to the council and to the executive committee. The expenditure upon the chapel to September 30 was £25,791, leaving a balance of £4,208.

The accounts for the year showed that the income of the fund, including a profit of £1,026 on the sale of certain War stock, was £24,166 and the expenditure £37,642. The cost of the Kitchener Scholarships for sons of officers and men of H.M. Forces was £33,512. The academic records of the Kitchener Scholars included 31 First Classes and 46 Second Classes, of which 25 were in final examinations. Three scholars obtained the diploma of the Imperial College and two the degree of Ph.D. The number of Kitchener Scholars at Universities and other institutions is 396—including 115 at Cambridge, 110 at Oxford, and 39 at London.

The report was adopted unanimously, and Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co. were re-appointed auditors.

SOCIAL SERVICE IN LONDON

The annual report of the London Council of Social Service for the year ended March 31, 1930, is a record of a many-sided work. This organization, with its associated bodies, the Mansion House Council on Health and Housing and the London Council of Poor Man's Lawyers, and its many local councils and committees, concerned itself closely not only with the matter of material assistance, both public and personal, but with housing and town-planning, health, natural beauty, justice, education, recreation, and industry. The report mentions that in the year under review the Woolwich Unemployment Council made an elaborate inquiry into casual labour, by which many in Woolwich earn their living. Sixteen labour exchanges, eight on each side of the river, were asked to furnish particulars of the numbers on their books at a given date in July, 1929. Replies were received in every case, and the number thus returned was about 52,000, of whom 80 per cent. were men and only a few hundreds boys and girls—"a significant symptom," remarks the report, "of modern tendencies in industry."

MUSIC AT HARROGATE

Subject to Harrogate Town Council approving a resolution which will be submitted to them on Monday by the Royal Hall Committee, the municipal orchestra, which has made the spa one of the musical centres of the North, will be abandoned, and its place taken by concert parties and military bands. This will mean the cessation of the symphony concerts. Mr. Basil Cameron, the musical director, is at present conducting the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra.

KENSINGTON "RAG FAIR"

ACTION AGAINST STREET TRADERS

A case of public importance relating to the continuance of street trading on Sundays and particularly to the future of what is known as "rag fair," Kensington, came before Mr. Powell at the West London Police Court yesterday, when a number of street traders were summoned at the instance of the Kensington Borough Council for offering for sale, exposing for sale, or selling old clothes, &c., from a barrow, cart, or stall occupying a stationary position on the public carriage-way at Bangor-street, Kensington, without a licence.

Mr. G. Henderson appeared for the Borough Council, and Mr. A. S. Comyns Carr, K.C., and Mr. I. G. Kelly for the defendants.

It was decided to proceed with the summons against J. BROOKS, St. Ann's-road, W., whose name was first on the list of defendants.

Mr. Henderson, opening the case, said that the prosecution was at the instance of the Royal Borough of Kensington. The defendants were charged with street trading contrary to the provisions of Section 30 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1927, which provided that on and after November 1, 1927, it would not be lawful for any persons to sell or expose for sale any article from a barrow, cart, or stall occupying a stationary position in any street without a licence from the borough council. The facts were that in Notting-hill a "rag fair" had been carried on for some time past, and it was decided by the Kensington Borough Council that the carrying on of the fair had come to such a point that in the interests of the neighbourhood and of the public, and especially the public health, it ought to be stopped. The defendants, among many other people, had been accustomed to taking up their position in certain streets known as Crescent-street, Sirdar-street, and Bangor-street on Sunday mornings and selling from stalls articles of second-hand furniture and old clothing. These proceedings were not taken without notice. A warning was served on October 10, but when the council's officials went to those streets on Sunday, October 19, they found that the fair was still being persisted in and persons, including the defendants, were engaged in carrying on business. Obviously it was a case where those persons were defying the council in their statutory duties.

The MAGISTRATE.—It is another sort of Petticoat-lane?

Mr. Comyns Carr.—Yes, Sir. No one has interfered with the original one yet, so far as I know.

Mr. William James Rothwell, works administration officer, Kensington Borough Council, produced minutes of the council relating to the proceedings.

A PETITION

Mr. Comyns Carr, cross-examining.—Has your council received petitions signed by a very large number of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in which the fair is held urging the council not to interfere?—I believe there was a petition received, but whether it was after the issue of the summonses or not, I cannot tell.

Mr. Comyns Carr suggested that the applicants for licences received from the Town Clerk a circular informing them that their applications had been considered, but the council had no legal power to grant licences for street trading on Sundays. It further stated that the decision of the council did not mean that they would be in greater disability in the future than in the past, as it rested with the police to require the cessation of street trading at any time they considered necessary.

In reply to Mr. Henderson, the witness said that Brooks had no licence in respect of "rag fair."

Mr. E. J. Messent, Kensington Borough Engineer, produced an Order-in-Council outlining the area of the borough.

Cross-examined by Mr. Comyns Carr, the witness said that he had no knowledge of any rebuilding in the area where "rag fair" was held.

I suggest that there is a building company scheme and that pressure on the part of the company has caused the council to take this action.—I am unable to answer that.

Mr. COMYNS CARR submitted that no case had been made out. He pointed out that section 46 of the London County Council Act restricted the right of the borough council to undertake prosecutions. It was provided that information might be laid by any officer of the borough council or by the town clerk or a police officer. In this case the person who was said to have been authorized was a member of a firm of solicitors, and not an officer of the council. In his submission, that disposed of the matter. Referring to certain resolutions of the borough council, Mr. Comyns Carr said that a prosecution could not be authorized before the offence had been committed, and the power to authorize any person to do so could not be delegated to a committee. This was really a gross case of oppression on the part of the council. The course they had taken was as ill-conceived on the merits as it was in the procedure, because the Act said they must not trade without a licence. When licences were applied for, the council took the view, which was undoubtedly correct, that they had no power to grant the licences, because the granting of licences would be an infringement of the Sunday Observance Act. The London County Council Act had no application to Sunday trading at all, and left the law with regard to such trading exactly as before. No proceedings had been taken by the Commissioner of Police under the Sunday Observance Act. The defendant, Brooks, was a man with a good Army record. He was a poor man, and to a large extent dependent on this occupation of street trading for his livelihood. The fair served a poor population without complaint from the inhabitants of the area.

The hearing of the case was adjourned until December 19.

"CHEZ ONCLE" CLUB

STORY OF POLICE RAID

Application was made at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday for the "Chez Oncle" Club, Dean-street, W., to be struck off the register. JAMES PATRICK WALSH, of Upper Porchester-street, W., EILEEN WALSH, and DORA SEGAR, of York House, Theobalds-road, W.C., were charged on three summonses with selling intoxicating liquor without holding a licence. All three were also charged on nine summonses with supplying liquor at the club during prohibited hours. James Walsh and Eileen Walsh were also summoned for keeping the club for the purpose of gaming.

It was stated for the prosecution that admission to the club was gained by the police on September 3 about 11.45 p.m. There were a number of people in the club, and to begin with the officers were unable to obtain intoxicating liquor, but later, at 2.15 a.m., eight persons came in. They appeared to be Americans. They talked to Mrs. Walsh. From that time, until about 3.15, champagne was served, and other intoxicating liquor, to everybody who wanted it. On October 24 entry was again obtained. On that occasion, about 1.15 a.m., intoxicating liquor was not being supplied then. Two people went out, and then champagne and other intoxicants were served freely. This went on for some hours, until 4.30 a.m., when the room was crowded, and afterwards until people left. Various precautions were taken. Champagne was brought there in jugs and whisky was brought in tea cups. With these were cream jugs and sugar basins. An exorbitant price was charged for the champagne. Costing the proprietors 12s. 6d. a bottle, it was being sold for 50s. At 3 a.m. a number of people who had been at the club were assisted to taxicabs and motor-cars and if too drunk they were taken back to the club. A warrant was obtained and executed on October 30. There was a raid on the club. With difficulty the police got in. They saw waiters throwing the contents of glasses over the back of the counter. There was pandemonium.

The hearing was adjourned until December 20.

"THE ROMANCE OF A LUMP OF COAL"

Sir Francis Goodenough will give at 6 p.m. on Monday next at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, a lecture entitled "The Romance of a Lump of Coal." Sir Richard Gregory will be the chairman. The lecture is the sixth of a series of popular lectures and demonstrations in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. The price of admission to the lecture is 2s. 6d., and can be paid at the door. Numbered and reserved seats may be obtained at a price of 5s. each from the Secretary, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 7, Walbrook, E.C.4.

THE STUDY OF INSECTS

EXTENSIONS AT NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

The extension of the buildings of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, which has been built for the Department of Entomology, was opened yesterday. The additional section will provide increased facilities for entomological research and the money for its erection—over £20,000—has been given by the Empire Marketing Board. It consists of four floors and was designed by the Office of Works.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, Chairman of the Trustees of the British Museum, presided at the opening ceremony.

DR. C. TATE REGAN, Director of the Natural History Museum, said that the Museum of Natural History and the British Museum at Bloomsbury were in future to be independent of each other, but both would be governed by the same Trustees. At South Kensington they hoped that the connexion with the British Museum, through the Trustees, might endure; to them it signified the retention of certain ideals and certain traditions of scholarship and of the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. There were circumstances that made it difficult for them to live up to these traditions; their work was not only of cultural importance, but of great practical importance. That fact brought with it the danger that their real aims might be misunderstood, that it might be forgotten that knowledge must be gained before it could be applied, and that some people might judge them merely by their part in certain economic investigations. Their main business was to form collections of all natural objects, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, and to have these collections complete, accurately named, arranged according to a natural system, and available for study. By means of such collections things could be correctly named, and the correct name of an animal or a plant, a fossil or a rock, was the key to all that was known about it. Arrangement according to a natural system, which involved much research, also had a practical value. For example, nothing might be known of the life history and habits of an insect sent for identification, but a good deal might be known about those of the group to which it belonged. Their collections were put in order for other people to use, and they were so used; but, in addition, the staff were expected to make identifications and to give information and advice, and these things occupied a good deal of their time.

Of all groups of animals, insects were of the most importance in relation to human affairs. There were known to science about half a million different kinds; some were friends of man, but many of them were his enemies, ravaging his crops, destroying his stored products, and acting as carriers of disease. Consequently, it was the Department of Entomology more than any other that had to make identifications, to answer inquiries, and to find room for and to help the numerous people who wanted to work on the collections. The collection of insects numbered about 6,000,000 specimens, and they had had great difficulty in housing it and in finding quarters for the staff and other workers. For many years the department had been asking for more room and more staff; now it was to have the staff, and it had got the room. The Empire Marketing Board took no narrow view of its duties. It had realized the importance to the Empire of the work of the Department of Entomology and the intimate relation of that work to health, to agriculture, and to commerce. It had also realized how the work had been hampered by want of space, and it had generously provided the money for the erection of that building.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P., late chairman of the Tse-tse Fly Committee of the Economic Advisory Council, who represented the Empire Marketing Board, said there were vast stretches of territory where man was still competing with the insect for mastery. Almost half the battle of Africa was the battle of man against the tse-tse fly, and man had not yet won. In dealing with the problem of Imperial development it was impossible to make headway without the aid of modern science. One of the tragedies had been the shortage of a properly trained scientific staff. They depended upon entomology in dealing with tropical disease. The Empire Marketing Board had given £200,000 for different forms of entomological research, and he hoped the day would never come when the British Government would cut down the all-important research activities carried out under the auspices of the State.

SIR LIONEL EARLE, Permanent Secretary to the Office of Works, said that that famous Museum was far from having reached its maximum development; there was space for expansion on the north and on the east and west. It had reached a stage when building developments were essential for the proper carrying out of its functions.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY expressed the thanks of the Trustees of the Museum to the Empire Marketing Board and the Office of Works for their help, the value of which, he said, it was difficult to exaggerate. The extension of the Entomological Department had long been necessary. They all appreciated the association between the Museum and the Government in the development of the Empire and its resources. He hoped the words of Mr. Ormsby-Gore would quicken a desire in them to see that through their schools and universities there came a succession of fit persons qualified to serve the Empire by scientific research in the regions of biology, entomology, and, indeed, in every branch of science.

SURREY BOUNDARY PROPOSALS

LAST OF SUB-COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

In their recommendations for the readjustment of district boundaries in the north-eastern area of the county, the special sub-committee of Surrey County Council reject Kingston's proposal of amalgamation with Surbiton and Maldens and Coombe Urban Districts. They recommend that practically the whole of the urban district of Ham be added to Kingston Borough, this including Ham Common and a large area of Richmond Park, and extending Kingston's river frontage to the Thames as far as Teddington Lock. The remaining portion of Ham, comprising about 250 acres, is to go to Richmond. This portion is riverside land between Teddington Lock and Richmond, and comes in the view from Richmond Hill.

A far-reaching proposal, which, if adopted, will bring about the largest urban district in the county, is that the whole of the urban district of East and West Molesey, together with the parishes of Cobham and Stoke d'Abernon, from Epsom Rural District, be merged with Esher and the Dittons Urban District. It is also proposed that the parish of Chessington be taken from Epsom Rural District and added to Surbiton Urban District. No change is recommended so far as Wimbledon, Barnes, and Maldens and Coombe districts are concerned.

The recommendations for the whole of the county have now been made known. They will be submitted to the council in January, but before they are communicated to the Ministry of Health the local authorities will be invited to make their observations.

THE CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY

The Clothworkers' Company held a "court and friends'" dinner at their hall in Mincing-lane, City, on Wednesday, DR. ARTHUR BOUSFIELD, the Master, presiding. Replying to the toast of "The Visitors," which the Master proposed, the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, having acknowledged the Company's benefactions to universities, said that in these days of haste and rush and vulgarity it was something to be able to dine in tranquil leisure and dignity. In olden days they dined in the background of assured prosperity, and he hoped that such ancient City Companies as the Clothworkers' would carry their assurances of strength, solidity, and resourcefulness into the present anxious times. LORD CHELMSFORD proposed the toast of "Prosperity to the Clothworkers' Company," to which DR. BOUSFIELD briefly responded. Others present included:—

Lord Allenby, Lord Lamington, Lord Leconfield, Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Justice Romer, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Tomlin, Sir Charles A. Parsons, Colonel The Master of Sempill, Dr. Hugo Eckener, Mr. Justice Bateson, Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, Lieutenant-General Sir George Macdonogh, Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, Sir Edward Gait, Major-General Sir John Rose Bradford, Brigadier-General Sir Brodie Henderson, the Dean of St. Paul's, Sir Roger Gregory, Sir Spencer Portal, Professor H. R. Dean, Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, Mr. P. B. Brown, Canon F. H. Dudden, Mr. A. B. Ramsay, Mr. Loughnan Pendred, Rear-Admiral J. de Courcy Hamilton, Squadron Leader R. C. Lane, Sir Alan G. Anderson, Major E. V. Wellby, and Mr. William Graham.

Sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended November 22 were 1,247,250, making a total sold of 994,611,973.

CATERING TRADE INQUIRY

RESTAURANT CARS ON TRAINS

Further evidence was given at Montagu House, Whitehall, yesterday, before Sir Arthur Colefax, K.C., the Commissioner appointed by the Minister of Labour to hear objections to the proposed setting up of a Trade Board for the catering trade.

Mr. C. G. L. Du Cann, on behalf of the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors, the London Furniture Traders' Federation, and the Drapers' Chamber of Trade, pointed out that while they acquiesced in the suggestion of Sir Arthur Colefax that the position of those of his clients who supplied meals to customers was indistinguishable from that of the purveyors of light refreshments, they did not accept it. It was a distinct and different thing from that of Mr. Gluckstein, representing Messrs. Lyons and Co., and Mr. Honeyman, appearing for the Incorporated Association of Purveyors of Light Refreshments.

Mr. J. M. Crosthwaite, for the Scottish Retail Drapers, Outfitters, Garment Workers, and Milliners' Federation, said that so far as environment was concerned there was nothing to suggest sweating conditions. Hours of labour were seldom more than 48 a week, and usually below that. Restaurants in connexion with their business were carried on mainly for the convenience of customers. Cooks received in wages and allowances £3 4s. a week; waitresses received £1 13s. 9d., exclusive of tips and dresses, which were allowed; and kitchenmaids £1 15s. 1d.

SIR ARTHUR COLEFAX.—In some of these places tips, if not allowed, are discouraged. (Laughter.)

Crosthwaite.—They get tips in Scotland all right. (Laughter.)

He said that he asked for the exclusion of catering branches of establishments in which hours for the service of customers were restricted to the hours applicable to establishments under the Shop Hours Acts. If a Trade Board was established, they asked for a separate one for Scotland.

SIR ARTHUR COLEFAX.—That question does not arise at this stage.

Mr. W. T. Monckton, K.C., who, with Mr. Valentine Holmes, represented the Railway Companies' Association, said that their objections illustrated what had been previously stated—and what was sought to be included in the order was not a trade at all. What the railways were doing was not catering in the ordinary way for profit; it was a service which the travelling public required. As to restaurant cars, so far as most of the companies were concerned there was already in force an agreement on wages and hours between the companies and the National Union of Railwaymen.

Mr. Arthur Towle, controller of the L.M.S. hotel services, speaking of the work on restaurant cars, said that on a good train a conductor would earn in tips no less than £10 a week. On a bad train a man would earn £2 or £3. The wages of the conductor would be 37s. 6d. and for an attendant 31s. 6d. As far as practicable they equalized the chances of the men. Men on regular trips had to take their share of bad trains. In addition they received all their food while the train was running. On a trip to Scotland they had breakfast, luncheon, and their evening meal. The food was the same as that served to travellers. Sometimes they had it first and sometimes afterwards. In the new cars there was a special compartment in which they could have their meals. Otherwise they had their food in the pantry or perhaps in the restaurant car itself.

Mr. S. T. Low, for the Ministry.—Tips vary as much in restaurant cars as they do in hotels?—Yes.

Mr. F. N. A. Humphreys, on behalf of the National Union of Railwaymen, said that in his experience the men certainly disagreed on the amount of tips. "As a matter of fact," he added, "the men do grumble considerably at the lack of generosity on the part of the public." (Laughter.) Mr. Humphreys said that they objected to the Order in regard to dining cars and the men in the depôts who were working in connexion with dining-car service. They were supporting the proposal that the Order should operate in the hotels and restaurants.

Mr. E. C. Ramsbottom, director of statistics at the Ministry of Labour, was recalled in connexion with additional tables which he had prepared at the request of Sir Arthur Colefax showing the numbers of those employed in the industry and the hourly rates of wages. He replied to Mr. N. L. C. Macaskie, K.C., who appeared with Mr. G. G. Honeyman for the Incorporated Association of Purveyors of Light Refreshments, that a considerable number of hotel proprietors had told him that they were unable to express in figures the difference between hours of service and hours of duty.

Mr. Valentine Holmes, who, with Mr. Cecil Bennett, represented the Pullman Car Company, asked that no Trade Board Act should apply to them. It was immaterial whether that was done by the decision of the Minister not to make an order or, if one were made, by the company's trade being specifically excluded from it.

SIR ARTHUR COLEFAX.—Your attitude seems to be one of sweet reasonableness. (Laughter.)

Mr. G. H. Griffith, general manager of the Pullman Car Company, said that for 1929 they reckoned that 70 per cent. of their net profits came from tickets and 30 per cent. from catering. There had never been any complaints from the National Union of Railwaymen since their agreement was drawn up with the company. The men worked under very pleasant conditions, and there was usually a waiting list of those who wished to be employed.

Concerning tips, Mr. Griffith said:—"There is a great deal in the personality of the man. It is not necessarily the men who make out the bills who get the most tips. In the case of the Golden Arrow, the conductor does not make out the bills, but I think that he actually gets more than anybody else because he is a very well-known man and does little things for the passengers."

Miss MacMillan, on behalf of the National Union of Women Teachers and organizations connected with equal citizenship in Edinburgh, West Bromwich, Bolton, and Rochdale, opposed a Trade Board because hitherto such boards had fixed a different wage for men and women. She thought that there should be no such discrimination.

SIR ARTHUR COLEFAX said that he did not think that this was relevant, though he would make a note of what Miss MacMillan desired.

Mr. R. A. Howson, representing the industrial cooperative movement, wholesale and retail, said that they gave general support to the making of an order for a Trade Board. They had contistently demanded a Trade Board from almost every Minister of Labour since 1920.

Mr. C. W. Gibson, London district organizer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that for years they had been trying to organize a trade union for the industry, but had not been successful because he thought there was fear of dismissal among employees if they joined a union. They thought that tipping should be abolished.

The inquiry was adjourned until Monday, when it is expected to conclude.

EXPLOSIONS IN WATH MAIN COLLIERY

SIR H. WALKER'S REPORT

Sir Henry Walker, Chief Inspector of Mines, in his report issued yesterday on the explosions at the Wath Main Colliery, Wath-on-Dearne, Yorkshire, on February 24 last, when seven men were killed and three were injured, concludes that the first explosion was due to the breaking of the glass of a flame safety lamp and the presence of fire damp brought down by a fall in the goaf. "It may be inferred," he continues, "that fire damp following the first explosion continued to burn next to the roof and was the source of ignition in the second explosion." He expresses the view that "a much too complacent attitude was adopted by the higher officials in regard to the long-continued reports of the presence of fire damp."

SHIP'S ADVENTUROUS VOYAGE FROM INDIA

The steamship Albany has arrived at Barry Docks after an adventurous voyage. The vessel, bound from Karachi to Portugal, encountered very stormy weather and took 45 days instead of the usual 16 for the voyage. In consequence of the unexpected delay food and fuel supplies ran short. The bunkers were swept closely for fuel, and all wooden material on board which could be spared was used to feed the dying fires for 16 days. There was not even a biscuit or any fresh water on board and the crew were compelled to boil wheat in salt water for sustenance.

THE LICENSING COMMISSION

LAST PUBLIC SITTING

After sitting for more than a year, the Licensing Commission yesterday met in public for the seventy-first and last time. Lord Amulree presided.

During the year the Commission has listened to the views and recommendations of brewers, barristers, economists, M.P.s, and temperance and social workers. More than 200 witnesses have given evidence. The proposals have ranged from local option to State control, but not one of the witnesses has asked for prohibition.

Before the final witness gave evidence, LORD AMULREE said:—"When Lord Astor was giving evidence before the Commission on July 8 last, he gave particulars of two instances in which a political candidate had, he said, been approached, apparently on behalf of certain interests, with an offer of monetary inducement to support their interests. Lord Astor said that the persons stated to have been so approached did not wish their names to be revealed, but that they had supplied him with written statements of the facts, which they had authorized him to communicate to me, as chairman, in confidence, so that I, as chairman, could tell the rest of the Commission whether, in my opinion, he has proved his facts. Lord Astor subsequently handed me these written statements. I have examined them and, after careful consideration of the statements and other circumstances, have come to the conclusion that he has established the accuracy of his evidence on this matter."

Mr. E. S. Bertenshaw, assistant secretary of the Board of Customs and Excise, gave evidence on the taxation of retail liquor licences and the basis of the present taxation. His evidence was so highly technical and involved that four of the Commissioners—Mr. Arnold, Mr. Sherwell, Mr. France, and Mr. Bentliff—said that they could not understand portions of it.

Replying to SIR JOHN PUDDER (a member of the Commission), Mr. Bertenshaw suggested that the problem of disreputable clubs would be solved, so far as revenue purposes were concerned, by a guarantee of good faith in the shape of a deposit before a club was started.

Mr. Bertenshaw referred to evidence given to the Commission some months ago by Dr. H. M. Vernon, who suggested a graduated taxation of beer in such a way as to ensure that drinkers of lighter beers benefited by a reduction in price.

"The Commissioners of Customs and Excise would not, however," he said, "anticipate any widespread shifting of demand from the beers which appeared to be regarded as intoxicating to the lighter beers which escaped that stigma. It is unlikely that an increase from, say, 8d. to 9d. a pint would cause many connoisseurs of the heavier beers to change their taste to markedly lighter ones. The result would probably be to make a gift to the large body of consumers who already favour light beers rather than to turn the drinker of heavy beers away from strong liquor."

With regard to spirits, Sir Alexander Walker had told the Commission that whisky 60 under proof would be unsatisfactory. "There is no doubt," said Mr. Bertenshaw, "that the great majority of spirit drinkers would hail with acclamation any measure which lowered the cost of whisky. The person who wishes to intoxicate himself can do so on whisky sold at 60 under proof as effectively as on whisky sold at 30 under proof. The quantity of liquid which it is necessary to imbibe to produce the desired effect is not beyond the powers of the average drinker."

At the conclusion of Mr. Bertenshaw's evidence, LORD AMULREE said:—"We have now concluded the evidence which we propose to take in public, and it is not at present contemplated that there will be any more public meetings."

8,500 MILES BUSINESS FLIGHT

A business journey of 8,500 miles has just been completed by the export manager of a Dutch firm of cocoa manufacturers in a de Havilland Gipsy engine. The journey from Amsterdam to Batavia was made in 144 flying hours by Mr. J. E. van Tyen, who flew alone, and on arrival at his destination sent the following cable to the de Havilland Company:—"Perfectly satisfied Gipsy engine. Spares unused. Only daily adjustments required."

SMITHFIELD SHOW

A RECORD ENTRY

The Smithfield Show, which will open at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Monday, promises to be one of the finest exhibitions of prime stock ever held in London. The show, which is the one hundred and thirtieth of the series, will be visited by the Duke of York on Monday afternoon.

There is a record entry of 1,036 exhibits. Of this number, 355 are cattle, compared with 316 at last year's show. The pens of sheep number 185, an increase of 17, and there are 264 pens of pigs, as against 252 last year. The entries in the carcass competition total 232, compared with 210. There is a total increase of 88 entries, compared with last year's show.

For many years a feature of the show has been the interest taken in it by the Royal Family. The King and the Prince of Wales are usually successful exhibitors, and this year his Majesty is the largest exhibitor of stock. There are no fewer than 32 entries from the Royal farms at Windsor and Sandringham. The Windsor exhibits include Windsor Fancy, the champion of the Devon breed at Birmingham Fat Stock Show, and representatives of the Hereford, Shorthorn, and Aberdeen-Angus breeds. From Sandringham there have been sent a number of Red Poll and Highland cattle, a Lincoln Red Shorthorn, a small cross-bred animal, four pens of Southdown sheep, and five pens of Berkshire pigs. His Majesty has also entered cattle, sheep, and pigs in the carcass classes.

The Prince of Wales will be represented by two Devons from the Home Farm, Stoke Climsland, Cornwall.

The champions of three recent representative shows—Norwich, Birmingham, and Edinburgh—will meet at Islington. The Belvoir Estates, Limited, are showing their crossbred Blue Boy of Morden, which won championship honours at Norwich, but was beaten at Birmingham by Captain A. L. Goodson's Aberdeen-Angus heifer Eulima of Kilham. The Edinburgh champion is a crossbred Aberdeen-Angus Shorthorn owned by Mr. Alexander Reid, Ballindalloch, Banffshire.

Among other exhibitors are:—

Lord Guilford, Lord Cawley, Lord Derby, Lord Daresbury, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Forteviot, Lord Glenconner, Lord Penrhyn, Lord Radnor, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir Henry Bell, Sir Gomer Berry, Sir John Buchanan-Jardine, Sir Angus Cayzer, Sir John Findlay, Sir George Macpherson-Grant, Sir David Llewellyn, Sir Prince Prince-Smith, Mr. J. J. Cridlan, Mr. A. T. Lloyd, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Brassey.

For the first time at the Smithfield Show young steers and heifers will compete against each other in the same classes for "baby beef."

A special exhibit has been arranged in the Gilbey Hall by the Ministry of Agriculture. Here will be demonstrated the three grades of National Mark beef, and live pigs will also be shown to demonstrate grading.

BALTIC EXCHANGE AND ALIEN CLERKS

SUGGESTED CHANGE IN RULES

There was a discussion at a meeting held at the Baltic Exchange, and arranged by the Baltic Exchange sub-branch of the British Legion, to oppose the resolution of the directors to alter Rule 15 so that alien clerks may be admitted to the Exchange.

Eventually a resolution was carried unanimously to the effect that the meeting was of the opinion that the directors' resolution proposing to alter Rule 15 of the rules and regulations of the Baltic Exchange was detrimental to the interests of ex-Service men and of all Baltic clerks and all British subjects who might become principal representatives, members, or clerks of the Baltic Exchange, and urging all ex-Service men who were holders of proxies to oppose the resolution. It was also agreed that the headquarters of the British Legion should be requested to take up the matter with the directors of the Baltic Exchange. An official of the sub-branch stated that many foreign shipping firms in London employed British clerks on the Exchange, and that if alien members were admitted they would naturally employ clerks of their own nationality, causing consequent unemployment among those at present doing business on the Exchange.

** Comment on the subject appears in our City columns.

News in Brief

The body of a man, between 50 and 60 years of age, was found in Loch Lomond yesterday. The body had been a considerable time in the water. The pockets were full of stones.

Mr. John Sidney Hogg, of West House, Pinner, has been appointed chairman of the Gore (Middlesex) Petty Sessional Division, on the retirement of Sir Alexander Carlyon.

Mr. E. Shinwell, M.P., announces that he has appointed Mr. Edgar S. Reed to be one of the representatives of consumers of coal on the Committee of Investigation for the district of Somerset, in place of Mr. Arthur C. Reed, resigned.

Grants to its branches by the council of the Royal Provident Fund for Sea Fishermen this year will amount to £674, an increase of £31 on last year. The grant is on the basis of 6s. to every pound subscribed by fishermen to the branches.

Councillor Sir Crawford McCullagh was yesterday nominated for the Lord Mayoralty of Belfast, in succession to Sir William Coates, who declined to accept nomination for a further year. Sir Crawford McCullagh has been Lord Mayor on three previous occasions.

The Board of Trade have requested their solicitor to take the necessary steps for holding a formal investigation into the circumstances attending the stranding and loss of the m.v. Highland Hope on or near the Farilhoes, Portugal, on November 19, 1930, whereby one life was lost.

The Akroyd Stuart Memorial Prize lecture on "The Origin and Development of Heavy Oil Engines" will be delivered before the Royal Aeronautical Society by Mr. D. R. Pye, Deputy Director of Scientific Research at the Air Ministry, next Thursday, in the Lecture Hall of the Royal Society of Arts.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A reward of £50 is offered for the recovery of a long mink coat and some jewelry, stolen from a shop in South Molton-street, W. (p. 1)

Notices are given of three applications for naturalization. (p. 1)

The Scottish Education Department is prepared to nominate candidates for the post of assistant in the Natural History Department of the Royal Scottish Museum. (p. 3)

A works manager is wanted to supervise 400 men. (p. 3)

A large cotton-spinning and manufacturing firm requires a London representative. (p. 3)

Old boys of Liverpool College in London give notice of their annual dinner. (p. 1)

A director is wanted for a newspaper company who is willing to become assistant editor. (p. 1)

THE SALE ROOM

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS

The collection of water-colour drawings and a few old pictures, the property of the late Major C. P. Allen, of Grosvenor-place and Polhill, Harrietsham, of the late Mr. W. T. Berners, of Queen Anne's Mansions, and from other sources, brought the satisfactory total of £6,421 at Christie's yesterday. Many of the drawings in the first-named property came from the Peter Allen sale of 1893 and the John Edward Taylor sale of 1912.

Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons were the chief buyers and purchased the following except where otherwise indicated:—J. M. W. Turner, Carisbrooke Castle, *circa* 1828, engraved by Westwood for "England and Wales"—850 guineas; Lausanne from the Signal—550 guineas (Bentham); Margate, *circa* 1822—220 guineas; and Smailholm Tower, *circa* 1831—250 guineas; David Cox, Near Carnarvon, North Wales—160 guineas; The Besom Gatherers, 1854—110 guineas; and cows in a river—80 guineas; Copley Fielding, Scarborough from Across the Bay, with boat and fisherman, 1850—420 guineas (Permain); T. Girtin, Ile de la Cité and the Seine, Paris—105 guineas; P. de Wint, Saltwood Castle, Kent—120 guineas; The Vale of Llangollen—120 guineas; a coast scene, Isle of Wight—135 guineas; and on the Severn, near Newnham—100 guineas; all the foregoing were in the Allen property. From an anonymous source a picture by G. Morland, a View on the Isle of Wight, signed and dated May 25, 1794, fetched 480 guineas (Cooling).

"Any Kindness that

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO. LTD.

THE HEART OF A CHRISTMAS GIFT

By CALLISTHENES

The heart of a Christmas gift is the thought that goes with it.

There is much in the flash of inspiration which guesses at the secret preferences of a friend and chooses the gift to meet them. But even that does not fully make a gift live. Quiet and unhurried minutes of thought are necessary to give a Christmas gift its heart, and with a faithfulness not fully to be understood by cold reason, such minutes report themselves and determine the amount of pleasure it shall carry.

The successful Christmas gift is in this like every other work of art.

The joy of the picture is that it concentrates, and imparts to us in a moment, days and weeks of sensitive vision and skilled technique, that it is an intense concentration of thought and feeling. This is the same as a concentration of life—and a fuller and more vivid life is the supreme gift for which all are grateful.

For those who want to give well it is time to have begun thinking—and looking.

It is difficult to give the perfect Christmas gift by rushing into the Store on the twenty-fourth of December and attempting to buy half a dozen articles in twenty minutes. The lack of thought is not quite to be made up by spending fifteen shillings instead of the ten originally intended. Cash is not a substitute for thought.

Thought means time, and time means starting now.

The best way of thinking is a visit to the Store. One cannot think in a vacuum. Thought easily becomes scattered and barren when we have nothing but a blank sheet of paper in front of us. Thought becomes brisk and productive when we are passing along aisles in which are assembled fine merchandise, artistry and craftsmanship from all the world.

Thousands of people have been thinking, and thinking brilliantly, about Christmas for months past, and the results of their thought may be seen in every department of this House. As the poet uses a library so the Christmas giver will use the great assembly of Christmas ideas in this store to start and develop his own ideas.

It is all exceedingly jolly. Thinking well is much more enjoyable than thinking sluggishly. Giving well is much more enjoyable than giving hastily and with bad marksmanship.

Incidentally it generally means that the Christmas shopper gets better value for his time and his money, which is always worth considering

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

SUN RAY CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES.

Visit the haunts of Columbus and the old Sea Dogs, whose adventurous exploits lent colour to England's history when the Spanish galleons roamed the seas! Come out on a Sun-Ray Cruise to the West Indies. The luxurious "Duchess of Richmond" (20,000 tons oil-burner) sails from Liverpool January 21st, 1931, from Bristol January 22nd, on a glorious six weeks' cruise. Visiting Barbados, Trinidad, Venezuela, Curacao, Panama, Jamaica, Cuba, Bahamas, Bermuda, Madeira, &c. Health and Sunshine all the way! First Class throughout. Fare from £95. Reserve now. For descriptive booklet and Cabin plans apply to :

E H Powell Cruise Dept.,
CANADIAN PACIFIC
World's Greatest Travel System
62-65, CHARING CROSS (TRAFALGAR SQUARE), LONDON, S.W.1
or Local Agents Everywhere.
Always carry Canadian Pacific Travellers' Cheques—safe and Convenient

TRUST A THORNYCROFT
WITH YOUR TRANSPORT
LORRIES, VANS, TIP WAGONS, Etc., for 1½ to 10-ton loads, OMNIBUSES and COACHES for 20 to 68 passengers.
Our 34 years' experience is at your disposal. Let us send you particulars of our vehicles best suited to your own requirements.
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED
THORNYCROFT HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1

Entertainments

AT A FIRST HEARING

THE REAL CRITICISM

The current issue of *A Music Journal*, which is the organ of the Incorporated Society of Musicians, contains a fairly full report of a lecture delivered by Mr. H. V. Jervis-Read to the London centre of the society on "The importance of contemporary music to ourselves." The lecturer found it necessary to insist at the outset that

It is the duty of the musician to be acquainted with the music of his own day; it is his duty to assimilate the music of his own day; it is also his duty to disseminate it, to spread it abroad and to preach it.

This is unexceptionable doctrine, and the only question it raises is, how far should the musician (by whom presumably is meant in this connexion one who organizes or participates in public performances of music) exercise his critical faculty in doing this duty? There is something to be said for not exercising it at all, and much to be said for not exercising it too quickly. That what is new ought to be heard because it is new, and that the newer it is the oftener it must be heard before a judgment of its value can be formed, are principles to which all adhere in theory at any rate. But it is clear that Mr. Jervis-Read's charge to the performing musician is twofold. It lays on him the duties first of assimilating, then of disseminating, and between the two may come, indeed must come to a certain extent, the exercise of his own discrimination. Having assimilated he must decide what is worth spreading abroad.

Some time ago a pianist produced a new and very complex piano sonata at her recital. It was heard with that respect which a London audience gives (except on the rare occasions when the worm turns into a hissing serpent) to anything which it cannot pretend to enjoy. Afterwards the pianist lamented the failure. She had spent months in getting it up, and she had in point of fact played it magnificently from memory. But all her work was wasted; she could never put it into a recital programme again. "But," she was asked, "do you, who know it better than anyone else except the composer, still think it a good work, one worth the time spent on it?" To her answer in the affirmative, the right and high-minded advice would have been, "Then go ahead, play it everywhere; make the world come round to your opinion of it." That advice was not given. One cannot be always high-minded at other people's expense, and to have told this artist to jeopardize her coming concert tour for the sake of a mission of such doubtful value and issue would have been nothing less. Besides, her agent would not have let her follow the advice even had she wished to do so. Before long, one may be sure, Beethoven's "Appassionata" or Chopin's Funeral March Sonata would have ousted the new work from her programme, and would have been firmly re-established there with the words "By Special Request" printed in italics.

That is the dilemma which an executant most anxious to do his whole duty towards the new music is likely to have to face. Who is to blame for it? Not the agent, whose sole concern it is to make the artist's recitals successful, nor the artist, who, it must be remembered, finds an interest in the study of a new work different not in degree but in kind from that which is communicable to the hearer. But at any rate she was as sincere in her desire both to assimilate the music and to disseminate it as the composer was in the writing of it. Composer and executant, facing the dilemma together and finding their further progress blocked, are not unnaturally inclined to blame that tiresome caste known as "the critics," but, as has sometimes been pointed out here before, it is a mistake to separate the critics from the rest of the audience. Certainly no professional critic attending piano recitals almost daily can be justly accused of desiring to hear another performance of the "Appassionata" or the Funeral March Sonata in preference to a new sonata. For him, more perhaps than for anyone else, new music is welcome simply because it is new.

In the case before us the critics found merits in the new sonata which probably surprised the rest of the audience when they opened their newspapers the next day. The artist's disheartenment had little or nothing to do with anything which had been written of the music subsequently; it rested on the feeling that for all her care and pains she had not been able to make the work take any real hold on her audience as a whole. Had she succeeded in that she could have braved adverse written criticism and gone on. The real criticism by which new works stand or fall is that which receives no more articulate expression than is implied in the word "reception" by a mixed audience.

Mr. Jervis-Read, in the lecture from which we have quoted, made some attempt to analyse the characteristics of new music written to-day, to distinguish between what is experimental and what represents an experience of our time. Unfortunately, if he has been fully reported, his distinctions lacked reference to particular examples, and that is where criticism of contemporary work is at a disadvantage. It dare not get down to the hard facts of each case. If it attempts to contrast the sonatas of Mr. A and Mr. B in the dispassionate way in which, say, two quartets by Haydn and Dittersdorf can be contrasted, it is liable to be misunderstood; personal sympathies and antipathies are thought to be involved. Consequently, the critic, whether he be lecturer and teacher like Mr. Jervis-Read, or newspaper writer, or a silent listener in a concert-room, is apt to content himself with generalizations. Mr. Jervis-Read's most valuable generalization, one which he reiterates several times in this lecture, is that sincerity in the composer "is essential, but surely (and this is the dominant fact) there must be something worth being sincere about." That is the distinction which time has made clear between two equally well-written quartets of Dittersdorf and Haydn. The latter had the more to be sincere about and, consequently, a life denied to the former.

There have been plenty of instances in the past of audiences failing to perceive that life at a first hearing, but there have also been many works, and not merely easy ones, which so to speak stepped over the barriers between performers and audiences at their first hearing and received at once a just judgment, which time has confirmed. These latter instances are apt to be forgotten. It is very important to recall them. They imply some power of communicableness in the composer which is an essential quality of his style. It is the one thing which an audience little concerned with technical niceties is on the look-out for in listening to new music. Whether its members consider themselves to be critics or not they will form a judgment on that point. If they are not satisfied about it at a first hearing they may not concede a second. They are ready to be converted, but the process must be spontaneous, and on these terms they welcome the dissemination of what is new.

SAVOY THEATRE

"WONDER BAR"

BY GEZA HERCZEG AND KARL FARKAS.
ENGLISH BY ROWLAND LEIGH.
MUSIC BY ROBERT KATSCHER

Sam Wonder	JOSEPH GREENWALD
Guest from Berlin	PHILIP THORNELEY
Guest from New York	JOSEPH HATMAN
Willie	GEORGE BENSON
Inez	ELSIE RANDOLPH
Beside	BETTY FRANKISS
Josephine	GWEN FARRAR
Rosette	ENID STAMP-TAYLOR
Richard	TOM MACAULAY
Mitzi	MOYRA GILLIS
Robitscheck	REGINALD SMITH
Harry	CARL BRISSON
Broker	EDWARD STEADMAN
Von Ferring	WILLIAM CAVANAGH
Liane	DOROTHY DICKSON
Erbach	CECIL PARKER
Electra Pivonka	ETHEL BAIRD
Count	SPENCER TREVOR
Cabaret Turns	NORAH BLANEY, GIOVANNI

The scene, a Viennese night-club, is a brilliant one. The night-club audience overflow with a lively grace from their own stage into our stalls, where they make two groups of bold colour when a wandering spot-light touches their cocktail bars. The stage, too, carries a pretty assembly which, moving from tables to dancing-floor and from dancing-floor to balcony, gives an impression of genuine gaiety. So much to the good. You feel, if you have a taste for night-clubs, that the Wonder Bar will be a beguiling place for half an hour, and so it would be (with the aid of supper and conversation) for even twice as long. Miss Norah Blaney and Miss Gwen Farrar have their little turn at the piano; Miss Elsie Randolph has zest and humour; Miss Dorothy Dickson is charming though they give her songs to sing of a nauseating inanity and sweep her into acrobatic dancing when we are well content with her gentler grace; and Mr. Carl Brisson as a gigolo does his business with a saving swagger and an attractive singing-voice. Giovanni's sleight of hand with rings and watches and whatever else he can pilfer is good to see, and there is a host of ladies—dancers in the night-club, guests in the night-club or what you will—who keep the entertainment alive when they have a chance. For an hour all might be well, but in spite of the enthusiasm of Mr. Joseph Greenwald as master of the ceremonies, three hours is two too many. It is true that there is a little story to encourage us—of the banker's wife who ran away with a gigolo, returned a year later as his dancing-partner and, having chanted her distress, was regathered into her husband's arms. But such a story is of little help. If *Wonder Bar* is a play there is not enough in it; if it is a cabaret there is extravagantly too much. But it has the material of a pleasant variety entertainment, and may still be saved by a watch, a blue pencil, and a pair of scissors—or, for choice, a pair of shears with a natural dislike of long, desultory conversations about nothing in particular. Then the music, which is the best of the evening, being full of hit and colour, will be given its opportunity.

PLAZA THEATRE

AN ALASKA GOLD RUSH FILM

Any film in which Mr. Gary Cooper appears is certain of the appreciation of those who like intelligent acting and who rejoice to see the stiff figure of the strong, silent man charmed into life by the touch of personality. *The Spoilers* is not, in itself, a particularly good film—in interest, and even in technique, it lags a considerable way behind *The Virginian*—but it at any rate gives Mr. Cooper a chance to wear picturesquely untidy clothes, to ride, to fight, to become diffidently tongue-tied in the presence of the girl with whom he has fallen in love and generally to behave as heroes built to Mr. Cooper's imposing stature should.

The scene is laid in Alaska at the time of the gold rush, and it appears that Roy Glenister (Mr. Cooper), Joe Dextry (Mr. James Kirkwood), and Slapjack Simms (Mr. Slim Summerville) are part owners of a mine which is doing exceedingly well. So long as public opinion is the supreme law in Alaska everything is all right, but law, and, as it turns out in the end, very shady law, invades Alaska in the persons of Judge Stillman (Mr. Lloyd Ingraham) and Alec McNamara (Mr. William Boyd). That is bad enough, but things are made far worse by the fact that the judge has a niece, Helen (Miss Kay Johnson), and Helen, with her polite notions of law and order, has such an effect on Roy that, instead of leading the miners out to hang McNamara, as they very sensibly wished, he talks instead of lawyers to the infinite disgust of those who had always regarded him as a man of iron and action. In the course of a long-drawn-out story Roy has the chance to display his valour and Helen to find that her respect for law was not after all an integral part of her character. Miss Johnson, who has an exceptionally attractive voice, must guard against a certain monotony of gesture and expression. Even the heroines of talking films should not be invariably coy and winning.

FESTIVAL COMPETITION AT KENSINGTON

MADRIGALS AND CHORUSES

It was difficult to remember that Kensington Town Hall on Thursday night was Kensington Town Hall in the middle of London and not a local assembly room in some country district, for the final concert of a competition festival was in full swing, with choirs of different kinds (from churches, political parties, welfare centres, and even from drawing-rooms) singing together to a scratch orchestra (scratch in constitution, not tone) with Dr. Vaughan Williams conducting. It might have been the drill hall at Dorking in April, and in fact it was a child of the Leith Hill Festival. Entries are not yet so numerous, and the festival extends to only two days of judging and one concert, but the same spirit could be felt producing the same musical and social benefits, the same enthusiasm, and the same inspiring performances of choral works.

The madrigal singing was good, though Wilbye's "Come shepherd swains" strained the intonation of the female choirs. The mixed choirs, however, gave a completely satisfactory account of Farmer's "O stay sweet love" and of the folk-song "Brisk young sailor," arranged by R. O. Morris. This is one of half a dozen songs that make a welcome addition to the small number of choral arrangements by Vaughan Williams and Holst, and pastoral committees as well as madrigal parties would do well to keep them in mind when selecting test-pieces or concert numbers. The orchestra, which occupied the floor of the hall, with choirs round it and behind it on the platform, performed a cheerful symphony of Haydn under Mr. Patrick Hadley. The men's choirs and the women's choirs each sang their test-pieces, Mr. Clive Carey changed his role of adjudicator for soloist and sang some Schubert, and all combined together at the end to sing Vaughan Williams's Fantasia on Christmas Carols under the composer.

FRENCH PAINTING

At the suggestion of the Sudeley Committee—founded by the late Lord Sudeley to encourage the fuller and more intelligent use of our national museums and galleries—the experiment has been tried of publishing three Lectures on French Painting, by Mr. W. P. Gibson, Assistant to the Keeper and Lecturer at the Wallace Collection. The idea is that the printed lectures—to be obtained at Hertford House at the price of 6d.—will meet the needs of those members of the public who are unable to attend the demonstrations given in the galleries.

THE NEW WHITEHALL BUILDINGS

The secretary of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors has been informed by the Office of Works that no decision has yet been reached as to the method in which the architect to be entrusted with the design for the new £2,000,000 buildings in Whitehall will be selected.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 21

BIRTH OF A PUDU DEER FAWN

MERGANSERS AT THE ZOO

Last year the Zoological Society bought from Mr. Clarence Elliott a pair of the pretty little South American Pudu deer which he had brought back from Chile. Although the species is abundant in the Chilean Andes, it is seldom imported, and is very rare in European collections. It was first described by a Chilean naturalist in 1782, and in 1831 Bennett renamed it from a female which had lived in the London Zoo for 12 months. It is very gratifying that an apparently healthy fawn was born at the Gardens this week, the first time the species is known to have bred in London.

The adult Pudu is hardly larger than a hare and has a rounded head with relatively large ears. The fur is reddish-brown and there are no tusks in the upper jaw. The antlers, found only in the males, are minute spikes placed close together on the head between the ears. The pair in the Zoo were thought to be quite young, as the antlers of the male are hardly visible, and the birth of the fawn came as a surprise. The coat of the fawn is spotted.

The red-breasted merganser and its ally the goosander are winter visitors to England, although they are residents in Scotland breeding on small islands in the lochs, the goosander seeming to prefer salt or brackish water. The merganser, of which two have just been bought by the society, have long, serrated bills with the point of the upper jaw hook-shaped. The head of the drake is glossy green-black with a long hairy crest. The neck is white, with a black line, the upper parts are black with a white wing-patch crossed by two bars. The breast is red with black streaks, and the bill and feet are scarlet. The female is dull-brown above, white below. The merganser is excelled by no other water-fowl in its powers of swimming and diving. Its flesh is of so rank and fishy a flavour that it cannot be eaten.

A cock and two hens of Soemmerring's pheasant have been purchased and are now on exhibition in the Pheasantry, where the birds are beginning to get into full plumage. The species comes from Japan; the crown of the head is red-brown and the lower part of the back maroon with golden lustre.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

STUDENTS' CONCERT

The students of the Royal Academy of Music gave their end-of-term orchestral concert at Queen's Hall yesterday afternoon. It is customary at these concerts to make up the programme mainly of excerpts from symphonies and concertos, in order that as many soloists as possible may take part and the orchestra be heard in at least two movements from a classical symphony.

The orchestra consisted yesterday of more than 90 string-players with the usual complement of wind and brass, the two latter sections including many distinguished professionals. The strings played well together in the last two movements of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, but it was noticeable that their tone was better in the first movement of Mozart's Pianoforte Concerto in F (K.459), in which only a section of the players took part, than in the Symphony or Bach's Suite for flute and strings in B minor, where especially so large a body proved cumbersome. In the movement from Mozart's Concerto the solo part was played crisply and with good rhythmic understanding by Mr. Alan Richardson. The flautist in Bach's Suite was Mr. Wilfrid Smith, who played neatly though with too weak a tone for a large hall. String soloists were represented by Miss Florence Hooton, who played two movements from d'Albert's Violoncello Concerto, and Miss Esmé Haynes, who played the *Andante* and *Finale* of Lalo's Symphonie Espagnole.

There were two modern works in the programme. The first was a student-work in two movements by Ivor Walsworth. These "Two Water-colours" for orchestra, depicting a lone pine tree and summer heat in a garden, would be more accurately described, if the pictorial analogy must be retained, as impressionist sketches in oils. For the colours are thicker, and at times muddier, than the clear wash of water-colour. The second of the two pieces, however, was successful in suggesting the oppressive heat of summer. The other modern work was William Walton's Sinfonia Concertante, of which the last two movements were played with Miss Margaret Good as the very efficient soloist. The concert was conducted by Sir Henry Wood.

THE WORK OF CHRISTINA ROSSETTI

QUIETNESS OF ENGLISH LYRIC POETRY

Miss Dorothy M. Stuart lectured on Christina Rossetti yesterday, the centenary of the poet's birth, at a meeting of the English Association held at the Conway Hall, Red Lion-square. The chairman was Mr. J. C. SQUIRE.

The LECTURER said that Christina Rossetti's poetry brought back quietness into English lyric poetry, and the constant return of this quietness in our history suggested that it must be typical of the English poetic genius. When she wrote in the Pre-Raphaelite idiom, saw things in the Pre-Raphaelite perspective, invested them with Pre-Raphaelite attributes, she was only one of a band of poets working with much the same materials, in much the same way. More especially at such times was she the sister of her elder brother, keeping pace with Dante Gabriel Rossetti, if not precisely walking in his footsteps. But when her genius beckoned her to a more removed ground, when she went, as it were, into retreat, and, divesting herself of all trammels of ornament or embroidery, concentrated her thoughts in their simplest and most restrained forms, she was most herself and most truly a poet.

It was curious that Victorian England should have been the first centre of literature to follow Greek civilization of the sixth century B.C. in producing a group of women poets whose poetry merited the name. In the first half of Queen Victoria's reign three women poets emerged one after another, the birth of each separated from that of the next by an interval of 12 years. They were Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Emily Brontë, and Christina Rossetti. They were all born before the Victorian era began, but the greater part of their work was accomplished between 1837 and 1867, under conditions that were definitely and increasingly Victorian. It could hardly be doubted that the youngest of the three, Christina Rossetti, was the greatest.

THE POETRY SOCIETY

LADY MAUD WARRENDER was in the chair last night at the Café Royal, at the coming-of-age dinner of the Poetry Society, of which she is president. The festival synchronized with the centenary of the birth of Christina Rossetti, and among the guests were several descendants of famous poets, including Milton, Byron, Wordsworth, Coleridge, John Gay, Sir Thomas Wyatt, Sheridan, Barham, and Pope. LORD DARLING, who proposed "The immortal memories of the English Poets," was introduced by Lady Warrender as not only a great Judge but a judge of poets, and a maker of verse himself. Lord Darling, she added, would be 81 to-day (Saturday).

Response to the toast was made by Miss VICTORIA SACKVILLE-WEST, Mr. GEOFFREY SHAKESPEARE, M.P., the REV. LORD BYRON, the REV. G. H. B. COLERIDGE, and Mr. ROBERT CUST. A tribute was paid to Christina Rossetti by Miss MARY F. SANDERS (her latest biographer), and a graceful compliment to the president was paid by COMMANDER CARLYON BELLAIRS, M.P.

SHAKESPEARE IN MODERN DRESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COPENHAGEN, DEC. 5

Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew* was performed here last night in the Dagmar Theatre with modern settings and costumes, a modern bar, a room in a club, motor-cars, and jazz music. The effect was somewhat bewildering; but the performance was a decided success. The chief parts were excellently performed, Petruchio by M. Poul Reumert and Katherine by Mlle. Bodel Ipsen.

Mr. Maurice Browne's production of *Caviare*, which was to have been staged last night at the Little Theatre, has been postponed to Wednesday.

OPERA

GOLDERS GREEN (Speedwell 2800.)
TO-DAY at 2.30 and 8.
COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.
MATINEE TO-DAY ... MADAME BUTTERFLY
TO-NIGHT ... DIE FLEDERMAUS
Mon. Next (2 weeks) STREATHAM HILL THEATRE.
Evgs., at 8 (Dec. 12, at 7) Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
NEXT WEEK.
Monday ... DIE FLEDERMAUS
Tuesday ... TOSCA
Mat., Wed. ... LA BOHEME ... Wed. Eve., FAUST
Thursday ... MADAME BUTTERFLY
Friday (at 7) ... LOHENGRIN
Mat., Saturday ... DIE FLEDERMAUS
Sat. (evening) ... RIGOLETTO

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., TO-DAY and MON., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S
"EVER GREEN."
A Musical Show.
By Benn Levy. Lorenz Hart, Richard Rodgers.

A. E. Wilson in *The Star*:—
"'EVER GREEN' LEFT THE AUDIENCE DAZED AND STAGGERED BY THE SPECTACLE WHICH MR. COCHRAN HAD PLACED BEFORE THEM."

J. G. B. in the *Evening News*:—
"THINK OF THE GREATEST STAGE SPECTACLE YOU EVER SAW DOUBLE IT, AND YOU WILL BE ON THE WAY TOWARDS REALIZING 'EVER GREEN.' THIS IS NOT RHETORIC; IT IS A MATTER OF THE PLAINEST FACT THAT 'EVER GREEN' IS EASILY THE MOST WONDERFUL FEAST TO THE EYE THAT LONDON HAS KNOWN."

P.P. in the *Evening Standard*:—
"SUPERB ENTERTAINMENT."

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN
in
"MARRY THE GIRL."
By Georg Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
MARY BROUGH, WINIFRED SHOTTER and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. (Tem. 1171.) Last Performance.
TO-NIGHT at 8.45. H. M. HARWOOD'S
"THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED."
Nicholas Hannen, Eva Moore, Joyce Kennedy.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30.
"ON THE SPOT."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
JANET MEGREW, W. CRONIN-WILSON
BEN WELDEN, EMLYN WILLIAMS
DENNIS WYNDHAM, JOHN GORDON
GILLIAN LIND.
Prices, 12s. to 2s. 4d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
TWELVE HOURS.
By John Willard.
Mats., Tuesday and Friday, 2.30.
"CHOCK-FULL OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS."

CRITERION. 2.30, 8.40. Mats., Tues., Sat.
(Ger. 3844.) THE IRISH PLAYERS in
The Famous Farcical Comedy,
GENERAL JOHN REGAN.
by GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM.
"UTTERLY DELIGHTFUL."—*Daily Sketch.*

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., at 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON presents
"LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER."
A New Musical Comedy.
IVY TRESMAND, GENE GERRARD.

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-road. (Museum 2176.)
ALADDIN.
Julian Wylie's Pantomime. Christmas Eve, 7.30, and then Twice Daily, 2 and 8. Box-office Now Open, 10 till 10.

DUCHESS. Catherine-st., Aldwych, W.C.2. Tem. 6888.
TUESDAY, Dec. 16, at 8 (subsequently 8.30).
Mats., Thurs., Sat., and Boxing Day, 2.30.
JANE'S LEGACY.
A Comedy by EDEN PHILLPOTTS.
(Author of "The Farmer's Wife.")

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.15. MON., WED., SAT., 2.15.
"HER FIRST AFFAIRE."
THE SENSATION OF LONDON.
EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

EMBASSY. (Opposite Swiss Cottage Station.)
"THE WITCH."
2.30 & 8.15. Mats. Thur., Sat., 2.30. (Primrose 2211.)
"FINE PRODUCTION. EXCELLENT ACTING."—*Daily Telegraph.*
Monday next, at 8.15, "BLACK COFFEE."

EVERYMAN. 2.30, 8.15. Last 2 Perfs.
GETTING GEORGE MARRIED.
By Florence Kilpatrick. Hamp. 7224.

FORTUNE (People's Theatre). 3.30, Pop. prices
THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S.
Wed., Th., Sat., 2.30. All Star Cast. (Tem. 7373.)

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinees, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO, LADDIE CLIFF
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinées THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724.
In association with MAURICE BROWNE.
LEON M. LION presents
"STREET SCENE."
By Elmer Rice. (103rd PERF.)
Extra Mat. Boxing Day. No perfs. Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25.

GRAFTON, Tottenham Ct.-road. (Mus. 1424.)
UNUSUAL VARIETY.
8.30. Licensed Cafe opens 6.30. LAST PERF. prior to Christmas Season. Edwardian Version of CINDERELLA. Songs as Costumes of the times.

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, London.
EVGS., 8.15. WEDS., THURS., SATS., 2.30.
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in Association with Moss Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES in
"SONS O' GUNS."
(POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS.)
With ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.
Box-office, 10 to 10. (Ger. 0643.)

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0606.
Proprietor: Joseph Peluso. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats. TO-DAY and WED., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
EVELYN LAYE
in
"BITTER SWEET,"
An Operetta by NOEL COWARD.
IVY ST. HELIER, GEORGE METAXA.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. MATINEES ONLY.
Commencing Monday, Dec. 22, and Daily, 2.15.
WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS.
Box-office (Hol. 3567) and all Libraries Now Open.

KINGSWAY. Hol. 4032. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
BEATRIX THOMSON in
"WOODEN SHOES."

LITTLE. Temple Bar 6501.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8.15, subsequently at 8.30.
THE LONDON THEATRE COMPANY presents
CAVIARE.
A REVUE. (Christmas Fare.)
1st Mat., Sat., Dec. 13, 2.30, subs. Wed. and Sat.

LYCEUM. TEMPLE BAR 7617.
LAST PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, at 8.15
THE HOUSE OF DANGER.
MARY GLYNNE, DENNIS NEILSON-TERRY.
LYN HARDING.

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.40
EVGS., 8.40. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. (Ger. 3686.)
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"LET US BE GAY."
A Comedy in 3 Acts, by RACHEL CROTHERS.
"MISS TALLULAH BANKHEAD AMAZES THE TOWN ONCE MORE."—*Daily Herald.*

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
Commencing Wed. Eve., Dec. 17. Twice Daily, 2.30 & 8.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
TOAD OF TOAD HALL.
By A. A. MILNE.
From "The Wind in the Willows."
Made by H. FRASER-SIMSON. Box-office now open.

THEATRES (continued)

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat.
PETTICOAT INFLUENCE.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR. DIANA WYNYARD.

PALACE. (Ger. 6834.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and SAT., 2.30.
"FREDERICA."
With LEA SEIDL and JOSEPH HISLOP.
LAST 2 WEEKS OF PRESENT SEASON.

PHŒNIX THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Charing Cross-road and Phœnix-street. (Tem. 8611.)
NIGHTLY, at 8.45. Mats., To-day and Thurs., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
and NOEL COWARD in
"PRIVATE LIVES."
By NOEL COWARD

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Ger. 5162
GLADYS COOPER and
GERALD du MAURIER
in *"CYNARA."*
By H. M. Harwood and R. Gore-Browne.
CELIA JOHNSON.
ANN TODD. DORICE FORDRED.
CAMPBELL GULLAN.
Mats., Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.30.

PRINCE EDWARD. (Regent 1527.)
EVGS., 8.15. MONS., WEDS., & SATS., 2.30.
Julian Wylie in conjunction with
Moss Empires, Ltd., present
"NIPPY."
A New Musical Comedy.
with BINNIE HALE, CLIFFORD MOLLISON.
Arthur Riscoe, Debroy Somers & His Band.

PRINCE OF WALES. 8.30, Th., Sat., 2.30
Proprietor, Tonie Bruce. Lessee, Andre Charlot.
"A Test of Woman's Humour."
IRIS HOEY in
THE QUEEN BEE.
The most audacious and cynical play in London.

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633
EVGS., 8.30. Weds., Sats. and Boxing Day, 2.30
"OH, DADDY!"
"A roaring popular success."—*M. Post.*
W. H. BERRY. HEATHER THATCHER.

QUEEN'S THEATRE. (Ger. 9437.)
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.15. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE ST.
By RUDOLF BESIER.
Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies.
Marjorie Mars, Scott Sunderland, Joan Barry, Cedric Hardwicke.

ROYALTY. (Ger. 2690.) To-day, 2.30, 8.40.
MARRIAGE À LA MODE.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.

ROYALTY. LEON M. LION'S Production.
MARY NEWCOMB in
A MARRIAGE HAS BEEN DIS-ARRANGED.
TUES. NEXT, at 8.15. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S. Gerrard 3903
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
"A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED."
A Ghost Story in Three Acts, by Emlyn Williams.
Henry Kendall, Margaretta Scott, J. H. Roberts.
"THE BEST THRILLER FOR YEARS."—*Eve. News.*

SAVOY. EVENINGS, at 8.15. Tem. Bar 8888
Props.: Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessors: Exc. of H. B. Irving
Lessees: Charles Ezerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
Andre Charlot's All Star Production.
Dorothy Dickson and Carl Brisson
in *WONDER BAR.*
Elsie Randolph, J. Greenwald, Blaney and Farrar.
Mats., MONDAY and SATURDAY, 2.30. (Smoking.)

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30. Mats., THURS. and SAT., 2.30
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
LEAVE IT TO PSMITH.
A Comedy by
IAN HAY and P. G. WODEHOUSE.
EXTRA CHRISTMAS MATS.—Mon., Dec. 22nd; Fri. 26th; Mon., 29th; Tues., 30th; Wed., 31st; Tues., Jan 6th; Wed., 7th; Tues., 13th; Thurs. & Sat. Mats. as usual.

STRAND. Tem. Bar 2660. Prop., Kyrle Bellew.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30. (Smoking.)
"IT'S A BOY."
A New Farce.
LESLIE HENSON.
Connie Ediss, Austin Melford
SYDNEY HOWARD.

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.) To-day, 2.30.
DON GIOVANNI.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, LA BOHEME

VAUDEVILLE. (Tem. 4871.) EVENINGS, 8.45.
THE BREADWINNER.
By W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM.
RONALD SQUIRE, MARIE LOHR. Mon., Sat., 2.45

WHITEHALL THEATRE, Whitehall, S.W.1
(Reg. 3148.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Mon., Thurs., 2.30.
THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN
By Walter Hackett.
BERTRAM WALLIS. CATHLEEN NESBITT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 3s. 6d. to 12s. SMOKING.

WINTER GARDEN. Holborn 8881.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.10.
FOLLOW A STAR.
Book by Douglas Furber and Dion Titheradge.
Music by Vivian Ellis.
SOPHIE TUCKER.
A. W. BASKCOMB, ALFRED DRAYTON
JACK HULBERT.
Box-office open 10-10. Smoking and Garage.

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Tem. 3161.)
Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.
THREE TIMES DAILY, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.
BEATRICE LILLIE; NELLIE WALLACE; VISATONE STUDIO ORCHESTRA; JIMMIE FERGUSON; A. C. AS

Imperial and Foreign News

FRENCH CRISIS

THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 5

The President of the Republic, M. Doumergue, began his consultations on the political crisis this morning. The general opinion was that the crisis would be difficult to solve and that no invitation to form a Government was likely to be extended to anyone to-day.

The majority of those whom M. Doumergue consulted, if they expressed any opinion at all in public, suggested that a "concentration Government"—i.e., one based on the Centre and including representatives of the Radicals—was the most likely solution. In view of the fact that the Government was defeated in the Senate, it was generally assumed that a Senator would be given the first opportunity of forming a Ministry. The first choice could hardly fall on a member of the late Government, such as M. Chéron, and would more probably be a moderate Radical, such as M. Clémentel or (a more remote possibility) M. Steeg. M. Clémentel is understood to be in bad health, and M. Steeg's excessive canvassing of the Socialist-Radicals has not improved his chances.

M. Poincaré is understood to have intimated that he would not in any case accept the task, and it is said that his health, in spite of his apparent recovery from his operation, is not such as to withstand the strain of office. At the same time, it was noticed that M. Poincaré, although he voted for M. Tardieu in the Senate yesterday, refrained from speaking in his defence. Members of the Right Wing of the Socialist-Radical Party, such as M. Herriot, would no doubt be ready to enter a Poincaré Cabinet, but it is doubtful whether the party as a whole would consent to this. M. Poincaré was received by M. Doumergue to-day, and refused to make any statement afterwards.

FOREIGN POLICY

The position of M. Briand has given rise to some speculation, and M. Paul-Boncour after seeing the President this morning made a long statement to the Press.

M. Paul-Boncour said his conversation with M. Doumergue had been confined to foreign policy. This, he thought, really dominated the crisis. As President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber he had advised M. Doumergue that the strongest factor in the position of France, in view of the many difficulties of the moment—difficulties only too likely to increase—was the continuity of its foreign policy since 1924. In the Chamber there was certainly a majority, if not unanimous support, for a bold and vigilant foreign policy—bold in taking the initiative and vigilant in national defence. The problem was to find a Government stable enough to take advantage of this steady support.

M. Paul-Boncour drew the President's attention to the fact, which he thought very important, that the Preparatory Disarmament Commission had obtained definite results, which would have an important influence on the future of Europe. They must be prepared for an early Disarmament Conference, to which they must come with definite proposals and with figures which would show what they could do if they were assured of international security. But, M. Paul-Boncour concluded significantly, in preparing for this Conference they must have a naval, military, and air policy in conformity with their foreign policy.

Rectifications which have since been made in yesterday's vote in the Senate reduce the adverse majority to three. Meanwhile the Chamber, with heavy arrears of urgent legislation on its hands, has gone into recess until the crisis has been solved. The cooler reflection of to-day suggests that the overthrow of the Tardieu Cabinet was wanting in all the elements of Parliamentary tactics, and may yet bring in its train difficulties of quite another character. The general opinion to-day is that the movement was accurately concerted, but the moment ill-chosen.

In the noise of the political drumfire that preceded the attack it was perhaps overlooked that nothing had happened to change the relative strength of the two sides. The Government's majority in the Chamber was not only intact, it had been singularly consistent whenever a vote of confidence was asked for. Hence the action of the Senate in throwing out a Ministry that had the confidence of the country is in the nature of a challenge. It is also without precedent. At the moment when the debate in the Senate was taking place, the Government took a division in the Chamber on its Military Credits Bill. The Bill was carried by 442 votes to 134, which means that it had the support of all the great parties but the Socialists.

A DIFFICULT TASK

As the late Government's majority in the Chamber is practically intact there seems at present no reason to suppose that any of the efforts of the Socialists and Socialist-Radicals to revive the Cartel will be attended with success. The various permutations to produce what is called "a Radical concentration" were attempted during the last three crises, and on each occasion they were found impossible. M. Clémentel and M. Daladier failed completely, and M. Chautemps formed a Cabinet only to suffer defeat on his first encounter with the Chamber. The Socialist and Socialist-Radical groups met this evening to consider their tactics in the contest, which is only now beginning.

It is recognized that the task of M. Doumergue is one of extreme delicacy and difficulty. Those who are in close touch with the progress of events expected this evening that the choice of the President would fall on a Senator belonging to the groups which defeated M. Tardieu, preferably on one who abstained from voting last night. The candidate who is generally mentioned is M. Barthou, who has been Prime Minister before and was Minister of Justice under M. Poincaré. M. Barthou recently showed himself to be a critic of M. Tardieu's policy, but he absented himself from the Senate yesterday to preside over the annual meeting of the French Academy and he therefore took no part in the voting in the Senate.

LE BOURGET AIRPORT OVERCROWDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 5

The Air Ministry has asked for the allocation of a sum of 400,000,000f. (£2,200,000) out of the credits for the national equipment scheme for the purpose of extending or removing the Paris airport at present at Le Bourget.

Le Bourget Aerodrome is beginning to suffer from overcrowding as air traffic increases. At present half the accommodation is commercial, the other half military. Various suggestions for removing the port have been made, but the position of Le Bourget on the north-east side of Paris will probably decide the question in its favour, with the military section removed and the flying ground itself enlarged.

COMMUNAL CLASHES IN BOMBAY

CONGRESS INCITEMENT TO HOOLIGANISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, DEC. 5

The police were obliged to use force to-day when dispersing a big crowd which, defying the Police Commissioner's ban, gathered on the Maidan in Bombay this morning to salute the Congress in observance of "Gandhi Day." There were 33 casualties, none of which was serious. A partial *hartal* was observed, and several mills closed.

The Bombay Government, in a Press note, calls attention to the trend of a professedly non-violent movement towards violence at the slightest provocation. After quoting the recent attack on a shopkeeper for selling foreign cloth, it refers to two cases of assault on the police.

The *Times of India*, commenting on the matter, says that Congress agents may claim that mob violence is not their business, but the newspaper points out that the hooligan element in a crowd is usually aroused by flagrantly false stories spread by Congress pickets, who cannot escape responsibility for the trouble they create.

A more serious danger than mob rowdyism was revealed yesterday when picketing led to communal fracas at two widely separated places. An outbreak outside a silk shop in Hornby-road was quelled by the prompt arrival of the police, whose presence undoubtedly prevented an ugly situation developing. In the other case hooligans, encouraged by the presence of pickets, used insulting language and gestures towards the staff of a Parsee shop and their customers. Parsee youths, inflamed by their conduct, attacked a picket, and there were the beginnings of a communal riot when the police intervened. Experience shows that it takes little to create communal disturbances in Bombay, and incidents like these are disquieting.

THREATS AGAINST POLICE AND CHILDREN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, DEC. 5

The police made a *lathi* charge on a Congress mob of 2,000 people which marched on the Judicial Commissioner's Court this afternoon, shouting revolutionary cries. Three hawkers of contraband salt were arrested, and several people were injured in the *mêlée*. Posters threatening the assassination of local policemen and their children were found affixed to the gate of the Small Causes Court to-day.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5

The Viceroy, who arrives here on December 9 to make a farewell visit to the city, is faced by a full programme.

He is to dine with the Governor of Bengal on December 10, to preside at the celebration of the centenary of the Scottish churches and college on December 12, and to visit Serampore College on December 13. Both the Bengal Club and the Calcutta Club are entertaining him at dinner, and he will be the principal guest at a dinner of the European Association. He will lay the foundation-stone of the new home of the Institution of Engineers, and his programme also includes attendance in state at the race-course on Viceroy's Cup day.

PESHAWAR SEDITION TRIAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PESHAWAR, DEC. 5

The trial of Mr. Allah Bakhshi Yusufi, secretary of the Frontier Khilafat Committee, on an indictment charging him with sedition in connexion with the publication of a pamphlet entitled "The Frontier Tragedy," began here yesterday before Captain E. H. Cobb, Assistant Commissioner and City Magistrate, Peshawar

The text of the statement by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar on their conversations with the Congress leaders in July and September last has been issued as a White Paper (Cmd. 3728, price 4d.). The statement was summarized in *The Times* on September 6.

NEW CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER

MR. FERGUSON'S VIEW OF HIS DUTIES

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—Mr. Ferguson, the Premier of Ontario, who has been appointed Canadian High Commissioner in London, in a speech here to-day referred to the "critical situation in the British Isles," and declared that the old patriotic fervour for British development and British ascendancy had to a large extent broken down, "although my observation has been very brief and perhaps not entirely reliable."

Mr. Ferguson quoted some clauses in the Education Bill before the British Parliament, particularly the subsidization of parents for the loss of labour through raising the school age, as an example of "drift to extreme Socialistic doctrine." Death duties in the Old Country were, he said, destructive of the greatest institutions in England, through the cutting up of the great estates. "The fact that they are paying what is termed the 'dole' to fifteen-year-old children and up has contributed to the destruction of the moral of the British people."

Mr. Ferguson believed that the British people were deeply concerned over the conditions, and at a reasonably early stage would "rise in their might and put a stop to this downward trend towards destruction." He added:—"I don't know how good a missionary I can be, but I do intend to put the best that is in me into an effort to create closer cooperation between all sections of the Empire and the Homeland in the hope that I will not only be able to do something for Canada, but also be of some value to that great organization in which I believe more than any other political organization in the world to-day. I am not going over there to sell wheat particularly. I am going over in the hope that I may do something to remodel and revive the spirit of the British people."—*Reuter.*

MR. MACKENZIE KING'S COMMENT

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—Mr. Mackenzie King, the Leader of the Opposition, in a statement to the Press on Mr. Ferguson's speech, said that at present he did not desire to make any comment.

He preferred to adopt towards Mr. Ferguson the same attitude he had taken up with regard to Mr. Bennett, the Dominion Prime Minister—namely, to allow each as much leeway as possible in the matter of speeches.—*Reuter.*

ENTOMBED MINER RESCUED

COLOGNE, Dec. 5.—Fritz Wienthal, the hewer who was trapped by a fall of coal in a gallery of the Viktor Pit at Castrop-Rauxel last Friday, was rescued alive this evening. The doctors have pronounced him to be perfectly well.

Wienthal had been imprisoned in a narrow space in the coal for 183 hours, and had been supplied with fresh air and liquid food passed through a tube. To effect his rescue miners drove a gallery through the coal, 7ft. below the level of the blocked gallery. They then worked upwards until they reached his prison. In this way they avoided the danger of the man being crushed to death by further falls of coal.—*Reuter.*

GERMAN FINANCIAL DECREE

CHANCELLOR'S APPEAL TO REICHSTAG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 5

Dr. Brüning, the Chancellor, intervened in the financial debate in the Reichstag to-day, after the fourth round of party speeches was ended, with a last appeal for the endorsement of the Government's decree. It was a good fighting speech, firmly but calmly delivered, and at the close the Chancellor told the members of the Reichstag that they bore a "terrible responsibility." The House listened with close attention; the few Nazi and Communist interruptions were mostly good-humoured and were answered promptly, neatly and good-humouredly by the Chancellor.

The Chancellor's appeal was directed less to the deserting Economic Party than to the Agrarians, whose share of spoil in the latest decreed measures is extraordinarily large for a party which has already shown a tendency to bite the hand that feeds it. The Government has evidently almost given the bulk of the Economic Party up as a bad job; to-day the Chancellor conveyed the resignation of its representative, Herr Bredt, to the President, who this time accepted it. For the present a successor will not be appointed; the business of the Ministry of Justice will be carried on, like that of the Ministry for Economic Affairs, by the permanent Under-Secretaries.

Dr. Gereke, the Agrarian spokesman, explained yesterday that the Landvolk Party, although grateful for the tariff increases and other measures which their indirect representative in the Cabinet, Herr Schiele, had secured, could not approve of the decree. They objected to the taxation and other financial parts, and thought that many things had been included unnecessarily. Moreover, they had expected a Cabinet reconstruction reflecting the election gains of the Right, whereas the Chancellor had been working with the Socialists.

Dr. Brüning suggested that if he left it to a vote of the House to decide what items might best have been omitted from the decree, the choice would probably fall on some of the Agrarian measures. The Government had really gone a very long way in the matter of tariff increases for the benefit of agriculture; there were few countries where so much had been done successfully in that respect. In reply to an interjection about reparations he said:—"Gentlemen, if you can do nothing else but advance the tribute question as the sole answer to every problem you will be unable to help agriculture at all." If the Agrarians did not support the Government's programme, agriculture would not receive relief. The basic problem was the security of public finance, and without that no amount of agricultural relief measures would succeed.

In conclusion, the Chancellor warned the parties against losing themselves in details during the debate. There was going to be no alteration of the decreed measures. "It is my duty in this grave hour to ask you to see that the emergency decree as it stands is accepted, or, alternatively, not repealed. . . . And, gentlemen, think of your responsibility! You do not know, if things should break down now, what might follow the breakdown. You bear a terrible responsibility, and I am convinced that a reminder of this responsibility will suffice to make the parties realize their duty to the State and the nation, and give them the courage to take the steps necessary to carry the people through these hard times."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN URUGUAY

SUCCESS OF COLORADO PARTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 5

It is now practically certain that Señor Gabriel Terra, one of the four candidates of the Colorado Party, was elected President of Uruguay in Sunday's polling.

The Nationalist candidate, Señor Luis Alberto de Herrera, actually received more votes than any other, but under Uruguayan law votes received by all the candidates of any single party are credited to the leading candidate of that party. Señor Herrera's vote was less than that of the combined candidates of the Colorado Party, and the leading Colorado candidate was Señor Terra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTEVIDEO, DEC. 5

The final result of the elections will not be available until the end of January as the Electoral Court is scrutinizing challenged votes. These cannot change the winning party, but, in accordance with a pact made by the Colorados before the election, if the Riverista candidate, Dr. Manini Rios, obtains 17½ per cent. of the total Colorado Party vote, the Batllista candidate, Señor Terra, will resign in his favour. A close finish is expected as the actual percentage gained by Dr. Rios is already over 17.

*** The two chief parties in Uruguay are the Colorados and the Nationalists. The Colorado Party is divided into three sections, Batllistas, Riveristas, and Sosistas.

Señor Daniel Salamaca is now the only candidate for the Presidency of Bolivia, the Republican Party having accepted him in order that the present military Government "may not have a pretext for remaining in office."

EAST AFRICAN PROBLEMS

POLITICAL TRUCE PROPOSED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, DEC. 5

Addressing a public meeting here last night Lord Delamere described the main work of the delegation which was recently in London. With the agreement of his colleagues he proposed that Kenya should seek a political truce on the folowing basis:—

(1) The Memorandum on native policy to be withdrawn by the Imperial Government.

(2) Consideration of the constitutional issues of closer union to be indefinitely postponed.

(3) The Kenya settlers to agree not to press for any immediate step forward in the constitution of the Colony—that is, the temporary withdrawal of the claim for an unofficial majority in the Legislature.

To settle intercolonial disputes Lord Delamere suggested the appointment of advisory standing committees by the Legislatures of each territory, which should meet in turn in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, probably under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary of the territory in which the meeting is held. This would avoid the need of appointing a High Commissioner.

Lord Delamere's proposals will be submitted to the electors at the General Election in Kenya in February, after which the delegation will return to London to give evidence before the Joint Committee of both Houses. Lord Delamere also proposed that the delegates be empowered to enter into private discussions with the Southern Rhodesian Government. This has reference to the possible influence on the East African situation of the amalgamation movement in the two Rhodesias.

The main reasons given for this aparently negative policy are that the economic crisis caused by the fall of agricultural values in Kenya produce will require most of the energies of the settlers for the next 12 months, and that in the present condition of political opinion in Great Britain it is impossible to expect any acceptable solution of the East African question. The insistence on the need of concentration on economic problems is amply borne out by the facts. The Board of Agriculture recently indicated that, with the possible exception of coffee, all crop industries are being carried on at a loss.

Our PARIS Correspondent reports that the level of the Seine has fallen so rapidly that the Invalides railway station, which had been closed owing to the recent floods, is to be reopened to-day.

BRITISH GREENLAND EXPEDITION

LIFE IN THE ARCTIC WINTER

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We have received the following message from Mr. H. G. Watkins, leader of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition, which is in Greenland investigating the possibilities of establishing an air line between England and Canada by the most direct route:—

ANGMAGSALIK, DEC. 5

We are now at the bad time of the year, the change from summer to winter. The sea is not yet frozen enough for sledging, but there is too much ice for boat travel. Each time there is a wind

it breaks up fresh ice, and under these conditions it is difficult to hunt and keep the base supplied with fresh meat.

At the moment, for fresh meat we eat seals, seagulls, and an occasional dog, all of which are excellent. The sledge dog is a very different animal from the English dog, and we do not regard eating dog as any more unpleasant than eating sheep in England. Of course we do not eat good sledge dogs, but only such as will never be of any use.

Soon the winter will have set in properly. Then the coastal surveying journeys will start. The winter is the best time for coastal travel in the Arctic, as it is easier and more pleasant to sledge along the coast than to travel by boat. It is also more pleasant travelling in the cool weather than in the hot summer. With suitable fur clothes and sealskin moccasins one never feels the cold. Frostbite is easily avoidable; it is only through carelessness that a man ever gets frost-bitten. On the winter coast journey no food or fuel will be taken, as it is always possible to get plenty of seals for dog food and man food. When living on seal meat and blubber no other food is necessary. Seal blubber also provides fuel for heating snow-houses, and the sealskin is used for clothing and moccasins. Since no food or fuel is taken, the loads are much lighter on coast travel than on ice-cap travel. On the ice-cap we find that the most one man can eat per day is a pound and a half of our concentrated rations. But even this adds up to a great weight on a long journey, and dog food is a still bigger item.

In winter one uses snow-houses rather than tents, as it is possible to keep a snow-house really warm. Ordinarily one keeps the temperature in the snow-house at about 80deg. Fahrenheit, and on entering takes off all one's clothes, in Eskimo fashion. For a long time explorers thought that a white man could not build snow-houses, and that only Eskimos could do so. Actually this is not the case. Riley and Lindsay, when on the ice-cap, actually built good snow-houses, although they had never seen one before.

When the fiord freezes over we shall get out our two De Havilland Moth aeroplanes. Hampton has fitted these with skis, and he is working hard at them every day. We are all looking forward to testing them under winter conditions, and are confident that they will be as successful in winter as they were in summer.

THE EARL OF ATHLONE'S RETURN

ROUTE ACROSS AFRICA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRETORIA, DEC. 5

The retiring Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and Lady May Cambridge will leave Pretoria on Tuesday afternoon *en route* to Rhodesia, whence they will travel by the Belgian Congo, Egypt, and Palestine to England. The whole journey will occupy some months.

General Smuts was unexpectedly called on by General Hertzog to support the toast of honour at the State Banquet to their Excellencies last evening.

He said that the ties binding their Excellencies with the people of South Africa were not formal but personal. For the past 10 years South Africa had had as successive Governors-General representatives of the Royal House. The experiment had been very successful. Prince Arthur, still gratefully remembered, was followed by the Earl of Athlone, who had set himself to be identified with the people, with the result that the ties binding South Africa to the British Crown were stronger than ever. Princess Alice's record of public work would make her live in the memory of the people. The work of their Excellencies had been unifying and a real national force. They had endeared themselves to the people and helped the task of nation-building.

The *Pretoria News* says that their Excellencies came to South Africa seven years ago as strangers, but were leaving as friends—"the best-known and best-liked couple in the land, esteemed for the sake of the high office they held and esteemed still more for what they proved themselves—friendly people, who never missed an opportunity of saying a good word or doing a good turn on behalf of the country and people they lived to serve."

MORE UNEMPLOYMENT IN U.S.

TRADE UNION ESTIMATES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 4

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, announced yesterday that, according to information in the possession of the federation, unemployment in the United States was getting rapidly worse, and that if the figures continued to rise at their present rate the number of unemployed industrial labourers alone, not including office workers and farm labourers, will amount by next February to more than 7,000,000.

Unemployment among the two classes not included in this figure is known to be very heavy. In fact, on the basis of a study made by the Emergency Employment Bureau here of 11,000 records collected from applicants, "average applicant" was found to be an office clerk and not a manual labourer.

Mr. Green estimates the present total of unemployment among manual industrial workers in November as 4,860,000, an increase of 360,000 over the estimate for the previous month. Twenty-two per cent. of the members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour were totally unemployed in November, and 18 per cent. were working part time.

As a result of the unemployment conditions, the Detroit Bureau of Immigration has made a new ruling, in accordance with which several thousands of aliens who have been in the habit of crossing the Canadian border daily to and from work in Detroit will in future be excluded. Already 50 of these people, many of whom are native Canadians, have been barred from entry for one year from the present time. Even if a man has work in Detroit at the moment, he will be barred if he has recently been laid off for six months or more.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

CAUSES OF PRESENT DEPRESSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 5

The whole of to-day's meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce here was devoted to the discussion of the present world economic crisis, its causes and possible remedies. At the end of the proceedings a long resolution was passed. It may be summarized as follows:—

During the past six months trade depression has become greatly aggravated, making even more evident the economic interdependence of all nations. This depression has been caused by (*a*) over-production in relation to population; (*b*) the sharp fall in costs of raw materials while retail prices have not moved downwards in proportion; (*c*) agricultural depression; (*d*) unemployment; (*e*) political unrest; (*f*) the closing, partial or complete, of some of the world's most important markets; (*g*) the slow readjustment of national to international conditions owing to varying bases of monetary stabilization; (*h*) checking of enterprise by unusual spread between long and short term money rates; (*j*) the heavy fall in the price of silver; (*k*) the forcing on world markets of large quantities of grain, raw material, and semi-finished articles by Soviet Russia at prices far below the normal cost of production; (*l*) taxation; (*m*) excessive incursions of the State into the domain of private enterprise; (*n*) the restriction of emigration and immigration.

The resolution further declares that the responsibility for improvement rests upon business men and bankers, from whom courage and enterprise are required; calls for international economic cooperation; and announces the intention of the committee itself to investigate further the causes and effects of the present situation and to discover and apply to the limit of its abilities whatever remedies there may be.

In an address to the committee, M. René Duchemin, the president of the Confédération Générale de la Production Française, said that whatever might be the real causes of the crisis the *prima facie* conclusion was that world production far exceeded the purchasing power of the consumers, especially in the agricultural industry. In his opinion the principal remedy consisted in simultaneous action to increase the world purchasing power and in widening markets. Both could be best achieved by the formation of cartels and ententes wherever possible.

Sir Arthur Balfour, chairman of the British National Committee, suggested that not enough attention had been paid to securing the mobility of labour. The interference of the State and the trade unions had, he said, become even more evident, bringing the aggravation of conditions in its train. Another grave cause of depression was to be found in the network of international payments, such as war debts and reparations. The sooner the world applied the spirit of the Balfour Note to these obligations, the better it would be for all concerned. He was convinced that most countries would have to face a reduction in wages. To labour arguments about the unearned advantages of the *rentier* class he could only ask what other class has lost more, on the whole, during the last 50 years. If trade was to be restored it was essential first to make it worth while for those who had capital and knew how to use it, to risk their means in new ventures. The discouragement of the capitalist was in fact one of the main causes of modern unemployment. He concluded his address by a brief examination of the economic effect of Russian policy. He said that it was a mistake to imagine that the "Five Years Plan" would not be a menace if it did not succeed. It would be big enough to be dangerous whatever degree of success it achieved. This was amply shown by the figures for wheat imported from Russia into the United Kingdom. Dumping on a large scale was also going on in fruit pulp, confectionery sugar, glucose and wooden doors. A contract for the supply of 600,000 wooden doors had been signed for the coming year.

Attention to the consequences of Russian economic policy was also drawn by Sir Felix Schuster. Russia (he said) was attacking the economic and political welfare of the rest of the world. Against this grave menace to the very structure of civilization certain remedies should be applied at once without further discussion. The rest of the world should combine to refuse all further credits to the Soviets and to follow the system of rigorous control of business with Russia that was now followed in Belgium.

DRAFT DISARMAMENT CONVENTION

MERCHANT SHIPS IN WAR

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, DEC. 5

The League Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference held two sittings to-day at which it examined the Draft Convention as drawn up by its Drafting Committee, consisting of M. Paul-Boncour (France), Mr. H. W. Malkin (Great Britain), and M. Westman (Sweden). The Commission adopted by a majority (which did not include the Soviet Delegation) the text of the Convention and the first part of the final report drafted by M. Bourquin and M. Cobian.

At the morning sitting Mr. Hugh Gibson (United States) asked that the general reservation of his Government on the question of Budgetary limitation of expenditure should be inserted in the text of the draft, and it was agreed that references should be made in the text to reservations appearing elsewhere in the report.

General de Marinis (Italy) proposed that civilian *personnel* employed in armies should be included in the returns. In some countries, he said, the civilian *personnel* amounted to tens of thousands, and liberated for active duties a number of officers and other ranks. The Italian delegate did not succeed in modifying the text of the Convention, and he made a reservation on Table 1, remarking that the question was of such gravity that the attention of the Conference must be drawn to it.

When the chapter on exchange of information was reached Lord Cecil expressed the opinion that the Drafting Committee had gone farther than had been intended by the Commission in so phrasing Article 34 that Governments were asked to give information on all merchant vessels the decks of which had already been strengthened for the purpose of carrying guns in war time. It was essential, Lord Cecil said, to impose on Governments only such duties as they were able to carry out. Governments had no means and no rights permitting them to interfere with the treatment given to ships by their owners. He believed that a large number of ships now built had decks sufficiently strong to carry gun-guns, not with a view to their being used as the armed forces of a country, but merely to defend themselves against submarine attack.

Mr. Sato (Japan) declared that the matter was of the utmost importance. No such interpretation as that now given by Lord Cecil had been given after the Washington Conference; otherwise it could not have been accepted by Japan, and Mr. Sato suggested the maintenance of the text to which Lord Cecil objected.

It was decided to adopt the Article agreed upon in the second reading in place of that in the new draft.

EXCLUDED ITALIANS AT SYDNEY

ATTEMPTS TO RAISE BAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, DEC. 5

Following the announcement by Mr. Blakeley, Minister for Home Affairs, yesterday that 60 Italian would-be immigrants on board the Orford would not be allowed to land, the secretary of the New South Wales Italian Association, Mr. J. Chapman, who is also a leading industrial advocate, went to Canberra to-day and sought the removal of the ban. Mr. Blakeley declined to remove it.

Mr. Chapman declared that the Italians were of a good type, and possessed more than the amount of money stipulated by the Customs. Four had relations in Sydney prepared to lodge a cash security, and find them employment for three years. He pointed out that 110 Italians, including an ex-convict, had recently been admitted. He said that he acted with the cognizance of Mr. Crossardi, the Italian Consul-General, and contemplated moving in the High Court to-morrow morning against the decision.

If this attempt fails the Italians will leave Sydney to-morrow for Italy.

Telegrams in Brief

It is reported that the chief violence of Thursday's earthquake in BURMA was felt at Pyu, where 30 people were killed.

Arif Oruj Bey, editor of the CONSTANTINOPLE newspaper *Yarin*, has been arrested and will be prosecuted at Ismid.

Dr. L. Rajchman, Director of the Health Section of the League of Nations, has left GENEVA for China, on the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Ahmed Ferid Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, and Mehmet Ali Shevky Pasha, the retiring Counsellor to the Turkish Embassy, both left LONDON yesterday for Turkey.

The SAAR Governing Commission has informed the League of Nations that it considers it unnecessary to increase the local gendarmerie for the protection of the railways.

Hassan Ali Bey, said to be the Turkish delegate to the Third International, and 16 other Communists are being tried *in camera* in CONSTANTINOPLE on charges of conspiracy.

It is officially announced that the present population of BELGIUM is 8,000,900. The province of Antwerp is the most densely populated with a total of 1,174,000 inhabitants.

The Bill to tax Government salaries was read a third time in the AUSTRALIAN House of Representatives yesterday. The South Australian Grant Bill was read a third time in the Senate.

Lord Hailsham has been appointed a member of the Permanent Arbitration Committee created in accordance with the treaty concluded in 1929 between NORWAY and POLAND.—*Exchange.*

In the excavations for Roman relics at AUGSBURG an old bath in a good state of preservation and extensive traces of a large building site, which, it is thought, may have originally served for a military camp, have been found.

Colonel Beck, who was given in the list of the new POLISH Cabinet as Deputy Prime Minister, has been appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Deputy Prime Minister will be Colonel Pieracki, who has hitherto been Vice-Minister of the Interior.

With the help of The China Airways the British naval authorities managed to get two cylinders of oxygen from the Country Hospital in SHANGHAI to Wuhu in time, probably, to save the life of Leading-Telegraphist Cotterell, of H.M.S. Gnat, who was lying there seriously ill of pneumonia.

In consequence of rumours of secret arming by local Communists a series of raids on the dwellings of Communist leaders have been carried out by the police at Wasserburg, in UPPER BAVARIA. In one case four heavy machine-guns were discovered in the outhouse and confiscated. Five Communists were arrested.

NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET

CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT TO PARLIAMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, DEC. 5

Dr. Otto Ender, the new Chancellor, addressed the National Assembly for the first time to-day.

Dr. Ender showed himself conversant with the difficulties confronting the Government and people, and, like his predecessors, counselled thrift, patience, perseverance, and collaboration. His plans do not differ materially from the plans already proposed, but he gave the assurance that the existing laws and the constitutional rights of all sections of the public will be scrupulously observed. Dr. Ender did not foreshadow any change of attitude towards those whose distrust of the traditional policy of the Christian Social Party in the past is responsible for its diminished strength in the new House. In closing, the Chancellor declared that without a spirit of willing sacrifice on the part of all there could be no alleviation of the general distress.

The Prince of Starhemberg said that the Heimwehr members, though attending the sittings of the House, had not become reconciled to the Parliamentary system. They mistrusted it, and he and his colleagues were in attendance to exercise surveillance over the actions of the House.

Dr. Mathias Eldersch, a leading member of the Socialist Party, was yesterday elected First President of the National Assembly, the Schober *bloc* voting with the Socialists against the Christian Social and the Heimwehr Parties.

Other Foreign News on following page

ANOTHER DISTURBER OF THE PIÈCE!

And he could so easily have avoided this by getting one of the new "silent" boxes of Cadbury's Chocolates. No rustling of paper wrappings, no crackling of foil, no pained rebukes from his neighbours. This box of "Princess Elizabeth" Chocolates is so ingeniously devised that, though its contents are amply protected, they are unpacked in decorous silence.

Bear this in mind next time you visit a theatre or cinema.

ASK AT THE THEATRE FOR THE NEW "SILENT" BOX OF

CADBURY'S

Princess Elizabeth

CHOCOLATES—2/6 per ½ lb. box

See the name 'Cadbury' on every piece of chocolate

A POLICY FOR LIBERALS

"NO PACT"

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH

THE GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Mr. Lloyd George addressed a meeting of the Radical and Liberal Candidates' Association at the National Liberal Club yesterday, and announced definitely that he had not entered into any pact or deal to keep the Government in office for a single month. "There is nothing," he added, "which binds the hands of the Liberal Parliamentary Party or ties them in any respect in any judgment which they may take."

The Liberal leader had been informed beforehand of the tone of the speeches of the candidates at the meeting on the previous day, when they had spoken strongly against any agreement of the kind which it had been rumoured Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Herbert Samuel might enter into. Yesterday morning he devoted a considerable part of his speech to explaining why, in spite of the fact that the Government was an acknowledged failure, it was the duty of the Liberals to give it another chance. The only alternative he could see at the present time was a protectionist Government under Mr. Baldwin. But he endeavoured to cheer the candidates up by adding that, if time was given, there would be a considerable growth in the confidence placed in Liberalism. He welcomed the announcement made by the Prime Minister on the previous day that an Electoral Reform Bill would be introduced before Christmas, but there were differences of opinion among his audience when he asked whether it was worth while getting the second best if they could not obtain proportional representation. He confessed that he was not a believer in the alternative vote, but it would at least ensure that at the next election protection could only be secured by a majority vote of the electorate.

There was a hint in the speech that if the House of Lords rejects the Electoral Reform Bill at the first time of asking, it will only provide a new incentive to prolong the life of a Parliament which the Peers do not like. His attitude towards the Government was highly critical. At present it had no drive, direction, or real supervision; it had completely missed a great opportunity in dealing with unemployment; Ministers were run by their Departments; and the Government could not afford exhibitions of silly impertinence or superior airs. But he was equally critical of Mr. Baldwin's handling of the affairs of the nation

Mr. Lloyd George emphasized the fact that the Liberals would fight the next election as the champions of free trade. Possibly he had not had time to analyse the results of the division on the Dyestuffs Act on the previous evening, when 11 Liberals voted for the continuance of the Act and one member was paired on the same side, and 20 Liberals voted with the Government and 26 were absent unpaired.

The general feeling among members of the House of Commons yesterday was that the tone of Mr. Lloyd George's speech ruled out any further chance of a definite compact. Labour members believe that it may be possible to substitute the word "contact" for "compact" and that on this basis the Liberals may be persuaded to exercise a benevolent neutrality for some months to come. At the same time, it is still felt that the appeal to the country will be made next year, though it may now be deferred until after the Budget in order that the Labour Party shall be given two full years in which to show whether it is able to govern.

POINTS IN THE SPEECH

Among the points in Mr. Lloyd George's speech were the following:—

The legislation of the Government betrays no conception of the task which it has in hand.

The Agricultural Bill is the first measure which has shown vision and a complete independence of bureaucratic control.

I am asked, "Why don't you turn them out?" but I do not believe in leaping unless you know fairly well where you are going to land.

Labour is declining more rapidly in public favour than any Government I have ever seen, but there is no clear evidence of reaction in favour of a Baldwin Government.

Give us time, and you will find that there is a considerable growth in the confidence placed in Liberalism.

It is no use discussing a National Government, for the simple reason that it has been ruled out by the Conservatives, and there is nothing to discuss.

The only present alternative if you turn the Government out is a Tory Protectionist Government.

If there is to be a decision for Protection we must make sure before the election that the decision is made by a majority of the electorate.

If we cannot get Proportional Representation, is it worth while to get the second best?

I am not a believer in the alternative vote, but if that is all I can get, is it worth while?

The Liberal Party, under it, would secure a representation which would be nearer what it ought to be in proportion to its electoral strength.

The alternative vote, with all its defects, would secure the defeat of Protection in the absence of a clear majority. Any reform which would achieve that is worth securing.

The Liberals have put forward proposals, and we must insist on them being considered. The Government cannot afford exhibitions of silly impertinence. Its record does not justify superior airs.

There really must be some change in the method of direction of the urgent problems of the hour. At present there is no drive, no direction and no real supervision.

We must see that electoral reform is not merely introduced but carried through, and, if the House of Lords is foolish enough to throw it out, it must abide by the consequences.

We Liberals have been a little too timid. It would have been a very good thing to have asserted our Parliamentary right to criticize and to carry our criticism up to the point of defeat.

If there is a crisis on a matter of vital importance to the nation which means turning the Government out, we shall have to do so regardless of the consequences.

We have not engaged in any pact to keep the Government in office for a single month.

There is no pact and there is no deal, but in our judgment we ought to give the Government another chance.

But we shall have to judge from day to day quite independently what course we shall adopt with regard to anything that may arise in the House of Commons.

The Labour Ministry know exactly what course we propose to take. We have the same common anxiety for free trade, but they also know that things might arise which would make it quite impossible for the Liberal Party to support the Government and which would impel them to face the consequences, however serious they might be.

A full report of the speech appears on page 4.

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MEETINGS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY

The whole of the sitting of the House of Commons to-day was devoted to discussion of Mr. Ede's Bill to amend the law governing the admission of the Press to meetings of local authorities. The circumstances of the debate were unusual, because only last Wednesday a similar Bill, presented by Lord Askwith, had been rejected on second reading in the House of Lords. MR. EDE evidently had this in mind, for he pointed out that if his Bill passed the House of Commons, there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent it being sent back to the Lords, fortified by the approval of the Lower House and perhaps improved by consideration in Committee.

The Bill gives power to a local authority temporarily to exclude Press representatives from a meeting by a resolution of two-thirds of the members present in view of the special nature of the business. Such exclusion is to be only during the consideration of such special business and when advisable in the public interest.

RELIEF CASES

Mr. Ede admitted with regret that the four associations representing local authorities were opposed to the Bill, but offered to consider their objections in Committee. Dealing with the objection that the Bill would compel public assistance committees to admit the Press, he said that at committees of boards of guardians the Press had been admitted for 22 years, but he knew of no instance in which individual relief cases had been commented on in the Press.

MR. BUCHAN, in seconding the motion, dealt with the opposition to admission to meetings of the public assistance committees. He said that while the right to exclude by a two-thirds majority gave certain protection, the promoters would be willing in Committee to agree that the Press should be excluded from meetings dealing with personal applications for relief. Expenditure on the Poor Law had become colossal, and he could not see any serious objection to the Bill except distrust of the Press.

The rejection of the Bill was moved by SIR DOUGLAS NEWTON, who contended that discretionary power should be preserved to local authorities.

MAJOR ASTOR, supporting the Bill, said that the Press had not abused the privileges given by the Act of 1908. This was proved by its relations with local authorities. The right of the public to read reports of proceedings of local authorities seemed the same in principle as that to read reports of the proceedings in Parliament. The Press discharged an important duty in stimulating interest in the work of local authorities.

A FREE VOTE

MISS LAWRENCE announced that the Government would leave the issue to a free vote of the House, but indicated that in her view the weight of argument was against the Bill. She was in favour of leaving the matter to the pressure of local public opinion. The local authorities did not desire to have the power to exclude the Press from meetings of the public assistance committees as a statutory right.

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD said that among the objections to the Bill were that it would allow the Press to attend such meetings as those of assessment and watch committees.

MR. PYBUS, in a plea for the Bill, put the case of local newspapers, which depended for their existence on reports of local events.

The closure having been carried, the Bill was given a second reading by 119 votes to 51.

CAPE FLYERS' MISHAP

EARLY RETURN TO ENGLAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, DEC. 5

Full information of the mishap to Miss Spooner and Flying Officer Edwards has not yet reached either the British Embassy or the Italian Air Ministry in Rome. Both the flyers are reported to be rapidly recovering from their injuries, and it is expected that they will return to England before long. They will probably make a halt in Rome on the way, as General Balbo, Minister of Air, has expressed the wish to meet Miss Spooner.

Nothing is yet known of the cause of the accident, but one report speaks of the flyers as having been surprised by a violent storm which made visibility very bad. It is also reported that Miss Spooner was flung out of the machine when it struck the water, and after having vainly tried to locate it in the darkness only managed to struggle ashore after swimming for two hours. It is also stated that when the search party eventually found the aeroplane it was deeply submerged, and Flying-Officer Edwards was standing upon the planes. The courage of Miss Spooner and Flying-Officer Edwards has called forth expressions of warm admiration from the Italian Press.

UPROAR OVER "ALL QUIET"

FILM EXHIBITION STOPPED IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 5

The talking film of *All Quiet on the Western Front*, which the censorship board, in spite of the protest of the Reichswehr Minister that it "was likely to lessen the standing of the German Army," passed for exhibition with the remark that it did "full justice to the courage, steadfastness, and comradeship of the German soldier," was shown to the general public for the first time this evening. Soon after the beginning the showing of the film was interrupted while members of the audience fought out their differences of opinion. The police were then called in, but in a few minutes such an uproar arose that the performance was discontinued.

It is hard to know how far the demonstration was spontaneous, as hints about "public reactions" have been thrown out in Nazi quarters. Last night's invited audience seems to have been as deeply impressed by the film as theatre audiences were by *Journey's End*. The Nationalist Press attacks it on the ground that cases of cowardice are shown; that the film as produced in Germany is a version especially modified for German taste; that one of the actors is a repulsive type, and so on.

THE AUSTRALIAN LOAN

SYDNEY, Dec. 5.—Subscriptions to the £28,000,000 Australian Conversion Loan up till yesterday totalled £9,400,000 from 13,600 applicants.—*Reuter.*

COAL STRIKE ENDED

SCOTTISH MINERS' DECISION

A SPREAD-OVER

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The strike of the Scottish miners is at an end. Work is to be resumed on Monday. A delegate conference of the Scottish Mineworkers' Union, held yesterday in Glasgow, authorized the miner members of the Conciliation Board to conclude a temporary agreement on the basis of no reduction of the wage rates which were in force before the hours section of the Coal Mines Act took effect. The meaning of the decision is that the men will agree to work an 88-hour fortnight in 11 shifts of eight hours each provided that the owners agree—as they have undertaken to do—that there shall be no reduction of wages. During the period of the temporary agreement there will be negotiations for a longer settlement. The Conciliation Board will meet to-day.

Mr. Doonan, the president of the Scottish union, after his return from the delegate conference in London, which decided against a sympathetic strike of the English and Welsh miners, said he was confident that the best had been done. There was no question of Scotland having been let down. The districts had decided in the best interests of the men, and Scotland did not cavil at the decision.

Mr. Cook, the secretary of the Miners' Federation, welcomed the Scottish decision when he heard of it last night, and made it the text of a little homily on conciliation and the National Wages Board. "I am pleased (he said) that both South Wales and Scotland so far as the workers are concerned, and I hope the owners also, have accepted the recommendation of the National Wages Board. It opens up a new era for the settlement of disputes in a peaceful way for the whole mining industry."

This week-end all the district miners' associations will be reconsidering the question of the "spread-over" of working hours. Some days will elapse before the outcome can be made known. So far as the national delegate conference is concerned the question has gone beyond the stage of argument. All that can be said for and against was said on Thursday, and now it only remains for the Miners' Federation to say finally whether or not it will give the approval the Act requires. The verdict will be recorded when the district decisions have been received. There is no doubt anywhere that the spread-over plan will be worked in some areas no matter what the federation does or fails to do. It is, of course, recognized that the spread-over method of counting the working hours of the week or fortnight definitely means, in the districts where it is adopted, the postponement of the 7½-hour day. Three months is the suggested duration of the temporary agreements, but a little reflection shows that they must, in fact, be continued for longer if their purpose is to be achieved. The results of the three months' working will not be known until the end of April, and that will therefore, in all probability, be the time for the final consideration of the new agreements.

There is a widespread feeling that the real need is not an attempt to make agreements for what will be left of the period covered by the 7½-hour-day clause of the Coal Mines Act, but a settlement that will not be disturbed next July when the suspension of the Seven Hours Act comes to an end. An agreement is desired that will provide the material for a new amending Act.

SOUTH WALES POSITION

Our Cardiff Correspondent telegraphs:—

A special meeting of the executive of the South Wales Miners' Federation was held at Cardiff yesterday to make preparations for the joint meeting with the owners on Monday. The crisis in the industry was discussed at length, and the view was expressed that every endeavour should be made to avert a stoppage.

Mr. W. Johnson, general secretary of the Warwickshire Miners' Association, stated yesterday that they were meeting the coal-owners on Monday to discuss the situation in the light of the change in the position. Afterwards it might be necessary to consult the whole of the men in the district and, perhaps, take a ballot. At present the men were working on the old terms, both as regards hours and wages.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL

JUDICIARY AND THE NEW APPOINTMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, DEC. 5

On the adjournment of the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, reiterated his charge that the manner of the recent appointment of Sir Isaac Isaacs as the new Governor-General was without warrant in the Commonwealth Constitution.

He added that the question also involved the judiciary. It was a general principle that Judges should have nothing to hope or fear from the Government, and it was a manifold regret that the principle should have been infringed in the present case by making a promotion from the Judicial Bench. If the practice continued it would create suspicion concerning judicial decisions favourable to the Government.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY

The secretary of the Royal Academy states that at a general assembly of Academicians and Associates, held yesterday, M. Lucien Simon, painter (France), and Mr. Cass Gilbert, architect (U.S.A.), were elected Honorary Foreign Academicians, and Commendatore Dottore Roberto Paribeni (Italy) was elected Honorary Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy.

M. Simon, who was born in 1861, is distinguished in both oil and water-colour. He has painted many sea scenes and groups of sailors and fishermen, as well as portraits, and his work is remarkable for his delight in harmonies of colour and for its depth of feeling and skill in composition.

Mr. Cass Gilbert is perhaps the most noted architect in America, and was the designer of the famous Woolworth Building in free Gothic in New York. Like his old master, Stanford White, he is attached to no traditional style. Many of his works incorporate classical and Renaissance elements, such as his Art Museum at St. Louis, the Waterbury National Bank at Connecticut, and the Federal Reserve Bank at Minneapolis. His ability in the handling of material was perhaps best shown in the United States Army supply base at Brooklyn, a perfectly simple concrete building, beautiful in form and composition.

Commendatore Paribeni, director-general of the Antiquities and the Fine Arts, has done valuable archaeological work in Crete and Egypt as well as in Rome and its suburbs. He was appointed last year a member of the new Italian Academy.

FROST AND FOG

SERIOUS DELAY TO SHIPPING

WEEK-END OUTLOOK

(From Our Weather Correspondent)

The fog that developed over London, and over most of Central and Eastern England, on Thursday night was as a rule persistent, with only minor variations and density, throughout yesterday.

Frost was most prevalent over Eastern England during the night; it was not severe, but the fog in many instances prevented temperature from rising more than a very slight amount during the middle of the day, with the result that the maximum was in some instances not above the freezing point. At Tunbridge Wells temperature ranged between 25deg. and 31deg.; even in such a normally mild region as South Devon the day was notably cold, temperature ranging from 32 to 34 deg. at Seaton.

A belt of high barometric pressure continues to extend from west to east across the British Isles, the more important depressions following tracks far to the north-west. Little change appears likely to take place during the week-end; the South-East of England and the Midlands are likely to be most troubled by fog, while the north-western parts of Ireland and Scotland should get little or none owing to the probability that south-westerly winds will be persistent. These winds will bring occasional rain, while maintaining a relatively high temperature.

TRAFFIC DELAYED

CHANNEL PASSENGERS' LONG WAIT

Traffic by land, sea, and air was delayed by the fog, which was particularly heavy over the English Channel and the Thames Estuary. Incoming Imperial Airways liners landed at Lympne instead of Croydon, and the passengers travelled to London by train. On the railways delays up to half an hour were reported on some services.

In the Thames Estuary over 100 boats, ranging from the Orient liner Orvieto to small fishing craft, were still stationary after 24 hours. The fog showed signs of lifting towards the evening, but many boats were still unable to proceed. At Gravesend, however, several incoming vessels moved to their berths. Cross-Channel boats from Dunkirk and Amsterdam were among them, both of them some hours late.

Off Dover the fog was dense, but it was reported to extend only two miles out into the Channel. The steamer Invicta, with 160 passengers, the Canterbury, with 64, and the Maid of Kent, with 85 passengers aboard, all from Calais, had to lie at anchor outside Dover Harbour for hours. The Jan Breydel, from Ostend, with 28 passengers, also anchored outside Dover Harbour until late last night. Eventually the Canterbury berthed at Folkestone, and just before midnight, when the fog began to lift, the other vessels entered Dover Harbour. Earlier in the day the Prince Charles, from Ostend, was the only cross-Channel boat to enter the harbour, during a momentary lifting of the fog.

LINERS AT A STANDSTILL

Dense fog brought shipping at Southampton practically to a standstill. No vessel of any size was able to enter or leave the port, and many passengers had to spend the night at hotels.

The Cunard liner Aurania should have reached port from London early to-day, but was detained in the Thames. She was to have embarked several hundred passengers for Canada and New York. A similar delay was experienced by the White Star liner Ionic, which was due from London to embark passengers for New Zealand. The South African mail steamer Armadale Castle, which should have sailed yesterday afternoon, had to postpone her departure, and the inward South American mail ship Alcantara had to drop anchor off the Needles. The Nederland Royal Mail steamer Johan van Oldenbarnevelt, outward bound for Batavia, which had been expected to leave on Thursday night, was still unable to start.

WARNING TO MOTORISTS

The Royal Automobile Club issued a general warning to motorists last evening that fog was general in South and South-East England, and dense patches might be expected locally in which visibility was as low as five yards. The districts chiefly affected were stated to be the South-Eastern suburbs, Kent, and parts of Yorkshire.

Reports received by the club stated that during the afternoon fog was very thick on the London-Dover and London-Eastbourne roads and also between Croydon and Sidcup. In parts of the East Riding visibility was described as "practically nil."

The club's special amber-coloured fog disks for fixing in car headlamps can be obtained by its members from any R.A.C. telephone box, from the headquarters in Pall Mall, or from any R.A.C. local office.

Two Deal youths, Walter Bailey and Cecil Hockley, who went out in a dinghy to fish about 2 p.m., failed to return. Flares were lit along the beach to guide them ashore, and motor-boats went out to search for them.

OVER FORTY DEATHS IN BELGIUM

OFFICIAL INQUIRY ORDERED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, DEC. 5

More than 40 persons have died within 24 hours in the neighbourhood of Liége. It was at first thought that they had been asphyxiated by fumes from a zinc factory in the neighbourhood. Local doctors attribute death to the consequences of the thick fog that has hung over the district for three days.

So far, however, no satisfactory explanation of the deaths has been given. They could not have been caused by fumes from the neighbouring zinc factories, as these have been closed for some months, and the fog cannot have been the sole cause, as the dead persons were not all subject to asthma. The fog which has prevailed in the district for three days lifted a little to-day. It is said to be a very yellow variety.

Eight deaths have occurred at Flemalle Haute, four at Flemalle Grande, five at Yvoy-Ramet, five at Othée, and five at Jemelle-sur-Meuse. At Ongrée 10 persons have been taken to hospital and several are in a serious condition. The cattle in the fields have also been affected and many cows are dead.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 5.—The Director of the Ministry of Health has been informed of the circumstances and has ordered a strict inquiry and instructed the Judicial authorities to investigate the case.—*Reuter.*

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

BURMA PROBLEMS

FEDERAL COMMITTEE'S PROGRESS

The three Sub-committees set up by the full Committee of the Round-Table Conference on India were for the first time simultaneously at work yesterday morning at St. James's Palace, and the progress made led to a more cheerful outlook as to the period within which it may be possible to bring the Conference to an end. The Federal Structure Sub-Committee (No. 1), for instance, is now considering "the component elements of the Federation," having completed the list of subjects set down as Federal; and hopes are expressed that Lord Sankey will be able to submit the report in time for discussion by the full Committee on Monday week, December 15.

The main interest of the day, however, was in the first meeting of the Burma Sub-Committee, over which Earl Russell presides. At the outset the chairman reminded his colleagues that the question whether or not Burma should be separated from India did not arise. They were called upon to consider the nature of the conditions of such severance on equitable terms, and to recommend the best way to secure that end. Earl Russell emphasized the desirability of encouraging in every way the prospect of continued cordial relations between India and separated Burma. A general discussion followed on the lines on which the work should proceed. It was agreed that "heads" of subjects should be drawn up as a result of the discussion and be circulated in readiness for *scrutiny* work on Monday.

FINANCE AND SEPARATION

As Financial Assessor to the Statutory Commission, Sir Walter Layton wrote a note on the finances of separation, and on his advice the Commission came to the conclusion that the severance could fairly be effected so as to avoid financial injury to India. The Finance Department of the Central Government, after close scrutiny of the note, could not give this finding unqualified acceptance, but considered that the revenue loss would not be sufficient to make it a factor of overriding importance. All the authorities chiefly concerned realize that many complex questions of a financial or semi-financial nature—among them currency, exchange, and debt and home charges apportionment—must be dealt with. A list of the more important subjects of the kind was drawn up in Simla, and there has been correspondence and negotiation between the two Governments for the purpose of preparing, if possible, an agreed statement of the case. This statement, or, failing agreement, the views of the two Governments, will probably be laid before a board of neutral and impartial arbitrators. The Burma Government proposes that the decision of these arbitrators should be final. Representatives of the two Governments would be attached to the board, not as members but as assessors and advisers. Their function would be to watch and present the case of their respective Governments.

Other departments of the Government of India have investigated the issue from the administrative aspects without bringing to notice objections of such moment as to affect a decision on the broad question of policy. It is thought that under the plan of severance it may be found desirable by agreement to retain common services for certain purposes, mainly technical and scientific. In the economic field consideration is being given to the question of a trade convention on terms advantageous to both countries.

MILITARY PROBLEM

The military problem will require close study by the General Staffs in India and in Whitehall. The Statutory Commission, while contemplating that the troops in a separated Burma would be under the control of the Governor in all ordinary internal matters, seems to have had in view close military co-ordination under some kind of unified control between India and Burma for the general purposes of defence. Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, who retired at the end of last week from the post of Commander-in-Chief, has advised that unified control is not essential. There is no military reason, in his judgment, why each country should not possess its own separate defence organization.

This advice simplifies the problem. It does not mean that difficult and complicated issues may not arise in determining the appropriate arrangements for the defence of Burma, nor does it exclude the possibility of some measure of co-ordination. But it goes far to remove the military problem as in itself an obstacle to separation, and it accords with the view of the Government of Burma that "separation should be complete and should extend to the military as well as to the political sphere."

THE DYARCHICAL SYSTEM

The Provincial Constitution Committee (No. 2) met under the chairmanship of Mr. Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and instead of continuing the elucidation of "heads," addressed itself to two of those already on the schedule—whether the dyarchical system in the Provinces should disappear, and, if so, what were to be the constitution and powers of the Executive and those of the Governor; also, what were to be the safeguards in respect of law and order, the rights of minorities, or any other interests. As was expected, the general sense of the meeting was in favour of the abolition of dyarchy. On other matters no conclusions had been reached when the Sub-Committee adjourned, except that there was a general feeling that distinctions should be drawn between statutory provisions with regard to essentials and the growth of conventions on matters of secondary importance.

In Lord Sankey's Committee, after maritime Customs had been placed on the list of provisional "heads," there was an animated discussion upon the component elements of Federation. The discussion will be resumed on Monday, and there will be morning and afternoon meetings also on Tuesday and Wednesday in the hope that the work will then be very near completion. The two other Sub-Committees will also meet on Monday. As Mr. Chintamani is serving on the No. 2 Sub-Committee, his place on the Burma Sub-Committee has been taken by Mr. Shiva Rao.

The Maharajah of Bikaner is giving a dinner at the Carlton Hotel on Tuesday, December 16, when, in addition to prominent colleagues at the Conference, the Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald, a number of Cabinet Ministers and leading Parliamentarians will be his guests.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Callard, Stewart, and Watt.
Espina and Jersiana Mines.
Greenwich Inlaid Linoleum.

R 101 INQUIRY CLOSED

PROBLEMS OF THE ACCIDENT

The Court of Inquiry into the loss of R 101 closed yesterday, with evidence clearing up doubtful points and elaborating others. It was established as the result of a set of independent tests that the elevator cable which was found broken was fractured after being subjected to great heat, probably from a jet of hydrogen pouring out of a gas-bag leak. It was also shown that by reason of the comparative lack of flying opportunities the crew was not as fully trained as could have been desired, and that in bumpy weather the changing of the watch would be likely to produce a certain instability. Proof was given, too, of the anxiety of Wing-Commander Colmore about the return journey from India and of the refusal of his request for intermediate mooring masts.

On this subject Squadron-Leader S. Nixon, Assistant Director of Airship Development (Organization), produced a table drawn up by the flying and meteorological officers at Cardington to show the fuel requirements of R 101 for the India flight "in average bad conditions" in any month of the year, and agreed that, according to it, the airship arriving at Karachi in October might have had to wait three months before she could begin the return voyage. In view of this danger, Wing-Commander Colmore had insisted that alternative provision should be made for the return of Lord Thomson, who had to be back in London by October 20.

Proof of Wing-Commander Colmore's anxiety was contained in his request for intermediate mooring masts at Malta and Baghdad or Basra. He argued that these were necessary as part of the emergency arrangements and that the provision of them would be commercially sound because it would enable an airship to have a larger percentage of reserve fuel and yet to carry an extra five tons of freight which in one year of commercial operation would repay the capital cost of the mooring masts. The answer to the request was that the airship programme had already been much extended and that the Ministry could not ask the Treasury for more money for it until some flying had been done.

The report of the inquiry appears on p. 4.

TOC H

BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL AT POPERINGHE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

POPERINGHE, DEC. 5

The foundation of Toc H (Talbot House) 15 years ago was commemorated at Poperinghe this evening by a party from England headed by the Founder-Padre, the Rev. P. B. Clayton, and Major Slessor, secretary of Toc H.

Toc H was founded in memory of the heroic death of Lieutenant Gilbert Talbot in Sanctuary Wood, and was used through the last three years of the War as a house of rest and recreation for British soldiers. In the Upper Room the Chapel is preserved in the same state as during the War, when the Founder-Padre used to celebrate religious services there. It contains a few modest benches and chairs. After the War the religious ornaments were removed to England, but last April they were brought back to Poperinghe and restored to their former places in the Chapel of Talbot House, which, thanks to the generosity of Lord Wakefield, has become the property of Toc H. The service on the occasion of the restoration of the ornaments in April was celebrated by the Bishop of Pretoria, brother of Lieutenant Talbot.

The party from England, consisting of 45 ex-soldiers who were among the organizers of Talbot House, was expected at Poperinghe at 10 o'clock this morning. It was delayed on its journey through Boulogne on account of the thick fog over the Channel, and did not arrive till 6 p.m. After a visit to Ypres to see the Menin Gate, the party returned to Poperinghe, where at 8.30 Mr. Clayton conducted a service in the chapel of Talbot House and gave an address in memory of the dead and in favour of peace.

At 9 p.m. in the library hall the symbolic lamp was lighted. At the same hour in all the Toc H branches in England, West Africa, the West Indies, Canada, and the United States, the lamp was also to be lighted. To-morrow it will be lighted in countries to the east of the Greenwich meridian.

SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S

A service of thanksgiving and re-dedication was held at St. Paul's Cathedral last night as part of the London Toc H birthday festival. It was attended by a large congregation of members of Toc H and their friends.

Before it began the padres of Toc H in London entered in procession, with the banners of the London branches and groups. A bidding prayer, to which responses were made by the congregation, was given out section by section by the padres. After a hymn—"A Song of Praise for London," by Jean Ingelow—all knelt to offer praise and thanksgiving in a canticle of praise, led by the Rev. M. P. G. Leonard. The lesson was from St. Luke—"Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning. . . ." Then came the Hymn of Light and the Toc H Birthday Hymn, both written by members of the organization. The lighting of the lamp at Poperinghe was announced to the congregation by the Rev. H. B. Ellison. "To far friends and near this Flanders household flame shall shine," he said, "recalling Christ and true men of His Name. The sacrifice of the Elder Brethren will be remembered with proud thanksgiving, as the Light is passed on, winged and unwearied, an incentive to the world-wide family of Toc H to follow them in the path of service and brotherly love." The Bishop of Willesden then pronounced a blessing on the festival, and before the service ended prayers were said alternately by the congregation and by one of the clergy. Among those present was Bishop Talbot, after whose son Gilbert, Talbot House was named.

NEW PRIVY COUNCILLOR

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Hon. Jacob de Villiers, Chief Justice of South Africa, to be a Member of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

INVALIDS

The Home Secretary (Mr. J. R. Clynes) was stated last night to be progressing satisfactorily.

Lord Riddell was reported to be making progress.

Sir Otto Beit was stated yesterday to be distinctly weaker, and his condition is causing the gravest anxiety.

It is understood that Sir Maurice Hill is making slow but satisfactory progress. He has been suffering from heart trouble due to overstrain.

MOSCOW TRIAL

DEATH SENTENCES DEMANDED

ANOTHER WRECKING "PLOT"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, DEC. 5

At the close of his speech for the prosecution at the trial in Moscow yesterday of the eight technical specialists accused of "plotting" against the Soviet Krylenko, the Public Prosecutor, demanded that all eight should be sentenced to death. The sentences are expected during the week-end.

Krylenko said that the prisoners' "confessions" were not sufficiently open-hearted and complete. He excused the failure to produce documentary evidence at the trial on the ground that the prisoners showed a disinclination for writing, but added that the Court must not think the prosecution was entirely without documents: he had a letter to Lopatin (who died in April, 1927) and Lopatin's reply, but it was not necessary to show them because they belonged to earlier periods of the wrecking "plot."

The foreign Press, Krylenko said, was full of insinuations about, and aspersions on, the trustworthiness of the evidence and the methods whereby it was obtained. He repeated his denial that the evidence had been obtained by torture.

Continuing, he laid emphasis on the "international political importance" of the trial, in which foreign Governments and great organizations abroad were implicated, whereas in the Donetz trial, which also made some stir abroad, only individual foreigners were concerned. In this connexion Krylenko mentioned France, Poland, Rumania, and the Baltic States, but, according to the information available here, did not mention Great Britain. Sir Henri Deterding and M. Poincaré also received much attention as "plotters" of a military invasion.

The eight prisoners, Krylenko said, were a social danger, but the wrecking did not originate with them. Systematic wrecking began first in the transport organizations, then independently in the military, textile, oil, and coal industries, and was now a scourge in nearly every branch of the economic life of the Soviet Union. The prisoners had co-ordinated various independent wrecking enterprises. They were "collectors and concentrators of the wrecking elements." What could the Soviet Government do? It was still impossible to rely entirely on Red engineers, and therefore they must continue to use pre-Revolutionary specialists, although these were steeped in harmful ideology.

During one of the sittings before Krylenko's speech Professor Fedotoff, one of the prisoners, appeared momentarily to lose his temper under the Prosecutor's badgering and exclaimed that Krylenko forced prisoners to say what they did not intend. After a further exchange of words, however, he said:—"You are quite right. It is all voluntary."

TURKSIB "PLOT"

It is announced in Moscow that the Turksib (Turkestan-Siberia) Railway "has fallen into the hands of wreckers," and that the local authorities have been ordered to arrest a suitable number of engineers and officials all along the line. The Transcaspian Committee of the Communist Party has replied that orders have been issued for the completion of the arrests within one (five-day) week, for the driving of all Beys, traders, and *Kulaks* (well-to-do peasants) from the vicinity, and for the preparation of three or four "demonstrative trials" without delay.

The discovery of this "plot" was not unexpected, as recent reports have shown that the formal opening of the railway last spring was a hasty response to orders from Moscow to give the proletariat an "impressive May Day present," the Turksib lines being linked up for the occasion.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party sent urgent instructions on September 10 that the line was to be ready for regular traffic by New Year's Day. The present report from the Transcaspian Communists says that these instructions were disregarded, and that the line was "being disintegrated by anti-Soviet elements." The Communist Party has therefore begun preparations for a "reconstruction" of the railway.

It will be remembered that Kuprianoff, one of the prisoners in the Moscow trial, "confessed" in the course of the trial that he "undertook a mission for England" to Turkestan in connexion with the Turksib Railway.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Golders Green	MADAME BUTTERFLY	2.30
	DIE FLEDERMAUS	8

THEATRES

Adelphi	EVER GREEN	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	8.15
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	8.40
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	2.30 & 8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.15 & 8.15
Embassy	THE WITCH	2.30 & 8.15
Everyman	GETTING GEORGE MARRIED	2.30 & 8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	2.30 & 8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	2.30 & 8.40
Lyceum	THE HOUSE OF DANGER	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	2.30 & 8.40
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	2.30 & 8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	THE QUEEN BEE	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	MARRIAGE À LA MODE	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	WONDER BAR	8.15
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	DON GIOVANNI / LA BOHEME	2.30 / 7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	2.45 & 8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	2.30 & 8.10

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Dominion	MAURICE CHEVALIER	2.30 & 8.30
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Wigmore Hall	PROFESSOR DONALD TOVEY	3

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1 to 11
Astoria	COMMON CLAY	1 to 11
Capitol	RENEGADES	12 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Empire	WAY FOR A SAILOR	12 to 12
Kensington	VENGEANCE	2 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	BIRDS OF PREY	2 to 11
New Gallery	A WARM CORNER	2 to 11
New Victoria	RENEGADES	12 to 11
Plaza	THE SPOILERS	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	DASSAN	2.30, 5.30 & 8.30
Regal	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	1 to 11
Rialto	A LADY SURRENDERS	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	MAN TROUBLE	12 to 11.45
The World's News Theatre	ROUND THE WORLD IN 80 MINUTES	12 to 11
Tivoli	WHOOPEE	12.30 to 11

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind variable, light; fair, but foggy; cold.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Changeable conditions continuing in the North-west and North; quiet weather with some fog in most other districts; rather cold in the East and South. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The strike of the Scottish miners is at an end and work is to be resumed on Monday, a delegate conference of the Scottish Mineworkers' Union having authorized a temporary agreement. (p. 12)

Thick fog in the English Channel and in the Thames Estuary caused much delay to shipping yesterday. (p. 12)

The inquiry into the loss of the airship R 101 concluded yesterday. (pp. 4 and 12)

The Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association have decided to serve four weeks' notice of their intention to introduce the new system of working looms. (p. 14)

In his report on the possibility of developing the production of gold in Merionethshire, Professor Henry Louis comes to the conclusion that mining would be unremunerative. (p. 14)

The last public sitting of the Licensing Commission was held yesterday. (p. 9)

The decision of a Divisional Court that the L.C.C. had no jurisdiction to permit a cinema theatre to give performances on Sundays was followed yesterday by meetings of organizations which are interested in the decision, and the L.C.C. also made a statement. (p. 9)

The objections of the railway companies and the Pullman Car Company to the control of their restaurants by a Trade Board were heard yesterday. (p. 9)

Up to last Wednesday the amount received at Poppy Day headquarters in response to the appeal of the British Legion on November 11 was £240,000—about £15,000 more than the sum received by the corresponding date last year. (p. 14)

An additional building at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, has been erected by the Empire Marketing Board at a cost of £20,000, and is intended to provide increased facilities for entomological research. (p. 9)

There is a record entry of 1,036 exhibits for the Smithfield Show, which will open at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Monday. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday the Local Authorities (Admission of the Press) Bill was read a second time by 119 votes to 51. (p. 7)

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing Liberal candidates yesterday, said that the Government was an acknowledged failure. The one alternative, if they turned the Government out, was a Tory protectionist Government, and protection might be carried by a minority. Therefore they must secure that the decision should, at any rate, be a majority decision by a system of electoral reform. He denied that there was any "pact or deal" to keep the Government in office. (pp. 8 and 12)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Burma Sub-Committee of the Round-Table Conference held its first meeting yesterday. The Federal Structure Sub-Committee is now considering "the component elements of the Federation," and hopes are expressed that Lord Sankey will be able to support its report for discussion by the full Committee on December 15. (p. 12)

At the close of his speech for the prosecution at the Moscow trial yesterday Krylenko, the Public Prosecutor, demanded that the eight specialists accused of anti-Soviet "plots" should be sentenced to death. (p. 12)

The President of the French Republic began yesterday his consultations on the political crisis. Our Paris Correspondent says there is no reason at present to suppose that efforts of the Socialists and Socialist-Radicals to revive the Cartel will be successful. Last night M. Barthou, a former Prime Minister, was mentioned as likely to be chosen to form a Ministry. (p. 11)

Speaking in the Reichstag yesterday, the Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, warned the members of the "terrible responsibility" they would bear if they repealed the Government's financial decree. (p. 11)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

The Sandown Park December Meeting was begun yesterday. (p. 5)

The Amateur Squash Rackets Championship was begun at the Bath Club yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In the Stock Exchange yesterday a slight decline took place in British Funds and Home Rails. South American Railway stocks were weak. In the Miscellaneous market Turner and Newall came on offer and an early rally in United Molasses was not maintained. A demand was reported for South African Gold shares. (p. 17)

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Kenya Prospectus; Higher Treasury Bill Rate; Scottish Bank's Larger Profits; Passing of Bleachers' Interim Dividend; Richard Thomas's Improvement; the A.B.C. Report; Life Policies by Monthly Payments; and Baltic Exchange and Foreign Clerks. (p. 17)

The Money Market was plentifully supplied with loanable credits. Discount rates advanced on the export of gold to Germany, the Bank of England announcing the sale of £671,000, of which a part was for France and a part for Germany. Among the Foreign Exchanges the French and Italian rates moved in favour of sterling, but a further decline occurred in the Brussels exchange. Spanish currency depreciated. China silver exchanges were weak. Silver declined ¼d. to 15¾d. per oz. (p. 18)

"UNPROPITIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES"

In his speech to Liberal candidates yesterday MR. LLOYD GEORGE found that the "unpropitious circumstances" in which he had been "fighting a bad cold" extended far beyond the fog inimical to his physical condition. The psychological atmosphere was unpropitious. Only the day before the Liberal candidates had, it is reported, for all practical purposes allied themselves to the view expressed by SIR JOHN SIMON a month ago that Liberal assistance to an incapable Socialist administration was being carried to the point of "subservience"; and had shown that they did not consider the prospect of the grant of the Alternative Vote to be a satisfactory reward for continued quiescence beyond the end of the Session. They showed, in fact, every inclination to fall off the fence upon which the Liberal Party has been sitting for the past eighteen months. MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S task was to restore their equilibrium. He depicted the awful fate of a party which made itself the accessory to Socialist incapacity. The Government's expenditure upon development was trifling; they had allowed themselves to be kept in swaddling clothes by Departmental officials; and only their agricultural policy showed the least signs of intellectual maturity. Why, therefore, he asked, should the Liberal Party not fall off the fence? His answer was that on the Unionist side there awaited them the still more awful prospect of tariffs, probably "irrevocable in "our generation," enacted by another Baldwin Government composed of persons insensible to anything but the chances of self-advancement. Since, therefore, an immediate dissolution must result in the victory of the protectionist party, Liberals should wait until some change in the electoral system was procured which would make that deplorable result less likely, even though the change did not take the form which would suit them best and might be delayed for over two years by a "foolish" House of Lords. Finally MR. LLOYD GEORGE claimed that such a course would be free from all suspicion of self-interest. How could such a suspicion attach to a party which alone had thought out the problems of the day, which contained the greatest political talent, which had shown a distinguishing readiness to cooperate with its opponents, which had a great national policy, and which, given time for a fickle electorate to swing enough, would come into its own? Thus MR. LLOYD GEORGE broadened the fence with self-righteousness until it looked quite comfortable to sit upon.

Is the fence, however, really any broader? Is not the whole of MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S case that the circumstances are unpropitious for a General Election, and is not the only deduction from his speech the fact that there will not be an early election if he can help it? In spite of all his heroics, he has brought down to the materialistic plane of party tactics the problem whether the Liberal Party should keep the Government in office or not. The fact is not disguised by the argument that the Liberal attitude will be less misunderstood if the Government is a little less rude to the Liberals and the Liberals a little more rude to the Government. Nor can it be excused by abuse of his old opponents. Liberals may well find it hard to believe that the party which concluded the debt settlement with the United States and returned to the gold standard is more potentially "mischievous" than a Government whose head was "in the battle" with the leaders of the General Strike. The public will hardly appreciate the "folly" of the House of Lords at a time when the spread-over amendment inserted by that body in the Coal Mines Act has undoubtedly saved the country from a renewal of the troubles of 1926, or confess the far-sighted ability of a Liberal Party which in both Houses, so far as it voted at all and with the exception of a few technical members, did its best to exclude that saving amendment. The high moral tone of MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S speech is really as unsubstantial as his insults. A fair summary of his arguments is that a Parliament elected under the present electoral system is to be kept in existence until a new system is produced under which those who were beaten at the last election will have no chance of turning defeat into victory on the same field. "The "Government," said MR. LLOYD GEORGE, "is an "acknowledged failure." "They have thrown "away eighteen months of opportunity." They are babies being wheeled in perambulators by bureaucratic nurses. But they must be kept in power because the circumstances are unpropitious for an election—not unpropitious for the nation but for the Liberal Party; and that party is asked to salve its conscience by thinking of the fiscal issue and by calling its relations with the Socialist Government a contact instead of a compact.

Time alone will show how many Liberals agree that their attitude should be governed by tactical considerations, and how many agree with SIR JOHN SIMON that an attitude "exposed to the reproach" that they are "making an effort to save their own skins" is not "the way in which Liberalism is likely "to become a more effective force." There will be some at least who think with him that the "tactics must take care of themselves." MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S own Government passed the Safeguarding of Industries Act and the Dye-stuffs Regulation Act, and confirmed the McKenna Duties year after year. None of these measures has failed. All were passed at a time when, on his own showing, the national emergency was far less evident. Only a few days ago he was exclaiming that Free Trade could not carry the monster, Dumping, on its back. Only a few months ago a prominent colleague, MR. E. D. SIMON, was expressing doubts whether an imported motor-car really gave as much employment in this country as a car of British manufacture. Neither protection nor the sins of the House of Lords are the all-terrifying bogys they used to be even in the Liberal Party, and they cannot be represented as all-compelling national dangers. If the Liberal Party adopt MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S advice to be frightened by protection to the exclusion of everything else they will certainly forfeit his claim that they are the party most ready to collaborate in a national policy. Even upon his own argument there is no moral difference between a party which insists rigidly on one form of protection and a party which insists rigidly upon free trade. And if insistence upon free trade is not synonymous with political morality, a moral test for the Liberal Party appears certain to arise sooner rather than later. Which way, for example, are Liberals to vote on the Bill to amend the Trade Disputes Act, on the Bill to expand the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and on many probable items of the next Budget? Are they to look ahead with MR. LLOYD GEORGE two or even three years to the qualified blessing of the Alternative Vote, or are they to say with SIR JOHN SIMON that "the plain course is best"?

The Indian Frontier

A British officer was killed on Wednesday in an encounter between the Afridi malcontents and the troops who are covering the construction of roads in tribal territory. Fighting was to be expected after the breakdown of the negotiations between the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of the NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE and the Maliks or headmen of the numerous clans of Tirah. These negotiations failed simply because many of the so-called leaders had lost their followers to young and overweening rivals. The propaganda of Congress or Communist agitators and the influence of straitened economic circumstances and a predatory tradition have combined to incite these young Afridis to put forward demands which no Indian Government could dream of accepting. The measures taken by agreement between Peshawar, Simla, and Whitehall to bring the recalcitrants to reason were described recently in these columns. There is no question of a costly military expedition into the fastnesses of Tirah. A partial economic boycott and the construction of roads, enabling the garrisons of Peshawar and its neighbouring forts to deny the plains on the tribal frontier to any large concentration of raiders, are inexpensive measures of retaliation. Their efficacy will increase as the winter months drag on; but for this very reason the possibility of a sudden irruption into the plains cannot be dismissed. The younger leaders will hardly wait for the completion of the roads designed to prevent a repetition of last summer's incursions, and they may still expect some support from their kinsfolk in the administered territory of the North-West Frontier Province.

More important in reality than the attitude of the Afridi tribes is that of the people of the five settled and administered districts of the Province. As Moslems their political future is of particular interest to their co-religionists and not least to the Mohamedan representatives at the Round-Table Conference. Racially they are mostly Pathans, as intelligent as any of the peoples of the greater Indian Provinces and more hardy and energetic than many of them. The system by which they are governed has not changed since 1901, when their Province was separated from the Punjab. There were, no doubt, many excellent reasons for its exclusion from the Reforms of 1919. The gates of Hindustan lie within its borders; part of it is occupied by autonomous tribes with a taste for raiding; the rest is more heavily garrisoned than any other area in India. Clearly such a region could not be placed on the same political footing as Madras or Assam. But in these arguments one essential point was neglected—the effect upon its inhabitants of this exclusion of the Frontier Province from the operation of the Reforms. Recent events have shown most clearly that a large proportion of them resent and dislike this separation from the other provinces of India; and that this resentment was a contributory cause of the disturbances at Peshawar this spring and tempted many of the villagers of the administered territory to aid and harbour the elusive Afridi *lashkars* during each of their recent incursions. These facts have been faced by the Indian Government, and it must be admitted that it makes a strong case in its latest Dispatch on the Reforms for the extension of a more liberal measure of constitutional reform to the Province than the Simon Commission had recommended. Its main contention, that a discontented frontier province "would be a "serious threat" to the rear of any army defending India, is unassailable, and its conclusions deserve the careful consideration of those whose duty it is to study the interactions of the problems of Indian Constitutional Reform and of Indian Frontier Defence. The Afridis can do little serious harm in a loyal Province, and their recent spectacular misdemeanours were far less important for themselves than for the evidence they gave that there was serious discontent on our side of the tribal border.

A Step Forward

The movement towards the reorganization of building regulations has made an important advance by the formation of a Technical and Economic Advisory Council for the Building Trade at a meeting held this week under the chairmanship of SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The creation of this new organization, which has received the official benediction of the MINISTER of HEALTH, is the outcome of a growing dissatisfaction long felt by all those connected with the industry, architects and engineers no less than builders and contractors, with the hopelessly chaotic and antiquated tangle of the present regulations governing the erection of buildings in this country. Not only is there an unnecessary lack of uniformity in different districts, which prevents anything in the nature of standardization, but in many cases also the conditions laid down by national or local legislation have failed entirely to keep pace with modern developments in the technique of the industry, which during the past twenty years has made enormous advances especially in the use of steel and concrete. Moreover, as is pointed out in the letter published this morning in another column from the Chairman and the Secretary of the Quantity Surveyors' section of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, there is an urgent need for the revision of building laws on a scientific basis, as well as for the simplification and co-ordination of control and the reduction of the number of consents which have to be obtained from statutory authorities.

All these defects, which add vastly to the costs of building and the proper remedies for them, have been admirably summed up in the recent report of the Committee of the Conference on building regulations, which has been primarily responsible for the formation of the new Council. Properly constituted, this advisory body should give the building industry for the first time an organ which can speak authoritatively on the real needs of the trade as a whole. As such it will fulfil a really vital function, the want of which has hitherto been the chief handicap to progress. For, as the report points out, what is most urgently needed to-day is a drastic revision of building legislation on a national basis, upon lines which shall be sufficiently flexible to ensure that detailed regulations shall be kept continuously in touch with the advance of building science. That can only be accomplished satisfactorily through a really competent professional body like the new Advisory Council which will represent all the various sections of the trade. Already the opportunity for effective action has arrived. On Monday a deputation from the Organizing Committee will be received by the London County Council which is engaged in revising its building code. It is to be hoped that this deputation will make its influence felt by pressing strongly for a radical reform along the lines of the Committee's report. No piecemeal adjustments of the obsolete jumble of the present regulations can liberate the building trade from the tangle of restrictions which has hitherto bound it fast. Nothing short of a complete reversal of the principles underlying existing legislation will render possible the rationalization of what is one of our most important industries.

The Country Churchyard

Of the true spirit of the English country churchyard nearly everything may be learned from two English poets, THOMAS GRAY and THOMAS HARDY. In both of them the keynote is realism; and all the harmonies of reverence and of sentiment which they play start from that realism and return to it. Few nowadays believe in the suppressed genius of mute inglorious Miltons or of village Hampdens; and HARDY, for his part, knew very well that, as Dewy, or Ledlow, or another they were worth knowing, loving, and remembering. But when GRAY writes of "uncouth rhymes and shapeless "sculpture," or of the "frail memorial" (a little wooden cross, say, or a "bed-head"), or "leaping-board" running lengthwise down the grave with the name and the years spelt by the unlettered muse), every one knows what he means. To him it was "gothick," artless, rude; but, even as he saw it, it was completely English; it is indigenous; it is our way of doing things. Since GRAY wrote—and even since a young THOMAS HARDY made finished drawings and unfinished poems of the English church and churchyard as GRAY saw them—men have stripped the ivy off the mantled tower (often leaving the rugged elms to do what mischief they could); and the shapeless sculpture (which we now see as some lovely old Cotswold chest-tomb, or perhaps a couple of adorable little cherubs' heads with an hour-glass and a scroll) has been pushed out of sight by showy intruders of foreign marble, which no length of time, no drenching with English rains will ever rob of their uneasy strangeness. Yet still, deep down, the English conception of a churchyard as a quiet place and a homely has remained unspoiled. The most urban of our cemeteries will never genuinely welcome the white marble gentleman in a frock coat, with whiskers, and a large pair of wings.

No better expression of the spirit of the English churchyard—of the quiet burial-place which is often older than the church—could be found than the pamphlet on "The Care of the "Churchyard," of which a notice appears in another column. The Central Council for the Care of Churches here says what not clergy and churchwardens only but all the parish also would be the better for knowing. The reform of churchyards, or indeed any action about memorials existent or proposed, is dangerous ground. On no subject are people so touchy; and a generation of neglect will suddenly be followed by violent protests against any form of interference, even of necessary repair. The difficulties would be less than they are if the only complaints against levelling and tidying-up came (as in HARDY'S fanciful poem "The "Levelled Churchyard") from those whose bones were moved; but they (as HARDY in another mood would declare) would be the last to object; and the pamphlet shows much wisdom when it advises that too much stress should not be laid even upon desirable reforms. All the more welcome, therefore, is the news in the next paragraph that the incumbent has no power to allow any monument unusual in character or size. For that a faculty is necessary; and the Chancellor of the diocese may come to the aid of good taste and good feeling. But recourse to the Chancellor cannot often be necessary; and the recommendations of the council, all making for simplicity, dignity, and native beauty, are such as will seem good to all practical and home-loving people. There are cases in which mounds must be levelled, or tombstones must be moved; a register of graves (as recent experience in London has shown) will not only make a better record than a defaced stone, but will also nearly always satisfy the demands of the family. And, in general, the advice now to restore too much, not to patch up the old with the new, to aim at cleanliness and tidiness rather than show, and above all to be as homely (in the natural sense of the word) as possible, is not advice that is likely to encourage frugalness or to get any cautious reformer into trouble. If this little pamphlet were taken to heart all over the country, the country churchyard would not be long in returning to what it used to be, but without the untidiness and the sham picturesque which comes of neglect.

THE VICTORIANS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—This seems to me to be a footnote to the correspondence on the Victorians. A few days ago I visited my godmother, whose father, a distinguished diplomat, died in 1865. We were talking of the Lord Mayor's Show.

On the day of the last Lord Mayor's Show which she saw she went to tea at the Fire Station with Captain Shaw (of immortal fame in the ballad *Iolanthe*) with her cousin and her aunt, the wife of the head of the family of those days. After tea, Captain Shaw asked the girls if they would like a ride on the engine. "But I have arranged," said the aunt, "for us to meet your uncle at the House of Lords at 6 o'clock." The girls packed their aunt on to the engine, and the brougham was sent on to the House of Lords to tell the uncle to wait.

The aunt's bonnet came off at the Temple, but they never stopped to pick it up and tore madly along the Embankment, the desperate chaperon clinging to them, reaching the House of Lords, of course, long before the coachman with the carriage.

Yours obediently,
MARTIN BRETHERTON.
15A, Basil-street, S.W.3.

THE NEW WHITEHALL

ENCROACHING ON THE EMBANKMENT

CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT SCHEME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The air photograph in *The Times* of December 3 of the Embankment Gardens between Whitehall Court and Scotland Yard made very clear, by the white line on the photograph, the present Government proposal to build Government offices over the larger part of these gardens. Personally I think the proposal a tragic mistake and that the reasons given for it are insufficient; but I write, as chairman of the Charing Cross Bridge Advisory Committee, to plead for further consideration before any Bill is introduced into Parliament.

The bend of the river from Westminster Bridge to Waterloo Bridge is the most beautiful natural feature that London possesses. It is in the very heart of the Metropolis—a possession of which every member of the Empire is proud. The views up and down the river—particularly down the river to Somerset House, the City churches, and St. Paul's—are seen by immense numbers of people, including a large proportion of our foreign visitors. Many think it as beautiful an urban river view as there is in Europe.

The Advisory Committee appointed by the London County Council has been very earnestly endeavouring to make sure that whatever scheme we recommend shall not spoil, but if possible adorn, this beautiful part of London. Surely, Sir, there should be co-ordination in the planning of London!

I am aware of the very important fact that the Royal Fine Art Commission have given their blessing to the Government proposal; but I submit that the whole reach of the river from Westminster Bridge to Waterloo Bridge ought, so far as possible, to be treated as a whole and no individual alteration made without considering its effect upon the whole. I would therefore urge that there should be consultation between the Office of Works, the London County Council, the Westminster City Council, the Royal Fine Art Commission and my Committee before a final decision is taken.

In 1912 Parliament, in the Public Offices Sites Act, registered what was then understood to be a permanent agreement in regard to the extreme limit towards the river to which building over the gardens between Whitehall Court and Montagu House was to be permitted. Section 14 of that Act fixed the line of Whitehall Court as the limit, and thus ensured for the benefit of the public a strip of garden of the same width as the gardens in front of Whitehall Court running up the river as far as Montagu House. The late Lord Alexander Thynne, who was expressing the views of that section of the House which was interested in the preservation of the garden space along the river, said this—and his reference to Montagu House and Richmond Terrace is important:—

I shall certainly support this clause as I agreed to the line. I cannot say that I am entirely satisfied with it, as personally I should have far preferred that no building at all should be put up on any portion of these gardens. I was led to agree, so far as I myself was concerned, to this particular line by the understanding that it would be considered in future as the building line for the Embankment, and that when the time comes to build on the present site of Montagu House and Richmond Terrace the line which we are laying down in this clause will be regarded as the building line for the Embankment.

The Office of Works, in their official letter of the 11th ult. to the London County Council, gave as their reason for departing from the building line fixed by the 1912 Act—

the largely increased staffs for which accommodation is now required and the growing demands for centralized headquarters accommodation in the Whitehall area.

I hesitate to dogmatize on those two reasons without more knowledge, but I sympathize with the public feeling that Government staffs should be diminished, not increased, and that much Government business could be done with proper organization in buildings farther away from Whitehall, where the site value is lower, where open spaces need not be sacrificed, and where the most beautiful view in London need not be spoiled.

Sir Lionel Earle adds that, if the advanced building line (which is about 100ft. in advance of the 1912 line) is not permitted, it will be necessary to build over the open spaces adjoining Whitehall and to use the whole of the site of Montagu House "to which the Act of 1912 does not apply." In regard to the latter statement the understanding expressed in Lord Alexander Thynne's speech is very relevant. In regard to the former I ask whether it would not be a lesser sacrifice of public open spaces to complete the building line of Whitehall by using the spaces on that side, rather than to take away the garden space on the river side. Yours, &c.,

LESLIE SCOTT.
Chairman of the Charing Cross Bridge Advisory Committee.
Goldsmith Building, Temple, E.C.4, Dec. 5.

CHRISTMAS AND THE POST OFFICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—For months past the question of fiscal relations as between Great Britain and the Indian Empire and the Dominions of the Crown respectively has been a subject of Imperial Conference, Parliamentary debate, and Press consideration.

To the Post Office the present position appears to be a simple one. Imperial and Foreign Parcel Post Form P.416G sets forth that the sender of a parcel must "affix personally" to the form stamps to the value of the required deposit for Customs and other charges which may be levied abroad as follows:—

On parcels for Australia, Canada, India, Irish Free State, New Zealand, and South Africa (British), the amount of the deposit is 1s. for every 3s., or fraction of 3s., of declared value of the parcels; minimum deposit, 3s.

On parcels for all other destinations, 1s. for each 5s., or fraction of 5s., of declared value of parcels; minimum deposit, 2s.

The mails are leaving daily with greetings for those separated from their former homes by thousands of miles of land and sea, and the gifts which are usual at this season if sent by parcel post must pay a Customs duty of 33 per cent. if the place of residence is British, but only 20 per cent. if in a foreign country. An interesting example is that of a soldier's mother who has paid a deposit of 1s. for every 3s. of the cost of an English plum-pudding sent to India for celebration of the traditional Christmas.

Can anything be more stupid or more detrimental to good will between the different parts of the Empire the cultivation of which so many of us declare and believe to be one of the true objects of British statesmanship?

Your obedient servant,
JAMES MARTIN.
34, De Vere-gardens, W.8, Dec. 5.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Much is being said just now about domestic servants, their status, and so forth. I am an old servant. If I live till next March I shall have spent 50 years in service, with the exception of a short time during the War. Status has never worried me. My employers have always been my best friends. I have perhaps been fortunate in serving decent people, but, as I said once to a man who is now a Cabinet Minister, and who told me he considered my job a "damned rotten one," "a person's job is very much what he or she makes it." I feel my work has always been appreciated and I hope will always be. My one irritation has been the incessant work in the evenings which has prevented my doing so many things that I should have liked to do. On the other hand, when I was younger I had many afternoons at cricket and football which many other workers could not enjoy.

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD MILES,
The Speaker's Butler.
Speaker's House, S.W.1.

THE RIVIERA

SUCCESS OF THE "SEASON"

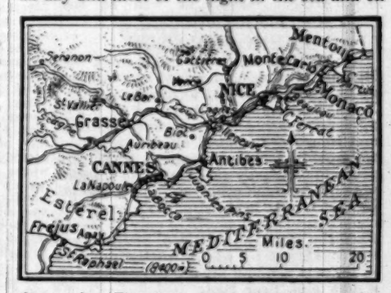
SUN WORSHIPPERS OF 1930

(From Our Special Correspondent)

CANNES

This year, so far, the Riviera climate has been if anything better than usual, and with a rare abundance of sunshine a revival of confidence has come. Those who a year ago shook their heads most gloomily over the American slump and the meagre season which it would bring in its train are now almost optimistic, though the American slump has become a world slump with reactions on spending power and "luxury trades" everywhere. For a new factor which has been developing gradually for some years has suddenly leapt into prominence. The summer season this year was unprecedentedly successful. Where before there had been only a modest flow of visitors to the few hotels which stay open all the year, this summer there was an avalanche.

In August every hotel in Cannes was full, including those which, after closing for the summer, had hastily reopened with scratch staffs. The great new hotels which had been threatened with redundancy were packed. At Nice and Monte Carlo the same thing happened; they were full to overflowing; and at Juan-les-Pins the sun-bathers, 5,000 strong, spent all day and most of the night in the sea and on



the sands. The "summer season," which the Riviera watering-places had been trying long and patiently to coax into being, had blossomed in a night. One reason for this was the bad weather at the northern watering-places, such as Deauville, Le Touquet, and Dinard, where it rained through the summer. The result was that two distinct flocks of summer visitors descended on the Riviera: the Sun Worshippers, who did not care how hot it was so long as they could spend all day in the sea or in pyjamas and burn themselves as black as possible; and the older generation of holiday-makers, who were a little nervous about the heat of the Mediterranean in August, but ready to make the experiment in the assurance that it would at least be fine for six or even seven days in the week, instead of one or none at all.

TEMPERATURES

Neither tribe was disappointed. The Sun Worshippers were able to bask to their hearts' content, and the others were surprised to find that the summer climate of the Riviera, though agreeably hot, is not extreme. It is less hot in August than that of places like Perpignan or even Pau, and often cooler than that of Paris or London, because of the sea breeze. Also it is conveniently modulated up and down the coast, so that the visitor can find a local climate to suit his taste. Cannes and Nice, for instance, are not so hot as Saint-Raphael and Monte Carlo. Juan-les-Pins lies open to the sun all day, while Cap Ferrat and Antibes catch the cooling breezes from every side.

The highest shade temperature recorded at Cannes last summer was 91 degrees Fahrenheit, on a single day in August, when the air was unusually still. The maximum daily temperatures on an average were 78 degrees Fahrenheit in June, 80 degrees F. in July, 80 degrees F. in August, and 77 degrees F. in September. The greatest heat in summer comes with the wind in the west, and the hottest time of the day is then about 4 p.m.; but in the evening the west wind drops, and the sea breeze comes from the south-east. In the night a fresh breeze from the mountains brings with it the scent of hay and flowers, and the coast awakens cooled and refreshed to the new day. A calculation based on the records of ten years gives an average maximum summer temperature at Antibes of 82 degrees F.

For those in search of a sunny climate it is worth noting that the average number of hours of sunshine in the year on the Riviera, according to figures compiled at the Mont Blanc Observatory, is 2,710, as compared with 2,575 at Algiers, 2,216 for the Mediterranean as a whole, and 1,704 for the English Channel. The average annual proportion of hours of sunlight to hours of daylight is 61 per cent. at Cannes and 26 per cent. in London. This year rain fell at Cannes three times in July, twice in August, four times in September, and three times in October, and there were ten hours of sunshine even on the rainy days.

VISITORS CLASSIFIED

Most of the "native population" of the Riviera, from the black-coated presidents of the numerous Syndicats d'Initiative to the white-overalled masons, make their living by attracting and providing for the needs of the foreign population, and the leaders of the Industrie Touristique have brought their business of angling for visitors to a fine art. I spent an exhilarating half-hour with a clever Frenchman whose spruce tailcoat, red rosette, square grey beard, vivacious enthusiasm, and twinkling eyes made him the most genial of human spiders. For him, foreign visitors fell into three groups—the young, the less young, and the invalids. Naturally they must all be reasonably well-to-do; but solid prosperity was preferable to the come-and-go wealth of the speculator, and my friend was not disposed to lament the disappearance of ephemeral fortunes in the present slump.

The young, he explained, were a new class. They were the potential summer visitors. To them he offered the joys of the seashore, the regattas, the motor-races, polo, tennis, in a word "le sport." Also, with a discreet wave of the hand, "la liberté des mœurs" for which France was justly famous. In other words, they could wear as little as they liked, where they liked, and when they liked, and no cold-eyed Councillor would say them nay. Such indulgence was certainly needed this summer. The less young were the habitual winter visitors, who came South, for the most part, to escape the rigours of their own climate. They would find the traditional benefits of the Riviera, plus better accommodation, better shops, better lighting at night, better roads and more places of amusement. The invalids were better provided for than ever and would find every treatment they could want. (Here I may add that Cannes this year has made the masterstroke of inventing a new fashionable treatment, known as "paraffotherapy," for obesity and rheumatic disorders. It consists in immersing the patient in a bath of molten paraffin-wax, and is alleged to remove adipose tissue permanently at the rate of one pound a day.)

One of the difficulties in the way of creating a summer session on the Riviera was the habit of the hotels and "luxury trades" of employing travelling staffs, who went from place to place according to the season, leaving half of their establishments closed. This year the number of summer visitors was enough to bring them back. Extra staffs were hastily engaged and the

new generation of Riviera travellers found themselves as well catered for in August as the Old Guard in January. Once the ball was started rolling in this way (so the Master Spider assured me) it would gather momentum from year to year. The next stage in making the Riviera an all-the-year-round resort was to fill in the gaps in autumn and early summer. This is where the invalids, and not only invalids but tired business men and those in general who need a rest-cure rather than active medical treatment, come in. Their treatment has been cleverly designed for young and old, staid and gay. It is called the "Cure des Sports."

At the Conference of the Union Pédagogique Universelle at Lausanne in 1926, the Cure des Sports was devised to counteract the effects of modern town life. In January, 1927, a committee met at Cannes to draw up a practical course and put it into operation. The object of the cure is "to put the adult organism into a state of defence by renewing and increasing its reserve of vital forces." It consists in a series of muscular exercises, or rather muscular amusements, which must be carried out in new surroundings, in a favourable climate, and far from professional cares and family worries. Various systems, lasting from ten days to one month, have been devised for patients under 30, under 40, and over 40, who again are classified "formerly trained," "half-trained," and "untrained." The common features of them all are early rising and going to bed, three or four hours of exercise a day in the open air, moderation in diet, scanty dress, and sunbathing. Competitive sports and attempts on athletic records are forbidden, and exercise must be taken individually, not collectively. In other words, a healthy physical life is to be led without undue fatigue, mental effort, or constraint. One can only admire the psychological insight as well as the medical skill of the inventors.

IMPROVEMENTS

In this and a host of other ways the Riviera is working hard to improve on its old attractions and to offer new ones. British visitors still outnumber all other foreigners, even Americans, and strenuous and sometimes comical efforts are made to provide for their tastes. A French promoter solemnly put forward a scheme for a 200-hole golf course at Cannes, which, he said, would be much more roomy and convenient than a course of only 18 holes. Facilities for golfers have really been increased, not by adding to the number of holes in a round but by the opening of a new club near Biot.

Motorists this winter will find a great deal of improvement. The road through the Esterel, west of Cannes, has been resurfaced, though the last mile of the coast road before Cannes is still execrable. The trams along the road between Cannes and Nice have been partly done away with and in some places the removal of the tramlines has begun. The surface of that road is now good, but it is still too narrow in many places. A new by-pass round Cagnes is a great blessing. Hoarding advertisers are still impenitent, and I have heard dark talk among Riviera visitors of sallying forth in the hours of darkness with hatchet, billhook, and saw.

Private aviation is more highly developed in Great Britain than anywhere else, and strenuous efforts are being made to provide such facilities as will induce British amateur aviators to make the Riviera their winter playground. Nice already has an aerodrome of sorts along the seashore, at present used by the Compagnie Aérienne Française for joy-rides. At Cannes the only landing-ground hitherto has been the polo-ground, where M. Edouard Bret keeps the British D.H. Moth in which he won the Coupe Zénith this summer. The ground is inconveniently small, but the municipality has plans ready for a large aerodrome between the Cannes-Fréjus road and the sea at La Bocca. Here every facility will be provided for tourists, and there will be plenty of room. The scheme only awaits the tardy pleasure of the French Air Ministry.

LOWER PRICES

Economically, in spite of world conditions, the Riviera just pays its way. Prices in general are somewhat lower than last year, in the hotels as well as in the shops. There is a certain amount of unemployment in the hotel industry and luxury trades. The Casinos did well in the summer, and their receipts, though less at any given moment, are steadier now than they were during the speculative boom. The new summer Casino ("Palm Beach") at Cannes now has an excellent sea-water swimming pool. The Municipal Casino, near the harbour, is being rebuilt and modernized and should be ready by the end of the year. The great Palais de la Mediterranée at Nice has had no difficulty in filling its vast spaces, and Nice as a whole will be very much improved by the widening of the Promenade des Anglais, now almost complete.

The Promenade has been extended along the shore to the west of the pier, and the roadway all along the front is being doubled, leaving the row of palm trees (which formerly lined the Promenade) in the middle of the road, with a stream of traffic on each side. Monte Carlo and Menton, while inevitably suffering to some extent from general economic conditions, had a good summer season, and are doing better than they expected. The Casino at Monte Carlo has a new and much improved system of flood-lighting. A new cinema theatre and concert hall are being built on the terrace below the road which runs down from the Casino to the harbour. In Monaco the anti-Royalist effervescence of two years ago has given way to the pleasurable excitements of a financial scandal in which prominent Monégasque Democrats are involved.

DEATH OF MESSENGER AFTER ROBBERY

TWO MEN SENTENCED TO DEATH AT BIRMINGHAM

The trial was concluded at Birmingham Assizes yesterday of VICTOR EDWARD BETTS, 21, a blacksmith, and HERBERT C. RIDLEY, 21, motor driver, of Barton-street, Aston, Birmingham, who were charged with the murder of William Thomas Andrews, 62, a messenger to a firm of Aston drapers, who died on July 24 from injuries received when he was knocked down and robbed of £908 which he was taking to a bank.

SIR HENRY MADDOCKS, in outlining the case for the prosecution, contended that the fracture of the skull from which Andrews died was caused, not by a fall, but by a blow, perhaps from a stone or a knuckle-duster.

Chief Inspector Boguley said the men had given the police every assistance.

Ridley, giving evidence, said that he was married and had a child aged two. He had never seen Andrews before the day of the affair. Had he realized that grievous bodily harm would have been done to him he would never have been a party to it. Betts had told him that Andrews was an old man and that he would merely push him down and snatch at the bag. Betts had nothing in his hand at the time he struggled with Andrews. When he read of Andrews's death it gave him a great shock, and he spent the money as fast as he could. The arrangement he and Betts made was that they should share equally.

Both men were found *Guilty* and sentenced to death.

Miss Rosita Forbes will open a Christmas party organized by journalists on behalf of the Oak Hill Convalescent Home, and to be held at the Livingstone Hall, opposite St. James's Park Underground Station, on Saturday, December 13, from 3 to 11.30. The programme will include music, sketches, dancing, and competitions.

MORE LOOMS TO A WEAVER

EMPLOYERS' NOTICE TO START NEW SYSTEM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, DEC. 5

The response of the cotton manufacturers to the weavers' refusal last Saturday of the proposed new wage terms was officially made known this afternoon at the close of a fully attended meeting of the central committee of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association. It is to serve four weeks' notice of their intention to introduce the new system of working looms ("more-looms-to-a-weaver"), and with it the proposed new list for the calculation of the weavers' earnings. The terms of the notice and a statement of the reasons for it will be sent to-morrow to the Amalgamated Weavers' Association. These terms are assented to by all firms who are members of the manufacturing section of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations. According to the notice the proposed new system will come into operation on Monday, January 5, 1931.

About 200,000 weavers are affected by the notice, but only a relatively small proportion of this number directly and immediately. Whether or not a real crisis will develop depends on the attitude of the Weavers' Amalgamation, now that they are faced with this fresh evidence of the determination of the employers to make a start with the new system. At the meeting of their general council last Saturday the weavers opposed the new wages list, but not in principle the new system itself. It is important that this distinction should be clearly grasped. The weavers were not parties to the preparation of the proposed new piece price list of wages, an exceedingly complicated document the main features of which were outlined in *The Times* on November 1. They had refused to take part in the drawing up of the list, although the employers invited them to do so.

The employers wish to lessen the costs of production by employing each individual weaver on six, eight, or even 10 looms, instead of on four only, the existing practice. Wage adjustments were recognized to be necessary, and the employers, instead of merely revising the existing piece price list rates of wages, came to the conclusion that an entirely new method of calculating weaving wages was called for. Instead of paying merely according to length, width, and quality, as heretofore, a new basic principle was introduced—so much a 100,000 picks for attending six, eight, or 10 looms, as the case might be, this basis itself varying afterwards in each case with the number of ends per inch in the reed, and also with the increase in the width of the cloth woven beyond 28in. upward. Variations of payment are also set forth in the new list to cover the cases of working with coarse yarns (below 26's), with more than five lifts, with Jacquards, with artificial silk, with real silk, and with mixtures of either, or both, with cotton.

NEW SYSTEM BY STAGES

It is the employers' contention that increased individual earnings will result from the acceptance of this new list. The operatives strongly deny this. To ensure the introduction of the new system with a minimum of disturbance the employers have from the first proposed to proceed by gradual steps and to give a preference to weavers at present unemployed. It is provided in the list that employers wishing to introduce the new system shall limit it to 10 per cent. of the total number of their looms in the first three months of 1931, to 15 per cent. in the second three months, to 20 per cent. in the third quarter of next year, and to 25 per cent. in the fourth. So that, although the new system may involve ultimately the "drastic revolutionary changes" spoken of in the weavers' letter of last Monday to the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, it will certainly effect nothing of the kind in the next 12 months. Moreover these percentage applications are an upward limit. By no means all manufacturers are ready to instal, or are desirous of installing, the new system forthwith, and it is therefore obvious that the weavers' fear of a sudden and large displacement of labour is unfounded.

So far as Mr. H. Naesmith, the secretary of the Weavers' Amalgamation, has revealed the real motives of his organization in opposing the introduction of the new system, it is to show that the weavers resist the idea of being made the first or the main instruments of necessary changes in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry. They point to half-a-dozen other directions in which changes in the conditions of the cotton industry are suggested by the report of the Government Committee of Inquiry into the industry. They assert that in every one of these matters there should be definite evidence of impending action before they as wage earners are asked to consent to what they regard as a sacrifice both of individual earnings and of an extent of possible employment.

The weavers' executive held a meeting this afternoon, and were informed of the decision of the employers to issue notices. At the close of the meeting Mr. NAESMITH said that such a step on the part of the employers meant another very difficult and trying period for the cotton industry, and for the manufacturing section in particular. Nobody on either side could possibly look forward to any extended dislocation with equanimity. The weavers, however, had no other course open to them but to resist the imposition of the new list. He felt that the employers had ignored the representations made by the operatives in the discussions that took place before the cessation of negotiations, and that they had in particular failed to weigh duly the operatives' contentions about a fall-back wage and minimum weekly earnings.

RUSSIA AND THE ARMY IN INDIA

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR CLAUD JACOB'S WARNING

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR CLAUD JACOB, Secretary of the Military Department of the India Office and former Commander-in-Chief in India, addressed the Oxford Luncheon Club yesterday on "The Future of the Army in India."

SIR CLAUD JACOB said that when one considered India's land frontier of 6,000 miles —1,200 miles of which comprised the important North West Frontier—it was impossible to say that the 65,000 British troops in India were an excessive number. The British soldier was the only man on whose strict impartiality all the conflicting sections in India could rely.

Dealing with the demand for the Indianization of the army, the speaker said "India has not got the men who can take the place of our officers, and the people who are agitating for the Indianization of the army belong to those races which do not supply a single recruit to our army. Indians who can take the place of British officers may be evolved in time to come, but they are not there to-day and I do not know where they are to come from. We pass a few through the military colleges in England, but the military races in India are uneducated. I see no chance of the Indianization of the Indian Army without bringing the whole structure down with a crash. I do not see how we can possibly withdraw the British Army in India. If we do so the whole fabric of our administration in India will fall to the ground, for it depends on the army. I know that is unpalatable to some people but I am quite certain that I am right.

"We have the very insidious invasion of India by the agents of Russia, which is going to give us a great deal of trouble in the future if we do not tackle it immediately.

"These agents are still very active and they are largely responsible for the trouble we have had during the past year. On our side of the frontier we have tribes which are continually giving us trouble. We have another danger which has always faced us since 1852. You know to what I refer. I do not think it is likely to happen again, but it would be very unwise to prophesy.

"Our army on the North-West Frontier has to be provided with munitions and supplies and for this purpose the railway must be kept secure. For these reasons it would be criminal to withdraw the British element from the Indian Army and leave it to its fate. At the Round-Table Conference the army has practically not been mentioned, yet the Army in India has a very important part to play and it is essential to the welfare of the Indians."

MAN KILLED IN OMNIBUS COLLISION

An omnibus conductor, JOSEPH CURLE, of Ferryhill, was killed and six people were injured when two motor-omnibuses came into collision on a main road near Darlington yesterday. Curle was thrown from his omnibus, and was run over by a van, which was following.

THE CARE OF CHURCHYARDS

PRESERVING A GARDEN EFFECT

The Central Council for the Care of Churches has drawn up a report on "The Care of Churchyards," which is published from Church House, Westminster, at 2s. The volume gives much practical guidance, and is also an interesting survey, illustrated from photographs, of the characteristic features of the English churchyard. In separate sections it discusses such subjects as the lych-gate, the churchyard cross, preserving ancient and removing useless monuments, drainage, paths, flowers, and trees. The importation in large quantities of unsuitable new monuments, "more or less finished by Italian labour," is deplored. "Never was there a more disastrous system for British labour or for the beauty of our country," the authors state. In a preface to the volume they write:—

"Our churchyards are a great possession, and their importance is only second to that of the priceless buildings within them. Their beauty and order are inseparable from that of the churches they contain; the finest building loses much of its charm if its surroundings are unworthy, and the stability and health of the fabric depend in no small degree upon the condition of the ground which encircles it. Our English churchyards are proverbial for their beauty. Just as no other part of Europe can show such a wonderful series of parish churches, especially in country districts, or indeed such beautiful villages, so we may search in vain for such beautiful churchyards."

DISPELLING GLOOM

The churchyard, it is added, should not be gloomy or depressing. So far as possible it should suggest something of the nature of a garden. Therefore, the fewer and the smaller the monuments it contains the better; and these monuments should be quiet in themselves and not garish or distracting.

"Artificial flowers or wreaths," the preface continues, "especially if in metal frames covered with glass globes or wire guards, are abhorrent to all thinking people. In many places it is now customary to forbid them. Similarly, small statuettes or little basins or vases or jam pots are out of place in a properly kept churchyard. Kerbs filled with granite chips or marble chips are also objectionable and lead to difficulties.

"There are also several classes of monuments which are really deplorable, although they unfortunately exist in many places. Erections of distinctly pagan character, such as the broken column or the obelisk, ought to be excluded. Figures of angels, large enclosures, mausoleums, and structures of uncouth size are also inadmissible in an ancient churchyard. . . . Many a fine church or picturesque village has recently been spoiled by churchyard monuments of white marble or other alien material. . . . Nowadays there are few churchyards where the eye is not suddenly arrested by these glaring splashes of white. Even where the older part of the churchyard has escaped, the newer part or the recent addition has been spoiled. White in great masses, such as wall surfaces, is of immense artistic value and is restful to the eye; but white in spots and splashes, as in churchyard monuments, is irritating and disturbing, and marble does not become mellow in this country as in hotter climates."

GOLD MINING IN WALES

ADVERSE REPORT BY COMMISSIONER

The report of Professor Henry Louis, who was appointed by the Mines Department to inquire into the possibilities of developing the production of gold and other minerals in Merionethshire, was issued yesterday. (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d.)

Professor Louis makes acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the works of J. [illegible]lm McClaren, L. H. L. Huddart, A. R. A[illegible]ow, and Professor A. H. Cox and Dr. A. K. [illegible]lls, and comes to the opinion of most of those who have studied the question thoroughly that gold mining in the county would not be remunerative.

"Careful study," he says, "of all the facts which I have been able to ascertain concerning the Merionethshire gold belt has led me to exactly the same conclusion as appears to have been arrived at by all the other authorities who have studied this property; in particular I feel bound to agree with the opinions expressed by Mr. Forster Brown in his report of December, 1921, to the Commissioners of Crown Lands, from which I extract the following passages:—

"'The gold is found in very occasional rich patches, and in this respect is totally different from the South African Rand mining, where the gold is disseminated fairly evenly through the conglomerate. This means that a large amount of development and cost has to be incurred in the hope of finding one of these rich patches. There is no indication of where these rich patches are likely to be found; they are very concentrated.

"'In my view there is very little chance of these mines being developed in such a way as to make them of any material value in the question of giving employment, and I could not recommend the expenditure of public money on such a speculative undertaking as gold mining in Wales has proved itself to be.

"'There is no doubt that gold exists in these properties, but it has not hitherto been found sufficiently evenly distributed to enable a permanent industry to be built up.'

"I have come to the definite conclusion that the occurrence of payable gold in this gold belt is too sporadic to make mining in this district anything but a highly venturesome speculation. No one can say that there do not exist in these veins pockets and patches of payable ore, but, on the other hand, there is no evidence that all such pockets have not been already found and exhausted, and even if they exist, past experience has taught us that it is quite probable that more money will be spent in searching for such pockets than will be got out of them when they are discovered. I regret that I am forced to this unfavourable conclusion, but fear greatly that no other interpretation can be placed upon the facts that I have collected."

Professor Louis says that practically all the gold derived from the Merionethshire goldfield has been obtained from two mines, the Gwynfynydd Mine at the extreme north-east end of the belt, and the Clogau Mine at the extreme south-west end of the belt, very little having been obtained from intermediate mines. In spite of the fact that at the Gwynfynydd Mine very rich patches have been found, the sample taken from that mine by the Commissioner personally yielded only 1dwt. of gold. This is in accord with the history of the gold district. "Large outputs (and probably large profits) were obtained when a vein was 'in bonanza'—*i.e.*, when a rich patch of gold was struck, but the workings were unprofitable during the greater part of the time."

Professor Louis deals with reasons alleged for the hitherto unremunerative working of the mines. Complaints had been made that the price for power charged by the North Wales Power Company, Limited, was too high and that such power was not available at the mines. The company had stated their willingness to extend their network of lines as far as Barmouth, and that they would supply current at 1d. a unit if a demand for current over a number of years could be guaranteed. The Commissioner adds:—"I must, however, emphasize that this complaint appeared to me to be utterly without foundation. All the more important mines, and probably many of the others, have available the very cheapest source of power possible—namely, water power—on their own property. In fact, the cheapness and abundance of water power in this district are, in my opinion, one of its most favourable features." Nor does Professor Louis think that the output of the mines in the past would have been very much greater had there been no theft of gold by workmen and others.

Professor Louis says:—"It appears to be beyond doubt that all mines of gold and/or silver are Mines Royal and are the property of the Crown by prerogative. When gold or silver occurs together with base metals the position is more complicated." Dealing with the suggestion of one witness that the Government should advance money to open up the mines until private capital was obtained, the Commissioner says:—"Obviously the only money that Government could employ for such a purpose would be the money of the British taxpayer, and it cannot be argued that any Government has a shadow of right to use public money for mining speculation. It is obvious that no security could be given for the repayment of money so advanced, nor in fact was it even suggested that money so advanced ever should be or would be repaid. For my own part I cannot imagine that any responsible Government would entertain so wild a proposition."

The Chief Constable of Exeter, Mr. A. F. Nicholson, has accepted the chairmanship of Road Traffic Commissioners for the Western area, with headquarters at Bristol.

THE LEIGHTON CENTENARY

EXHIBITION AND MEETING AT HIS HOME

In remembrance of the birth of Lord Leighton, which occurred 100 years ago last Wednesday, the Leighton House Society have arranged a special exhibition of his works, which was opened at Leighton House, the artist's old home, yesterday evening. The meeting took place in Leighton's studio.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, hoped to have declared the exhibition open, but SIR ALFRED RICE-OXLEY, chairman of the Leighton House Association, said that her Royal Highness had not recovered from a bronchial attack, and SIR WILLIAM LLEWELLYN, P.R.A., who presided, performed the ceremony. He was thanked on the proposition of the MAYOR OF KENSINGTON (Captain Gordon Bird).

MRS. RUSSELL BARRINGTON, president of the society, and Lord Leighton's biographer, said that it was 61 years ago since she made the acquaintance of Leighton (she is now 89), and it was 34 years since he died. They should be very grateful to his sisters (the late Mrs. Sutherland Orr and the late Mrs. Matthews), who gave the lease of Leighton House, which had 65 years to run, so that it might be a place of public resort. When she (Mrs. Barrington) was left sole trustee she offered the house to the Kensington Council, who accepted it and had bought the freehold, so that it would be a permanent record of a great artist. In Leighton House there was a collection of sketches which, whatever people might think of his paintings, were inimitable, and vied with those of the greatest masters.

A lecture on Leighton was given by Mr. A. L. BALDRY, in which he said that, in contrast with many of his contemporaries, Leighton remained faithful to the ideal of art he proposed to himself. His great strength of character enabled him to resist the temptation to modify his manner of expression in response to a popular demand. His aim was the presentation of imaginative *motifs* in a nobly decorative manner, and it was based on the belief that a work of art must be considered first as an ordered design. At the same time, decoration was not to him a mere matter of pattern-making. An imaginative representation of some occurrence in history, or a fanciful illustration of a legend, could be legitimately used in the production of a decorative picture which would be artistically correct.

Leighton's essays in sculpture, Mr. Baldry said, were very much more than the interesting experiments of a painter in an unfamiliar art. They showed achievement so complete that they ranked with the best of his paintings as evidence of his power to solve with the greatest success any problem presented to him. In the politics of art he was a great figure. Any movement with a sound aesthetic purpose found in him an enthusiastic supporter; and his exquisite mastery of words made him one of the greatest orators of our time. The value of Leighton's life consisted, not only in its contemporary influence, but in its example to the present and future generations. He stood always for the maintenance of his art at its best and highest. If only he were alive to-day, what a barrier he would be against the ugliness and slackness that had penetrated so far into British art. (Hear, hear.)

SIR WILLIAM LLEWELLYN said that Leighton sought not the beauty which we see, but the beauty which is ideal. As President of the Royal Academy he was the greatest save Reynolds, and the Academy was greatly indebted to him. His character was generous and full, complex, yet of a quality that endeared him to all.

THE LOAN EXHIBITION

The loan exhibition, which supplements the permanent exhibition of Leighton's pictures and will be open till January 10, has been arranged in the upper gallery, which was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Perrin. There are three pictures from Buckingham Palace, where Leighton first ... Academy picture, "Cimabue's 'Madonna' Being Carried in Procession through the Streets of Florence," has been since it was bought by Queen Victoria in 1855. It is too large to move. Guildhall Art Gallery has lent "The Music Lesson" (1877), the National Gallery, Millbank, "The Bath of Psyche" (1890), and the Royal Academy has sent, in addition to a large number of drawings, Watts's portrait of Leighton.

There are about 40 other pictures and studies, and there are also a few personal relics of Leighton, including his sword, which has been lent by the Artists Rifles, of which he was the colonel.

Among those to whom invitations were sent were the following:—

Lord Sligo, Lord Mildmay of Flete, Lady Limerick, Lady Rice-Oxley, Sir William Davison, M.P., and Lady Davison, Brigadier-General Ridgeway, Alderman Dr. H. Robinson, Mr. A. J. Fuller-Maitland, Lady Frances Balfour, Mr. Douthwaite (Director of Guildhall Art Gallery), Lady East, Lady Stanley of Alderley, Mrs. Holman Hunt, Mr. H. Barton (chairman of the Yorkshiremen's Society), Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lamb, Mr. J. B. Manson, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip de Lasslo, Sir Algernon and Lady Firth, Sir Richard Leighton, Mrs. Lyall, Mr. O. E. Mocatta, Sir Charles and Lady Warde, Brigadier-General E. Makins, Lady Frampton, Lady (Arthur) Lucas, Sir Leonard Rowley, Lord Aslatoot of Hyde, Major Gordon (Assistant Comptroller of St. James's Palace), Sir Gosconbe John, R.A., Mr. Melton Fisher, R.A., Miss Millais, Mrs. Baynes, and Miss Nias.

PORTSMOUTH LEADER CABLE

SOUND SIGNALLING DEVICE TO BE DISMANTLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PORTSMOUTH, DEC. 5

Port Orders announced to-day that the Portsmouth leader cable is being dismantled. The function of this cable was to guide shipping into harbour in thick weather by means of sound signals, and great interest was aroused when it was installed by the Admiralty and demonstrations given with it in 1920. Of recent years it has been used but little.

The cable, which was 17 nautical miles in length, ran from Portsmouth, through Spithead and the Nab channel. It was made of 7-core cable, each core consisting of 108lb. of copper per mile, insulated with 110lb. of gutta percha per mile, the whole being armoured with 12 strands of No. 2 gauge wire. The cost of the cable was £600 a mile. Power was supplied by a motor alternator. The cable gave out a musical note, which a ship received through frame coils on her bridge, and by following the cable she was guided safely into harbour in a fog. Other leader cables were laid in the Ambrose Channel, New York Harbour, and off Brest.

DOMINIONS' TRADE OFFER

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN ON ITS REJECTION

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, speaking at Birmingham last night, said that the Government had outstayed its welcome and was afraid to challenge anew the constituencies which it had deceived and misled. How long the Government could last he did not know. Dissatisfaction and discontent spread not unnaturally in their own ranks. But if he read aright Mr. Lloyd George's speech that day, he placed the Liberal Party at the disposal of the highest bidder, and would vote for any Government and any measure if only the party which promoted it would support that measure upon which, he considered, the future of the Liberal Party depended.

The Conservatives had a positive programme to oppose to the failure and inefficiency of the present administration. The Dominions, like ourselves, had been suffering from pressing economic difficulties, and their Ministers came to the Imperial Conference with the unanimous desire to find in the promotion of mutual trade an issue from our troubles. The Prime Minister of Canada made a definite proposition for discussion in order that their deliberations should not pass in empty words, but that their minds should be concentrated upon definite propositions. The proposal which he made was not his last, but his first word. It was not his intention to propose a scheme which must either be taken or left. It was his intention to lay the basis of useful practical discussion. The British Government came to the Conference with no ideas, no proposals, no constructive policy, no policy at all. They refused the Dominions' advances, they declined in any circumstances to consider the Dominions' offer to increase preferences in return for a preference in our markets. If that decision were ratified by our countrymen it meant a new and unhappy epoch in our Imperial life.

INDIAN MINIATURE PAINTINGS

A collection of Indian miniature paintings, mostly of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, lent by Sir Dorabji J. Tata, is being exhibited at India House, Aldwych, until Saturday, December 20. The public are admitted free daily, except on Sundays, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Saturdays 1 p.m.).

DANCES

BICESTER AND WARDEN HILL HUNT

The Bicester and Warden Hill Hunt ball took place at Kirtlington Park last night. There were nearly 400 present and the Clifford Essex band played. Among those bringing parties were the following:—

Captain and Mrs. E. Aznew, Major and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Aldworth, the Hon. Hilda Annesley, Captain and Mrs. S. Ashton, Mrs. M. Balfour, Colonel and Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Beckwith-Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Bernard, the Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Bowlby and Miss Betty Bowlby, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cosmas, the Hon. Archibald and Lady Irene Cibbitt, Major and Mrs. Fleming, Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Fleischmann, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gibbs, Major G. E. Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, Miss Hadley-Seymour, Captain and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Hoarimes, Mr. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Holland-Hibbert, Miss Blasby-Jenkins, Major and Mrs. Londsbere, Captain and Mrs. Lindsay, the Hon. Mrs. Lyon, Sir Malcolm and the Hon. Lady Manningham-Buller, Major and Mrs. Montefiore, Mr. and Mrs. Moir, Mr. J. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Armitage Ozden, Colonel and Mrs. Oxley, Mrs. Parker, Captain Sir Algernon and Lady Perton, Miss Ritchie, Mrs. Slater-Harrison, Mr. and Lady Cynthia Sizeux, Mr. Vivian and Lady Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Smith-Bingham, Major and Mrs. Spencer, Miss Tubo, Mr. and Mrs. Walford, Colonel and Mrs. J. Weatherby, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Maurice and Mrs. Whitfield.

4TH BATTALION, THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT

The annual ball of the officers of the 4th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, was held at the Drill Hall, Horsham, yesterday. Casano's band played, and among those present were:—

Mrs. H. Arbuthnot, Captain C. S. Ackers, Mrs. G. F. Bray, Mrs. R. [illegible] Bevan, Captain A. E. P. Bridge, Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] Merrick Burrell, Captain Walter Burrell, Miss A. [illegible] Du Roulay, Major Ralph Stephenson Clarke, Mrs. Malcolm Cumming, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. Algernon Elton, Mrs. J. Eastcott, Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. K. Leslie Felbridge, Colonel H. M. Fisher-Rowe, Colonel and Mrs. J. Foster Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hebbiethwaite, Major T. D. H. Stubbs, Mrs. Peat, Mr. S. G. Coulson, Mr. Kenneth McK. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Fairweather, Sir Arthur Dorman, Mr. H. G. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Shaw, Mr. [illegible] A. Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. Guy, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mitchell, Dr. J. A. Sommerville, Mr. C. W. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crane, Mr. C. A. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. James, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Smith, Mark, Captain J. G. Peckston, Mr. and Mrs. J. [illegible] Jeffreys, Mr. W. Mackinlay, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mays, Waugh, Sir William and Lady Fawcett, Mr. C. Wilson, Mr. W. H. Hinton, Miss Inga Hinton, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Rickards, Mr. H. Sanderson, jun., Miss Sawyer, Mrs. Glendenen Robinson, Mr. R. S. H. Cooper, Captain and Mrs. A. Hedley Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Byerman, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hill, Mr. Livingston, Dr. and Mrs. [illegible] C. Townsend, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Dodds Brown, Mr. W. d'Leny, Captain P. Jennings, Mr. A. F. Cadle, Mr. S. F. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Robinson, Mr. F. O. Russell, Mr. H. MacLean, Major and Mrs. T. T. J. Sheffield, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hopkins, Captain and Mrs. [illegible] W. Middleton, Colonel and Mrs. [illegible] Dosell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Steel, and Mr. J. L. Mackinlay.

THE 5TH (HUNTS) BATTALION, THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT

The officers' ball of the 5th (Hunts) Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment, was held at the Angel Hotel, Peterborough, last night. The music was provided by the Ritz Players band, and among those present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Amies, Miss Barford, Mrs. R. Briskeney, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Boden, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brightant, Captain and Mrs. Buszard, Dr. and Mrs. H. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Carnt, Major and Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Howard Coote, Mr. A. B. Cook, Mrs. C. Crook, and Miss Day, Miss E. Dearman, Major and Mrs. Shipley Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Fryer, Miss Gray, Dr. and Mrs. Everton Gray, Major and Mrs. G. E. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Ground, Colonel and Mrs. F. A. Howard, Mr. G. M. Hyde, Mr. D. H. Jelley, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Marshall, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. H. Mellows, Miss Neill, Squadron-Leader G. S. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. F. Percival, Mr. and Mrs. Percival, Colonel and Miss Reynsford, Captain T. Sheward, Mrs. W. B. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stephenson, Brigadier-General and Mrs. W. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Tauerny, Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Wherry, Mr. E. K. Wilcox, Mr. S. Wilkinson, and Dr. J. Robertson Wills.

MIDDLESBROUGH TERRITORIAL

The Middlesbrough Territorial ball was held at the Town Hall, Middlesbrough, last night. Among those present, many of whom brought parties, were:—

The Mayor and Mayoress of Middlesbrough (Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Leviseur), Captain H. [illegible] Willcox, Mr. T. C. Thomason, Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Buckley, Colonel William Routledge, Mr. and Mrs. E. Norman Dravey, Mr. C. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Rodgerson, Mr. G. [illegible] Nielsen, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. A. [illegible] Kellett, Mr. J. [illegible] Emmerson, Mr. Kenneth W. Black, Colonel and Mrs. W. W. Constantine, Dr. D. I. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Harvard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Foster Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hebbiethwaite, Major T. D. H. Stubbs, Mrs. Peat, Mr. S. G. Coulson, Mr. Kenneth McK. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Fairweather, Sir Arthur Dorman, Mr. H. G. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Shaw, Mr. [illegible] A. Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. Guy, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mitchell, Dr. J. A. Sommerville, Mr. C. W. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crane, Mr. C. A. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. James, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Smith, Mark, Captain J. G. Peckston, Mr. and Mrs. J. [illegible] Jeffreys, Mr. W. Mackinlay, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mays, Waugh, Sir William and Lady Fawcett, Mr. C. Wilson, Mr. W. H. Hinton, Miss Inga Hinton, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Rickards, Mr. H. Sanderson, jun., Miss Sawyer, Mrs. Glendenen Robinson, Mr. R. S. H. Cooper, Captain and Mrs. A. Hedley Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Byerman, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hill, Mr. Livingston, Dr. and Mrs. [illegible] C. Townsend, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Dodds Brown, Mr. W. d'Leny, Captain P. Jennings, Mr. A. F. Cadle, Mr. S. F. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Robinson, Mr. F. O. Russell, Mr. H. MacLean, Major and Mrs. T. T. J. Sheffield, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hopkins, Captain and Mrs. [illegible] W. Middleton, Colonel and Mrs. [illegible] Dosell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Steel, and Mr. J. L. Mackinlay.

MR. FORBES'S DEPARTURE

NEW ZEALAND AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

On the eve of his departure for a tour of the British War Cemeteries in Belgium and France, Mr. G. W. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand, yesterday visited Westminster Abbey and laid a wreath on the Tablet to the one million dead.

Mr. Forbes, accompanied by Sir Thomas Sidey, was received at the Abbey by Canon Carnegie, the Sub-Dean, Sir Edward Knapp-Fisher, the Receiver-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Robinson, who represented the Imperial War Graves Commission.

Mr. FORBES, speaking before his departure, was warm in his appreciation of the kindness and hospitality that had been extended to him and to all the members of his party during their stay in the United Kingdom and on the occasion of their visits to the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. "We have had an exceedingly busy time," he said, "but I had the opportunity of meeting a very large number of representative public and commercial men, and I have no doubt whatever of the value of such personal contacts. In some respects perhaps the results of the Conference which has just concluded did not go so far as had been hoped, but, on the other hand, important decisions have been taken and many questions on which a decision was found to be impossible at present have been very carefully considered.

"So far as our own economic position is concerned our policy may be summed up in a very few words. By far the greatest proportion of our products are sold in the United Kingdom, and where we sell we wish to buy. The sentiment in favour of the purchase of British goods is a very strong one in New Zealand, and we are doing everything possible to stimulate that sentiment. I need scarcely mention our system of Customs preferences under which very substantial assistance is granted to British and Dominion goods with the object of promoting inter-Imperial trade. We appreciate very highly the goodwill that exists in this country towards New Zealand and towards New Zealand products. This goodwill is a great satisfaction to us, and we quite recognize what it makes the marketing of our products much easier than would otherwise be the case. On our side we endeavour to supply only products of the highest quality which are vouched for by Government inspection. I leave for New Zealand with the happiest recollections of my stay in this country."

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

The Bishop of Portsmouth has approved the appointment of the REV. F. W. MARTIN, curate of Emsworth, to the vicarage of Shedfield,

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ST. JAMES'S PALACE, DEC. 5

The Prince of Wales received this morning the Cuban Minister (Dr. Guillermo Patterson), and the Hon. Vincent Massey.

His Royal Highness received the Right Honourable the Lord Stonehaven this evening.

The Crown Prince of Sweden will leave St. Pancras by the 4.20 train this afternoon *en route* for Copenhagen.

Viscount Furness has left England for East Africa, and will remain away for several months.

Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray returned to Cowdray Park, Midhurst, on Thursday from 54, Mount-street.

Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill will leave 28, Grosvenor-street to-day to spend the week-end at Bognor Regis, after which she expects to return to Queensmead, Windsor.

Lady Marjorie Beckett left London last week to take up residence at Kirkdale Manor, Nawton, Yorkshire, where the Hon. Sir Gervase Beckett will join her in about a fortnight's time for Christmas.

Lord Alastair Innes-Ker arrived at 4, Gloucester-square yesterday from Floors Castle, Kelso.

Lord and Lady Stonehaven are staying at 12A, Curzon-street until December 20.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Scullin and Mr. and Mrs. F. Brennan, who left London on Wednesday for the Continent, arrived in Paris yesterday. They will visit Rome, and will sail from Naples in the Ormonde on December 13 for Australia.

Mr. J. Parker Moloney, Australian Minister for Markets and Transport, left Southampton on Wednesday in the Majestic for New York.

Colonel the Master of Sempill left London yesterday for Paris, where he will be staying for a few days to attend the International Commission for the Study of Motorless Flight and the International Aircraft Safety Congress.

Sir Gerald and Lady Ryan leave Tilbury to-day in the ss. Ormonde for Ceylon, and will be absent from England till the middle of March.

Sir Woodman Burbidge will be 58 to-morrow.

Mehmet Ali Sevky Pasha, Counsellor to the Turkish Embassy, left London yesterday for Angora, where he will take up a new appointment.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Barran will be at 5, Chesham-place until Christmas. (Tele., Sloane 3535.)

The Duchess of York has accepted the invitation of the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava to an afternoon party on December 11 at the Royal Free Hospital in connexion with the work of the National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India. This association was founded by the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava in 1888, and since then many students have come to England from India to train at the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women. In 1913 the Government of India recognized financially the Women's Medical Service, which at present provides the medical staffs of 26 hospitals for women and children.

Lady Bertha Dawkins has received a cheque of £500 from the Bernhard Baron Charitable Trust for her appeal in aid of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption. The dinner held at the Savoy Hotel on November 25 in aid of this appeal realized £7,511, making the total of the appeal, after 17 months' work by the Ladies' Committee, £45,500.

A most successful servants' ball, organized by the Hon. Mrs. Richard Hoare in aid of the Mothercraft Training Society, was held at Chelsea Town Hall on Wednesday night. Among the artists who took part in the cabaret, arranged by Lady Plunket and Mr. Frank Leveson, were Miss Beatrice Lillie, Miss Gwen Farrar, Miss Norah Blaney, and Giovanni. Over 1,200 tickets were sold. The prizes for the dancing competitions were given by Lady Plunket.

The Queen's Gate Ward Block of the Kensington Housing Association are giving a ball on Wednesday, December 10, at the May Fair Hotel, to raise funds for the erection of a new block of flats in Silchester-road, North Kensington, one of the worst slum districts. Ambrose's band will play.

The Roads of Remembrance Committee (47, Victoria-street, S.W.1) is organizing a Japanese dinner for English and Japanese guests at the Japanese Club, 3, Cavendish-square, on Tuesday, December 16, at 7.30. The general subject of the after-dinner talk, to which Mr. Gonnoske Komai and the Rev. Walter Weston will contribute, will be Japanese love of Nature, including landscape and roadside beauty. It is hoped that more Japanese will apply for tickets—dinner 10s., 9 p.m. tea and talk, 1s.—and that they will be prepared to speak briefly about one or other phase of the subject, including ancient and modern roads, ornamental trees, wild flowers, shrubs, and roadside sculpture.

DINNERS

THE SWEDISH MINISTER

The Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Sweden honoured the Swedish Minister and the Baroness Palmstierna by their presence at a dinner given for them at the Swedish Legation last night.

The other guests included:—

The Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven, the Maharajah of Alwar, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, Mr. G. B. Shaw, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Hanworth, Lord and Lady Macmillan, Sir Frederick and Lady Lewis, Miss Haldane, Sir William and Lady Waterlow, Mr. Dallas, Sir John Hanbury Williams, Mlle. de la Gardie, and Captain Ekeroth.

LADY JELLICOE

Countess Jellicoe gave a dinner-party at 19, Princes-gardens last night to celebrate Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe's 71st birthday. The guests were:—

The Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, the Italian Ambassador, the Netherland Attaché, the Duke of Atholl, Sir Thomas and Lady Wilford, Lady Carson, Admiral Sir Frederic Fisher, Admiral Sir Dudley and Lady de Chair, Admiral and Mrs. Hickey, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Dreyer, Lieutenant de Chair, Major and Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Thornecroft, and Mr. de Chair.

SIR ELLIS HUME-WILLIAMS, K.C.

Lord Merrivale, President of the Probate Division, was in the chair at a dinner given last night at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, in honour of Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, K.C. (Recorder of Norwich), on his retiring from practice. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Marquess of Reading, Sir John Simon, Mr. Justice Horridge, Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Mr. E. Tindal Atkinson, K.C., Mr. Edward Shortt, K.C., Sir Chartres Biron, Sir Reginald Poole, Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C.

THE LADIES' CARLTON CLUB

Lord Lloyd was the guest of honour at a Political House Dinner held at the Ladies' Carlton Club last evening. The Hon. Lady O'Neill presided and proposed the toast "The Strength and Unity of Our Empire in India and the East," to which Lord Lloyd replied. The toast "Our Guests" was proposed by Lady Dent and replied to by Mr. A. M. Samuel, M.P., and Brigadier-General Warner. Among others present were:—

Lady Lloyd, the Countess of Albemarle, Miss Abney, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Bright Ashford, Miss Acland-Hood, Mrs. Archdale, Colonel Sir Perceval Boxall, Lady Brittain, Miss Alida Britain, Miss Burdett, Miss Gordon Barrett, Mrs. Grassett Baldwin, Mrs. Bramwell, Mrs. Wilfred Brand, Mrs. Ronald Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Balston, Mrs. Charles Bruce, Mrs. Brookshank, Mrs. Berners, Mrs. Boscawen, Miss M. J. Baily, Mr. and Mrs. Blogg, Dr. F. Barrie-Lambert, Mrs. Collett, Mrs. C. H. Campbell, Mrs. Clark, Lady Cowans, Miss Cawthra, Miss Colquhoun, Mrs. Tudor Cruttwell, Mrs. Oswald Courage, Miss K. J. Campbell, Mr. Charles Doughty, K.C., Miss Durnville-Luxmoore, Miss Darby, Miss Bowling, Mrs. Christian Duncan, Miss Day, Lady Trustram-Eve, Sir H. Trustram-Eve, Miss Eaton, Mrs. Elliot, Mrs. Owen Edgar, Miss Adeline Edwards, Colonel Egerton, Mrs. William Findlay, Mrs. Perceval Foster, Miss Rolfott, Mrs. Frederick Ford, Miss Cicely Fenwick, Miss Fielden, Mrs. Raoul Fox, Miss Gillespie, Miss Gretton, Mrs. Maitland Govan, Mrs. Glover, Miss Garfield, Mrs. Hunt Hedley, Miss E. L. Hoare, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Fred Heathcote, Mrs. Clark Hutchison, Mrs. Piercey Henderson, Mrs. William Hutchison, Lady Herbert, Miss Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Shirref Hilton, Mrs. Arnold Hankey, Mrs. Haslett, Mrs. Haviland, Dr. and Mrs. Wilfred Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Hegarty, Mrs. Oxley Ingham, Muriel Lady Jardine, Miss M. James, Mrs. Kearton, Miss L. Knowles, Sir George Kirkpatrick, Miss Loftus-Tottenham.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LT.-COL. THE HON. HENRY BRIDGEMAN AND MISS J. CONSTABLE MAXWELL

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Henry Bridgeman and Miss Joan Constable Maxwell will take place at St. Mary's, Beauly, at 11.30 on December 30.

MR. R. T. LEE AND MISS BUSHMAN

The engagement is announced between Richard Thomas Lee, Grenadier Guards, only son of Major-General Sir Richard and Lady Lee, of Woodlands House, Woodlands, near Southampton, and Betty, elder daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Bushman and of Lady Bushman, of The Okefield, Lyndhurst, and 62, Green-street, London, W.1.

MR. N. ERSKINE-FRASER AND MISS BETTY BUCKLAND

The engagement is announced between Norman Erskine-Fraser and Betty, daughter of Mr. Justice and Lady Buckland, of 36, Bark-place.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER G. N. W. BOYES, R.N., AND MISS C. I. C. O'CALLAGHAN

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lieutenant-Commander Guy Ninian Whitelock Boyes, R.N., elder son of the late Rev. D. L. and Mrs. Boyes, of Melrose, and Charlotte Ivy Cécile, younger daughter of the late C. R. O'Callaghan, Cahirduggan, Co. Cork, and of Mrs. O'Callaghan, Goodbrook, Delgany, Co. Wicklow.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. M. J. HUTTON, R.N., AND MISS L. GRIFFITH-JONES

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Commander Maurice Hutton and Miss Lois Griffith-Jones will take place at the Chapel of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on December 18, at 2.30.

CAPTAIN C. B. C. CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON AND MISS BRUTON

A marriage has been arranged between Captain Conway Bruce Campbell-Johnston, Royal Tank Corps, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour Campbell-Johnston, late K.O.S.B., and Mrs. Campbell-Johnston, of Old Malt House, Marnhull, Dorset, and Helen Winifred Karslake, only daughter of Rear-Admiral C. W. Bruton, C.M.G., and Mrs. Bruton, 214, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

MR. G. EVILL AND MISS HERBERT

The engagement is announced between Godfrey, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Evill, D.S.O., and Mrs. Evill, of Brynderwen, Chepstow, and Nesta, elder daughter of Mr. T. R. P. Herbert and the late Mrs. Florence Herbert, of Staunton, Eveswell Park, Newport, Mon.

MR. R. A. L. FRASER-MACKENZIE AND MISS D. E. MCLEAN

An engagement is announced between Richard A. L. Fraser-Mackenzie, youngest son of Captain and Mrs. Fraser-Mackenzie, of Bunchrew House, Inverness-shire, and Dora Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Major A. C. McLean, Chief Constable of Inverness-shire, and Mrs. McLean, Rossal, Inverness.

MR. W. F. SUTHERLAND AND MISS GRIFFITH

The engagement is announced between William F. Sutherland, son of the late Mr. Andrew Sutherland, of St. Margaret's, Lenzie, and Mrs. Sutherland, of Cambuslang, and Vera L. A. Griffith, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Griffith, of Hampstead.

MR. E. M. TROUNSON AND MISS CUNNINGHAM

The engagement is announced between Edward Morkam Trounson, younger son of the late Edward Trounson, of The Square, Redruth, Cornwall, and of Mrs. Trounson, of Four Winds, Newquay, Cornwall, and Peggy Louise, elder daughter of Engineer-Captain and Mrs. J. E. G. Cunningham, of Amalfi, Newquay.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

MAJOR P. F. BLACKWOOD

A funeral service for Major Price Frederick Blackwood, late Royal Horse Artillery, son of the Rev. the Hon. William Blackwood, took place at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, yesterday morning. The Rev. W. H. Elliott officiated. A bearer party was formed of non-commissioned officers from J Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Ackroyd Hunt.

The mourners included:—Miss Blackwood (daughter), Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. A. P. Blackwood, the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Lady Doris Gunston, Lady Ursula Horne, Commander and Mrs. F. F. Tower, Viscountess Novar, Lord and Lady Dunboyne, Mrs. T. Tower, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Cator, Lady Augusta Fane, Miss L. Fane, Miss Blanche Fane, Mrs. Rowan Hamilton, Colonel and Mrs. Frederick Rowan Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Cator. Among others present were:—

The Hon. Mrs. Borras Whiteside, Mrs. Cotterell Dormer, Mrs. Luxmoore, Major A. E. Hay, Laura Lady Grant, Mrs. Gerald Boyle, Miss Geraldine Boyle, Mrs. Folchampton, Mrs. Sime, Mr. Percival Kidoul, Mr. Claude J. H. Nicholson (representing Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gilliman), Sir Thomas Fermor-Hesketh, Mrs. Glen, Miss Nicholson, Major H. C. C. Gibbings, Mrs. Pardell, Mrs. Herbert Norman, Miss Godfrey-Faussett, Miss Bishop, Brigadier-General W. Evans (Royal Artillery Institution), Mrs. Sidney Streatfeild, Miss Cecily Wilson, Mrs. Lister Salsbury, Dr. Leonard Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. Ker Mahon, Lord Northbrook, Miss Rhoda Chapel-Hodge, Miss Stock, Lady Cuninghame, Miss Blakiston-Houston, Mrs. Cunninghame Graham, Captain C. Shutt, Mr. Augustus Hughes-Hughes, the Misses MacEwan, Mr. John Baring, Mrs. Cazalet, Colonel H. D. Goldsmith, and Mr. J. Martin.

The interment took place at Hendon Park Cemetery, Mill Hill.

MR. A. W. FOSTER

A memorial service for Mr. Alfred W. Foster was held yesterday at noon at St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street. The Rev. A. Taylor officiated. Among those present were:—

Mr. B. Marwood (representing Viscount Burnham), Sir Ernest Green (representing the Times Paper Mill), Mr. W. A. Robinson (representing Mr. H. G. Phillips of the *Paper Maker*), Mr. E. H. Hickman (representing Messrs. Norton and Gregory, Limited), Mr. W. Collins (and representing Mr. C. S. S. Barrett and the manager of the Rybarndale Paper Mills), Mr. J. R. Riddell (Principal of the London School of Printing), Mr. Stanley Walker (president of the Drawing Office Material Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association), Mr. George Bell (representing the Winterbottom Book Cloth Company), Mr. A. G. Hutt, Colonel Balston, Mr. C. H. Sanguinetti, Mr. W. Leonard Tod, Colonel Davidson, Mr. E. Baker, Mr. H. Green, Mr. W. J. Dowding, Mr. C. G. Dowding, Mr. H. T. Tallack, Mr. W. Nash, Captain Hodgkinson, Mr. W. E. Nuttall, Mr. Frederick Watson, Mr. E. J. Steele (secretary of Spicer's, Limited), Mr. Ralph Reed, Mr. James McClelland, Mr. M. Skeins (representing John Dickinson and Co., Limited), Mr. W. Johnsen, Mr. A. P. Webster, Mr. Rustad, Mr. F. M. Carson (National Association of Wholesale Stationers), Mr. J. B. Halden, Mr. C. G. Turner, Mr. E. P. Chambers, Mr. E. C. Lait, Mr. Sidney Griffin, Mr. R. J. Cohen, Mr. E. J. Jestey, Mr. A. E. Holmes (representing the Printing Trades Federation), Mr. W. R. Rainham, Mr. Stanley Cousins, Mr. F. G. Gillis (*Wood's Paper Trade Review*), Mr. Harold Spalding, Colonel C. D. Sheldon, Mr. C. J. Thorne, Mr. F. W. Lowe, Mr. Stanley Perkin, Mr. Sherriff, Mr. F. G. Haudon (chairman and managing director of John Dickinson and Co., Limited), Mr. W. Palmer, Mr. E. MacFarlane, Mr. H. E. McMeel, Mr. Clifford Jones, Mr. L. G. Chater, Mr. William C. Powers, Mr. A. W. Pirie, Mr. Henry Smart, Mr. H. G. Burgess (representing John Dickinson and Sons), Mr. J. Patrick (representing Mr. G. W. Andrews), Mr. E. T. Carpenter, Mr. H. W. Singer, Mr. A. J. Edkins, Mr. Charles Greenhalgh (chairman of the Wood Pulp Association), Mr. Charles Potts, Mr. Edward W. Davies (general secretary of the Newspaper Society), Mr. T. W. McArs (secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, Limited), Mr. E. O. Norton, Mr. William Whyte, Major J. Edington-Aitken, Mr. W. V. Beaumont, Mr. Einar Flygt (managing director of Palmer, Flygt, and Co., Limited), Mr. Charles Newell (representing John Gordon and Co., Limited), Mr. L. J. Canner, Mr. H. F. Wells, Mr. E. W. Webster-Jones (Department of Overseas Trade), Mr. Goddard (representing the Society of Paper Makers), the Worshipful Master of Helio Lodge, Mrs. Nelson, Mr. Horace Moore, Mr. L. C. S. Lewery, Mr. George Buchanan, a representative of Bartram Green, Mr. S. A. Harding, Mr. George Oswick, Mr. C. W. Lewis, Mr. Lynch Watson, Mr. E. H. Joynson, Mr. E. Stark, Mr. B. Holmes, Mr. R. E. Kemp, Mr. F. G. Whitaker, Mr. C. R. Macklin, Mr. R. W. Bird, Mr. A. P. Jackson, Mr. D. Cameron, Mr. B. Claydon, Mr. A. E. Carter, Mr. H. Clegg, Mr. F. J. Randall, Mr. J. Welshaw, Mr. A. Berg, Mr. W. Harper, Mr. Peter Cameron, Mr. Walter Makin, Mr. W. B. Marchant, Mr. C. Butters, and Mr. A. P. Burt.

The funeral took place at Aston Clinton Church, Bucks, yesterday.

MISS SARAH ACLAND

The funeral service for Miss Sarah Angelina Acland, daughter of the late Sir Henry Acland, took place yesterday at Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. The service, which was attended by members of the nursing staff of the Sarah Acland Home, was conducted by Prebendary H. J. Green, assisted by Canon Cook, Canon Ottley, and the Rev. R. M. Hay. The mourners were:—Sir William and Lady Acland, the Hon. Lady Acland, Mr. Henry D. Acland, Captain and Mrs. Frank Acland, Mr. Herbert Acland, Miss Clemence Acland, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Acland, Commander Guy Acland, R.N., Squadron-Leader Wilfred Acland, Miss Ruth Acland, Mr. A. W. Acland, and Mrs. Aubrey Wykeham Musgrave. Owing to illness Dr. Theodore Acland was unable to be present. Others present were:—

Sir Montagu and Lady Burrows, Detective-Inspector Bann (representing the Chief Constable of Oxford), Mr. F. Smith, Mr. E. Goodall, Miss Robinson, and Miss Brandson.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT ETON

The Prince of Wales is among those who have accepted invitations to the Founder's Feast at Eton College to-day.

The Old Etonian Royal Air Force Memorial Tablet in the Cloisters under Lupton's Tower will be unveiled at 1 p.m. by the chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond.

RECEPTIONS

BRITISH FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

An at home to delegates to the Indian Round-Table Conference was given by the British Federation of University Women, London Association, at Crosby Hall, Chelsea, last night. The guests were received by the president of the London Association, Miss H. Reynard, Warden of King's College for Women, Campden-hill, assisted by the vice-president, Miss E. C. Bathoe, of University College, London. The following members and officials of the Conference accepted invitations:—

Mr. R. J. Stopford, the Marquess of Reading, Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., Professor and Mrs. J. Coatman, Mr. and Mrs. V. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Fitze.

The Maharajah Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda, Major-General the Maharajah of Patiala and the Uvraj of Patiala, the Chief Sahib and the Rani of Sangli, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Sir Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta and Lady Mehta, Miss Mehta, Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan, Nawab Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari, Sir Mirza Ismail, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard and Lady Chenevix-Trench, Nawab Mendi Yar Jung and Begum Mehdi Yar Jung, Sir Reginald and Lady Glancy, Diwan Bahadur T. Raghaviah, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. and Mrs. Rushbrook Williams, Qazi Ali Haidar Abbasi, Sirdar Jarmini Das, Mr. K. M. Pannikar, Mr. N. S. Subba Rao.

The Aga Khan and Begum Aga Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Begum Muhammad Ali, Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, U Ba Pe, Srijut Chandradhar Barooah, Mr. J. N. Basu, Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, Sir Hubert and Lady Carr, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhtari, Mr. M. M. Oba Ghine, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Miss Jinnah, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Gavin Jones, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath, Miss Shanti Mullick, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Sir Sayed Sultan Ahmed, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi, Sardar Sampuran Singh, Rai Bahadur Kunwar and Kunwarani Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Begum Shah Nawaz, Miss Shah Nawaz, M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Srinivasan Avargal, Mrs. Subbarayan, Miss Stopford, Miss Rangarao, Mr. Shripad Balwant Tambe, Sardar Sahib Sardar and Sardarni Ujjal Singh, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wood, Mr. Zafrulah Khan, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Corbett.

Sir Charles and Lady Innes, Sir Arthur and Lady MacWatters, Mr. L. W. Reynolds.

Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, Mr. Hugh MacGregor, Mr. A. B. Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Dutt, Captain A. E. T. Marshall.

Other guests included:—

Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Sir John and Lady Simon, Sir Ernest and Lady Meinertzhagen, Mr. and Mrs. Viner Brady.

Among the members of the Federation who accepted invitations were:—

Miss Abhayambal, Miss K. M. Brown (Bristol), Miss Sybil Campbell, Mrs. Crosskey (Birmingham), Dr. Glass, Mrs. R. M. Gray, Miss Aparna Gupta, Miss E. C. Higgins (Principal, Royal Holloway College), Miss M. R. N. Holmer (First Woman Member of Senate, University of Punjab), Mrs. How-Martyn, Miss F. C. Johnson and Miss Kempson (Bedford College), Dr. Ivens-Knowles, Miss Honor Lawrence, Professor Dame Louise McIlroy, Miss H. M. Madeley (Warwick), Professor Morley (Reading), Miss E. H. Pratt (Ministry of Agriculture), Dr. Jane Walker, Miss G. Willoughby (Warden, Stafford-street Settlement), Dr. Helena Wright.

KHANZADA F.M. KHAN AND BEGUM YOUSOF KHAN

Khanzada F. M. Khan and Begum Yousof Khan gave an at home last night at 19, Holland-park to meet the Begum of Bhopal, who was accompanied by His Highness the Nawab and their two daughters. Among those who accepted invitations were:—

The Maharajah Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda, the Afghan Minister, Lord and Lady Headley, the Nawab of Chatari, the Egyptian Minister and Mme. Afifi Pasha, Sir Clement and Lady Hindley, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lindsay, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Miss Jinnah, Sir Louis and Lady Dane and Miss Dane, the Deputy High Commissioner for India and Mrs. Green, Mr. F. H. Brown and Miss Brown, Kazi Wali Mohd, Mr. Abbasi, Mr. and Mrs. Shoheb, Dr. Rahman, Mr. Abdul Rahman Siddiqi, Mr. Haider, Sir Henry and Lady Burt, Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Sir Denys and Lady Bray, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boalth, Mr. W. T. Coulton, Sir Mirza Ismail, Mr. U. N. Sen, Nawabzada Azim Khan, K. B. Mian Abdul Aziz and Mrs. Aziz, Sir Mohammad and Lady Shafi, Begum Shah Nawaz, Miss Shah Nawaz, Sir Hamilton and Lady Grant, the Afghan Councillor, Mr. A. T. Stowell, Colonel Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, Mr. and Mrs. Grussier, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Zahid Ali, Maulana and Mrs. Mohammad Ali, K. S. Mohammad Sadiq of Mangrol, Mr. J. A. Kay, Mr. Drummond Dehler, Captain Ra a Sher Mohd. Khan, Dewan of Mangrol and Mrs. Altaf Husain, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Adams, Miss G. Roy, Mrs. Dehler, Mrs. Story, Mr. and Mrs. I. Khan, Miss Mander, Miss Stanway, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dawson, Mohd. Aurangzeb Khan, Mrs. Tatham, Dr. Shah, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. M. K. Beg, Dr. Tufa Mohd. Khan, Miss Smith, the Persian Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Noury, Colonel and Mrs. Luxmore.

LADY VIOLET BONHAM-CARTER

Lady Violet Bonham-Carter was at home yesterday to members and friends of the Liberal Musical and Dramatic Union, on the occasion of the presentation of Challenge Cups for Dramatic Competitions, and the performance of plays by "Liberal Players." Among those present were:—

Viscountess Allendale, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mr. N. A. Beechman, the Hon. Sybil Borthwick, Miss Margery Bryce, Mr. Roland Bryce, Mrs. Montague Burton, Miss Burton, Miss Clarry, Miss Sybil Cropper, Lady Crosfield, Mrs. Neville Davey, Mrs. Clement Davies, Mr. Guy Dixon, Lady Emmott, Mrs. Adrian Frankum, Mrs. Leonard Franklin, Mrs. Kingsley Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Harris, Mr. Herbert Jones, Mrs. M. C. Landa, Miss Enid Lapthorn, Mrs. Harry Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mason, Miss Muir, Mrs. Walter Runciman, Major Sir Archibald and Lady Sinclair, Miss Katharine Tennant, and Mrs. Wintringham.

EVENING PARTIES

LADY HOWARD DE WALDEN

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, Princess Helena Victoria, and Princess Marie Louise were the guests at dinner at Seaford House last night of Lord and Lady Howard de Walden.

A small musical reception followed, at which Mme. Suggia and the Kutcher String Quartette played. Among others who accepted invitations were:—

The Italian Ambassador, the Polish Ambassador, the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Uriburu, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Regis de Oliveira, the Austrian Minister, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Prince and Princess Reginald de Croy, the Duchess of Norfolk, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Lord Berners, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald McKenna, Mr. John Drinkwater, Mr. and Mrs. John Buchan, Lord and Lady Islington, and Mr. P. Wilson Steer.

MRS. MOND

The Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond gave a "house-warming" party at Mulberry House, Smith-square, on Thursday night. The following were guests at dinner:—

The Earl and Countess of Carlisle, Miss Diana Chamberlain, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Bryan Guinness, Viscount and Viscountess Lymington, Mr. and Lady Diana Gibb, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Ian Mcalpine, Mr. John Bailey, Lady Patricia Moore, Sir Peter Farquhar, Captain and Mrs. Cunningham-Reid, Miss Ruth Farquhar, Miss Edith Dawkins, Viscount Hinchingbroke, the Hon. Drogo Montagu, Miss Valerie French, Mr. Glyn Philpot, Mr. Charles Jagger, and the Earl of Lovelace.

Among the guests who attended the dance afterwards were:—

The Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Uriburu, the Czechoslovak Minister, the Austrian Minister, the Swiss Minister, the Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna, Lord and Lady Forres, Lady Maureen Stanley, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. David Eccles, Lord and Lady Ashfield, Lord and Lady Weir, the Earl and Countess of Beauborough, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Sir Arthur and Lady Crosfield, Mr. and Lady Phyllis Allen, Sir Robert and Lady Witt, Viscount and Viscountess Glenapp, Viscount and Viscountess Wimborne, Sir John and Lady Milbanke, Sir George and Lady Penny, Sir John and Lady Dashwood, Major and Mrs. H. Nathan, Mr. and Lady Kathleen Rollo, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Guinness, Major the Hon. Walter and Lady Evelyn Guinness, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. John Barran, Major and Mrs. Gore-Brown, Princess Aspasia of Greece, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Baillie-Hamilton, Sir Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley, Captain and Mrs. Harold Balfour, Captain and Lady Dorothy Mills, Baroness d'Erlanger, Mr. and Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger, Colonel and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, Lady Janet Balfour, the Earl and Countess of Bective, Sir Hugo and Lady Cunliffe-Owen, Baron and Baroness Cederstrom, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Sir Henry and Lady Page-Croft, Viscount and Viscountess Erleigh, Lady Meichett, Lady Lavery, General and the Hon. Mrs. Seely, Sir Frank and Lady Spickernell, Admiral the Hon. Sir Victor and Lady Stanley, Sir Harry and Lady McGowan, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, Lord and Lady Newburgh, Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd, the Earl and Countess of Lisburne, Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin, and Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Balfour.

SERVICE DINNER

ANNUAL SUBMARINE DINNER

The annual submarine dinner was held at the Hyde Park Hotel last night. The guest of the evening was Vice-Admiral A. P. Addison, Director of Dockyards. The officers present were:—

Lieutenant Armstrong, Commander Ackworth, Lieutenant-Commander Conway B. Allen, R.N., Commander C. H. Allen, R.N., Lieutenant-Commander H. D. Adam, R.N.S.R., Commander Bowton, Captain K. M. Bruce, R.N., Mr. T. B. Baines, Lieutenant-Commander Blood, R.N., Commander R. J. Brooke-Booth, Commander E. M. Barraclough, J. L. Bartlett, Commander R. W. Blacklock, R.N., Lieutenant-Commander R. S. Barry, R.N., Commander C. B. Barry, Lieutenant J. C. Buckley, R.N., Lieutenant R. E. Butler, R.N., Commander the Hon. Archibald Cochrane, Captain W. R. D. Crowther, R.N., Commander H. B. Crewe, Sub-Lieutenant K. Cronin, R.N.R., Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Cumming, R.N., Surgeon Captain A. Douglas Cowburn, R.N.V.R., Commander H. D. Dunbar-Rivers, Admiral Dumbar-Nasmith, R.N., V.C., Lieutenant H. Dallson, Captain R. B. Darke, R.N., Commander Everard, Lieutenant-Commander F. Edwards, Division Commander M. J. A. Edwards, Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Fletcher Lieutenant W. H. Farrington, R.N., Lieutenant-Commander C. C. Flemming, Lieutenant-Commander Frampton, Captain J. B. Glenross, R.N., Engineer Rear-Admiral Hugh S. Garwood, Lieutenant-Commander C. R. W. Gairdner, Lieutenant J. G. Hunt, R.N., Commander Herbert, R. G. Hinds, Lieutenant-Commander G. C. Harris, Lieutenant J. R. G. Harvey, R.N., Lieutenant K. N. Hogre, Commander G. M. Keble-White, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Commander Lewis, Lieutenant T. L. V. Lloyd, Rear-Admiral C. J. G. Little, Captain G. Layton, Commander D. A. Marchant, Commander A. Lockhart, Commander R. K. Lambert, Captain G. B. Lewis, R., Captain B. V. Layard, R.N.

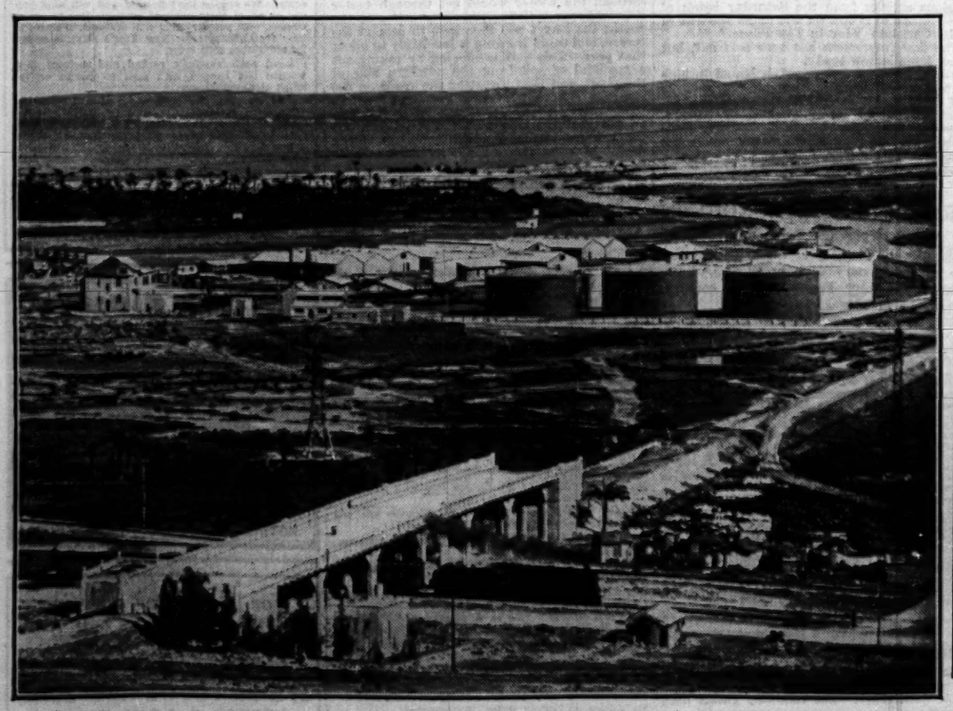
Lieutenant-Commander E. R. Micklem, Lieutenant-Commander G. L. P. Menzies, Commander D. C. Maxwell, Commander R. R. Marrack, Lieutenant-Commander A. S. H. Morris, Lieutenant A. C. C. Miers, R.N., Lieutenant V. G. D. Mansell, Engineer Lieutenant-Commander D. A. Marchant, Commander J. H. Macnair, Lieutenant A. F. St. G. Orpen, R.N., Lie

IN THE POOL OF LONDON: FOG HOLDS UP THAMES SHIPPING

BELOW LONDON BRIDGE.—A fog study, by a staff photographer of *The Times*, showing shipping in the Pool of London. Fog was general throughout the greater part of England yesterday, and much shipping was held up in the estuary of the Thames and in the Channel. Long-distance trains were running late, and it was necessary in some districts to organize special fog services for suburban traffic.

THE PORTE DAUPHINE.—A model of one of the two pieces of statuary it is proposed to erect at the Porte Dauphine, Paris. It was placed in position for inspection by the Commission of Fine Arts.

EAGER HEART.—A scene from this mystery play, which is to be presented for a week beginning December 13, at the Tufton-street Hall, Westminster.



A PALESTINE OIL DEPÔT.—A general view of the Shell Company's depôt at Haifa, recently opened by Sir John Chancellor, the High Commissioner in Palestine. The plant has cost £250,000, and there is storage for 7,000,000 gallons of oil. The depôt is connected with the sea by pipes for supplying ships.

M. TARDIEU leaving the Elysée after his resignation which followed the defeat of his Government in the Senate.

SERVICES TO-MORROW

SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Rev. R. H. Moberly, 10.30, Benedicite and Benedictus (Ireland in F). Introit, "O sacred and holy banquet" (Goulston). H.C. (Stanford in F); the Archdeacon of London, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Noble in B minor). A., "Day of anger" (Mozart); the Rev. C. F. Saywell, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—Dr. Darwell Stone, 10.15, Te Deum (Gibbons in F). A., "God be in my head" (Walford Davies); Canon W. H. Carnegie, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Gibbons with faux-bourdon). A., "Dies irae" (Mozart); the Rev. A. C. England, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—The Rev. A. E. Browne-Wilkinson, 11, H.C. (Charles Wood in Mode III.). Motet, "Ave verum Corpus" (Casimiri); Canon H. G. Monroe, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Tomkyns in C). A., "The Wilderness" (Goss).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—Archdeacon J. W. Hunkin, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—The Master, 11, Te Deum (Wesley in F). A., "O Lord, my God" (S. S. Wesley), Kyrie and Nicene Creed (Davies in F); the Rev. R. F. Rynd, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Wesley in F). A., "Ascribe unto the Lord" (Travers).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Canon W. R. Matthews, D.D., 11.15, H.C., Kyrie (Williams). A., "Jesu, Word of God Incarnate" (Mozart).

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F.

Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace.—11, the Rev. H. Williams; 3.30, the Chaplain.

Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—8, H.C.; 11, M.P., A., "O Jerusalem look about thee" (Naylor), Prebendary F. W. Joyce.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—8.30 and 11, H.C., the Rev. P. B. Clayton; 6.30, the Rev. W. Muirhead Hope.

All Hallows, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. F. W. T. Craske; 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Ellison.

All Saints', Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12; 11, the Rev. H. M. Relton; 6.30, the Rev. A. H. Boyd.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11.15, High Mass, Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay; 6, the Rev. D. Sheffield.

All Souls', South Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, the Vicar.

All Souls', Langham-place.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 11; 11, the Rev. A. Buxton; 6.30, the Rev. O. Brenton.

Barnes Parish Church.—8, H.C.; 11, the Rev. J. M. Hope; 12.15, H.C.; 3.15, Children; the Rev. H. T. Allen; 6.30, the Rev. W. P. Pott.

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington.—11, Prebendary Gough; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. H. D. S. Sweetapple.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11, H.C., 7, 8, and 12.15; 6.30, the Rector.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—H.C., 7, 8, 12; Parade Service, Royal Horse Guards, 11, the Rev. R. S. Swann-Mason; Children, 3.15, the Rev. D. H. Owen; 6.30, the Rev. W. Vaughan-Jones.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Parran.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15, the Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse; 3, the Vicar; 6, the Rev. J. M. Ballard.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone.—H.C., 8 and 11; 11, the Rev. E. J. Dent; 3.15, "Missionary Address" by Mr. H. E. Crick; 6.30, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay.

Christ Church, Victoria-street, Westminster.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk; 6.30, the Rev. E. N. P. Goff.

Christ Church, Woburn-square, W.C.—H.C., 8 and 11.30; 11, the Rev. F. L. Wagner; 6.30, the Rev. A. J. Beetle.

Clapham Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. J. H. Datson; 6.30, Canon Durell.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15 and 11.15, H.C.; 10.30, M.P. and A.; 12.15, the Rev. W. M. Whitley.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11, the Rev. Dr. W. Stuart Macgowan; 6.30, the Bishop of London.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Vallance.

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. H. B. Cosgrave; 6, E.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. Bullen; 3.15, Children; H.C., 6, 7.30, 8.15, and noon.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, 10, and 12.30; 11.15, the Rev. C. Cheshire; 3 and 6.30, the Rev. G. M. Prichard.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. P. D. Robb; 7, the Rector.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. W. L. May.

Putney Parish Church.—11, the Rev. S. F. Davenport; 6.30, the Rev. E. P. Swain.

St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street.—M.P., 7.40; H.C., 8 and 11, the Rector; E.P., 6.35; E., 7.

St. Andrew's, Ashley-place.—H.C., 7, 8, 10.15, and 12.15; 11 and 3, (Children), the Rev. E. St. G. Schomberg; 6.30, Missionary Film, "Life in the Arctic."

St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—L.M., 7 and 8; H.M., 11.15, the Rev. P. G. Bacon; E., 6, the Rev. C. R. Deakin.

St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.—11, A., "O, Saviour of the World" (Goss), Address by Mr. W. E. Foster; 6.30, A., "Hear my prayer" (Mendelssohn), Musical Service.

St. Botolph's, Aldgate.—11, M.P., H.C.; 6.30, Canon Courtenay Gale (Limborough lecture).

St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 3.15, Children; 6.30, E., A., "Comfort Ye" (Handel).

St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. J. Fowler; 6.30, the Rev. C. Fowler.

St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Gelkie-Cobb.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—H.C., 7, 8.15, and 12.5; 11, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, A., "Jesu, Word of God incarnate" (Elgar); 6.30, the Rev. E. C. Opie.

St. George the Martyr, Queen-square.—11, the Rev. A. M. Fergusson; 6.30, the Rev. J. T. Goodchild.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—8, H.C.; 10.30, M.P.; 11, H.C., Prebendary F. W. Isaacs; 6.30, E., the Rev. R. H. Bigg.

St. James's, Garlick-hill.—9, H.C.; 11.15, M.P., the Ven. E. N. Sharpe, Archdeacon of London (Service attended by members and friends of the Worshipful Company of Painter-Stainers); 6.30, E.

St. James's, Paddington.—H.C., 7, 8, and 12; 11, Bishop Eden; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. Percy Gordon.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—7.15, 8.15, and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Rev. H. P. Greaves; 6.15, the Ven. C. E. Lambert, A., "Jesu, Word of God" (Mozart).

St. John's, Downshire-hill, Hampstead.—H.C., 8 and noon; 11, the Rev. C. E. Stocks; 6.30, the Rev. T. Goodchild.

St. John's, Putney.—11, the Rev. E. P. Swain; 6.30, the Rev. S. F. Davenport.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—H.C., 8 and 11.45; 11, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30, the Rev. W. A. Potter.

St. John's, Southwick-crescent.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. F. M. Foxall; 3.15 (Children's Toy Service), the Rev. H. L. Fisher; 6.30, the Rev. J. B. H. Evans.

St. John's, Wilton-road.—H.C., 8, 9, and 10.45, the Rev. C. A. Hyde; 3.15, the Rev. W. J. B. Scott; 6.30, the Rev. E. R. Charlewood.

St. Jude, Courtfield-gardens.—H.C., 7, 8, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. H. J. Matthews; 3, children; 6, the Rev. C. Moor.

St. Lawrence Jewry.—9.15, H.C.; 11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, A., "Day of Anger" (Mozart), the Rev. W. P. Besley.

St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; M.P., 11, the Rev. Douglas H. G. Sargent; E.P., 6.30, the Rev. N. A. L. Miller.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11, the Rev. A. Shell, Chaplain, Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham; 7, the Rev. E. Jerris.

St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, N.W.8.—H.C., 8, 10.15, and 12.30; 11.15, the Rev. J. H. Newsham-Taylor; 6.30, the Rev. A. H. W. Cleaver; 3.15, Children.

St. Mark's, North Audley-street.—11, the Rev. W. G. Pennyman; 6.30, the Rev. E. Barnes; 8.30, 9.45, and 12.15, H.C.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square.—7.15, 8.15, 10.15, and 12.30, H.C.; 11.30, M.P.; 11.30, Service for Young People (crypt); 3.30, People's Service; 6.15, E.; 8 p.m., H.C.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—The Rev. the Hon. J. G. Addeley, 11, A., "The glory of the Lord" (Handel); the Rev. Dr. Morrison, 7, A., "Praise His Name" (Spohr).

St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, A., "Sleepers wake" (Mendelssohn).

St. Mary's, Bourdon-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.5; 11, the Rev. B. Jones; 3 (Children), the Rev. E. C. Opie; 6.30, the Rev. G. H. Colbeck.

St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12.15; 10.15, Children; 11, the Rev. A. E. N. Simms; 6.30, the Rev. E. J. A. Dunn.

St. Mary-the-Virgin, Aldermanbury, E.C.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, Prebendary H. A. Mason.

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.—11, H.C. (McGowan); 6.30, A., "It is high time" (Barnby), the Rev. F. S. Cragg.

St. Matthew's, Bayswater.—8, H.C.; 11, the Rev. S. Nowell Rostron; 12.20, H.C.; 3, Children; 6, the Rev. D. P. Robinson.

St. Matthew's, West Kensington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. W. A. Simmonds; 6.30, the Rev. C. A. Alberley.

St. Michael and All Angels', Paddington.—H.C., 8, 9.45, and 11.25; M.P., 11; 11.25 and 6.30, the Rev. P. Nichols.

St. Michael's, Chester-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. H. Elliott; 3, Children.

St. Michael's, Cornhill.—11, the Rev. J. H. Ellison, H.C.; 6.30, Requiem (Brahms).

St. Mildred's, Bread-street, Cannon-street.—11.15, H.C. (Nicholson), the Rector.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—10.45, M.P.; 11.15, the Rev. O. F. Clarke, H.C.; 3, Children, the Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30, the Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton.

St. Paul's, Onslow-square.—8, H.C.; 11, the Rev. C. G. Shaw; 12.20, H.C.; 6.30, the Rev. C. Barham Gould.

St. Paul's, Portman-square.—11 and 7, Dr. Stuart Holden.

St. Peter's, Bayswater.—H.C., 7, 8, and 12; 11, the Rev. L. T. Maund; 6.30, the Rev. H. N. Taylor.

St. Peter's, Eaton-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, 10, and 12.30; 11.15, the Rev. P. B. Phelps, A., "For the mountains shall depart" (Mendelssohn); 3 (Children) and 6.30, the Rev. A. Thompson.

St. Peter's with St. Thomas, Vere-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Davies.

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Smith Bullock.

St. Saviour's, Walton-street, Chelsea.—H.C., 7, 8.30, and 10.30; 11.30, 3.15, and 6.30, Prebendary Osborne.

St. Sepulchre, Holborn-viaduct.—11, H.C., Choir of the College of St. Nicolas, the Rev. T. W. Gibson.

St. Stephen's, Bow.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. H. Lancaster.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—8.30, H.C.; 11, M.P., and H.C., the Rev. C. Clark; 6.30, A., "Rejoice in the Lord Alway" (Purcell), the Rev. C. Clark.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street, S.W.—11, the Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming; 6.30, the Rev. Ian R. Gillan.

Scottish National Church, Crown Court, Russell-street, Covent Garden, W.C.—11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. Joseph Moffett.

Westminster Cathedral.—H.M., 10.30, M., "In Festis" (Dunstan), "Aspice Domine" (Byrd); L.M., 12, the Rev. G. Nicholson; V., 3.15, Mag. (Palestrina); Compline, 7, T.L. (Ford), N.D. (Ford), A., "A.L." (Philips), Canon M. Howlett.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road.—10.30, H.M.; 12, M., the Rev. A. Gilliard; 6.30, V., the Bishop of Southwark.

The Oratory, South Kensington.—10.45, H.M. (Byrd) (five parts); 3.30, V., Mag. (Mozart).

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, Kensington.—11, the Rev. W. D. Maxwell (H.C. at 12); 6.30, the Rev. W. Purves Boyes.

Regent-square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7, the Rev. G. T. Bellhouse.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough-place, N.W.—The Rev. J. Rae (Northwood) at 11 and the Rev. Dr. Alexander at 6.30.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Edgware-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Golder Burns.

Bayswater Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. G. Gamble.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Johnston.

Highgate Presbyterian Church, Highgate-hill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. L. Braader.

St. George's (Brondesbury) Presbyterian Church, Willesden-lane, N.W.—11, the Rev. W. Purves Boyes; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. W. D. Maxwell.

Crouch-hill Presbyterian Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. C. Bacon, Ph.D.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. Dinsdale T. Young; 3.30, the Rev. Dr. L. F. Church; 8.30, H.C.

Wesley's Chapel, City-road.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. H. McNeal.

City Temple, Holborn Viaduct.—11 and 7, the Rev. F. W. Norwood.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate.—11 and 7, the Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road.—11 and 7, Dr. S. W. Hughes.

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. A. D. Belden.

Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead.—Dr. J. Short, M.A., 11 and 6.30.

Paddington Congregational Chapel, Marylebone-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Cregan.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Ernest Rattenbury, D.D., H.C.

The King's Weigh House (Congregational), Duke-street.—9 and 10, H.C.; 11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Orchard.

Kensington Chapel, Allen-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. E. James.

Abbey-road Baptist Church, St. John's Wood.—11, 7, and 8.15 (H.C.), the Rev. Dr. E. W. Gibbons.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington-butts.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. T. Chilvers.

Churches of Christ, Scientist, London, Branch Churches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.—Services, 11.30 and 7.

First Church, Sloane-terrace, near Sloane-square Station. Second Church, Palace Gardens-terrace, Notting Hill-gate. Third Church, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Essex Church (Unitarian), The Mall, Notting Hill-gate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Weatherall.

The list will be closed on or before Tuesday, the 9th December, 1930.

KENYA GOVERNMENT 4½% INSCRIBED STOCK 1961-1971

Issue of £3,400,000

of which £900,000 has already been placed in the terms of this Prospectus and the remaining £2,500,000 is now offered for subscription.

Interest Payable 1st January and 1st July.

First Six Months' Interest payable 1st July, 1931.

Authorised by Ordinance No. 43 of 1930.

Price of Issue:

£98 : 10 : 0 PER CENT.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

On application..	£5	0 0 per cent.
On 18th December, 1930	£40	0 0 per cent.
On 17th February, 1931	£53	10 0 per cent.
	£98	10 0 per cent.

The Government of Kenya having complied with the requirements of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, Trustees are authorized to invest in this stock, subject to the restrictions set forth in the Trustee Act, 1925.

The Loan is raised to meet the cost of Railway and Harbour Works and other Works for the development of the Colony.

The Loan and the Interest thereon, the property of persons not resident in Kenya, will not be subject to any Taxes, Duties or Levies by the Government of the Colony.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, on behalf of the Government of Kenya, invite applications for £2,500,000 stock as stated above. The stock will be issued under the provisions of the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance of Kenya and will be inscribed in accordance with the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act, 1877.

The loan is secured on the general revenues and assets of the Government of Kenya and the principal will be repaid at par on the 1st January, 1971, but the Government of Kenya will have the option of redemption at par on or after the 1st January, 1961, on giving six months' notice by advertisement in the *London Gazette* and in *The Times* or by post to the then stockholders at their registered addresses. A sinking fund will be formed in this country for the redemption of the loan under the management of the Crown Agents, who are appointed Trustees. Half-yearly contributions at the rate of one per cent. per annum will be commenced on or before the 1st July, 1934. These contributions may be increased and will only be discontinued if and when the Trustees are satisfied that no further contributions will be required to ensure the repayment of the loan at the due date.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July by dividend warrants, which will be forwarded by post at the stockholder's risk, either to the stockholder, or to any other person, bank, or firm named by him within the United Kingdom. Principal and interest will be payable at the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.

The Stock will be transferable at the Crown Agents' Transfer Office, No. 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2, without charge. Stamp duty will be paid by the Colonial Government.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent., will be received at the Crown Agents' Offices at 4, Millbank, S.W.1, and at 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2. Subsequent payments are to be made at the Crown Agents' Transfer Office, 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2, not later than the dates above-mentioned.

In the case of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid on application will be applied towards the payment of the first instalment. If there should be a surplus after making that payment such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Applications must be for £100 stock or a multiple of £100.

Payments may be made in full after allotment under discount at the rate of two per cent. per annum. In the case of full payments made before the 18th December, 1930, discount will only be allowed from that date.

Interest at five per cent. per annum will be charged on instalments in arrear, and non-payment of any instalment at its due date will render the deposit and instalments previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

After payment by the allottees of the instalment due on the 18th December, 1930, they will receive at the Crown Agents' Transfer Office, No. 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2, in exchange for the receipted Letter of Allotment, Scrip Certificates, which, when paid in full, will be convertible into Inscribed Stock. Letters of Allotment may, however, be inscribed in the books of the Stock at any time after payment in full.

A commission of Five Shillings per cent. will be allowed to Bankers and Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

The revenues of Kenya alone are liable in respect of the above stock and the dividends thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto (Act 40 and 41 Vict., c. 59).

The Public Debt of the Colony consists of £5,000,000 6 per cent. Stock 1946/56 issued in 1921 (in respect of which a Sinking Fund has been accumulated to the value of approximately £402,000), £5,000,000 5 per cent. Stock 1948/58 issued in 1927, and £3,500,000 4½ per cent. Stock 1950 issued in 1928.

The following figures show the Revenue and Expenditure of Kenya and of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours for the years 1925 to 1930.

Year ending	Revenue. Colony.	Revenue. Railways and Harbours.	Expenditure (including Debt Charges). Colony.	Expenditure (including Debt Charges). Railways and Harbours.
	£	£	£	£
31st Dec., 1925	2,430,509	1,993,509	2,339,906	1,647,265
31st Dec., 1926	2,627,223	2,058,710	2,414,881	1,868,120
31st Dec., 1927	2,446,110	2,257,403	2,215,115	1,946,540
31st Dec., 1928	3,220,660	2,511,227	2,834,647	2,290,300
31st Dec., 1929	3,333,742	2,825,310	3,505,072	2,679,214
31st Dec., 1930 (Est.)	3,403,351	3,077,970	3,549,729	2,928,899

Year ending	Imports (Trade only).	Exports.
	£	£
31st Dec., 1925	5,383,864	2,724,629
31st Dec., 1926	5,476,475	2,414,341
31st Dec., 1927	5,877,219	3,084,916
31st Dec., 1928	6,707,957	3,256,403
31st Dec., 1929	6,289,733	2,745,910
31st Dec., 1930 (Est.) ..	—	—

The Revenues of the Railways and Harbours which have been separated from the Administrations of Kenya and Uganda are liable to the Government of Kenya for the debt charges on the portion of the loan to be spent on Railway and Harbour services. The Railway and Harbours Administration have already made provision for the payment out of revenue of a sum of £754,580 annually in respect of the charges on the Kenya loans of 1921, 1927 and 1928.

Prospectuses and Application Forms may be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies at 4, Millbank, S.W.1, or at 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2; Messrs. Mullens Marshall, Steer, Lawford and Co., 13, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.4; Messrs. J. and A. Scrimgeour, 3, Lothbury, E.C.2; the National Bank of India, Ltd., 26, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., 10, Clement's-lane, E.C.4; or Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Circus-place, E.C.2.

OFFICE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,
4, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1.
8th December, 1930.

"THE TIMES." THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

KENYA GOVERNMENT 4½ PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1961-1971.

To THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

GENTLEMEN,

I/We hereby apply for £ ..... pounds

nay ..... of Kenya Government 4½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1961-1971, according to the conditions contained in the Prospectus of the 6th December, 1930, and undertake to pay £98 10s. 0d. for every £100 Stock, and to accept the same, or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us, and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

I/We enclose the required deposit of £..... being £5 per cent. on the nominal amount applied for.

Ordinary Signature .....

Name in full .....

(BLOCK LETTERS.) (State whether Mrs. or Miss, and Titles, if any.)

Address .....

Date .....

Cheques should be made payable to Bearer and crossed BANK OF ENGLAND. *If altered from "Order" to "Bearer" the alteration should be signed by the drawer.*

If the Allotment Letter is required to be forwarded to other than the Applicant, it should be stated.

N.B.—Applications must be for even hundreds of Stock, and must be accompanied by the amount of Deposit thereon, and the Application must be enclosed in an envelope marked outside "Application for Kenya Government Loan."

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

KENYA PROSPECTUS

AERATED BREAD RECOVERY

The prospectus is published to-day of the Kenya Government Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan for £3,400,000, of which £2,500,000 is offered for public subscription at the price of 98½. The application lists will not be opened until Monday morning, so that country subscribers will have as good an opportunity as Town subscribers of lodging their applications in time to secure allotment. Not that there is likely to be the same rush for this issue as for most of the recent loans, because the Kenya loan is offered at a price which is calculated to repel, and not attract, the "stag." The yield on the loan works out to about £4 11s. 6d. per cent. Kenya enjoys good credit as a borrower, the existing Four-and-a-Half per Cent. loan being quoted at about 99. The public debt of the colony consists of £5,000,000 of Six per Cent. stock issued in 1921, in respect of which a sinking fund has been accumulated to the value of about £402,000, £5,000,000 of Five per Cent. stock issued in 1927, and £3,500,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock issued two years ago, making a total of £13,500,000. The Budget record of Kenya is good, for although in the last two years ordinary expenditure has exceeded revenue, in the previous four years the balance was on the right side. The revenues from railways and harbours in Kenya and Uganda have regularly been in excess of expenditure. These revenues are subject to the debt charges on those portions of the loans which have been spent on railway and harbour services. Already the Railway and Harbours Administration has made provision for the payment out of revenue of £754,580 annually in respect of the charges on the three existing Kenya loans. The present issue is being raised to provide for the cost of further railway and harbour works and for other development purposes. The stock, of course, is a trustee investment.

Higher Treasury Bill Rate

As a result of the steady loss of gold the Treasury Bill rate, which had fallen to a very low level, rebounded rather sharply yesterday. This is a good feature, for the open market rate should be nearer the official rate in view of the recent tendency of the principal foreign exchanges. The latter responded in some cases to the rise in discount rates in the London market yesterday, but mostly remain adverse to sterling. Another factor contributing to the higher average rate of discount is the approach of the end of the year; during the last few weeks the demand for bills usually falls off, the banks, for instance, being less eager buyers of bills. Some signs of this factor are probably to be seen in the further falling off in applications for Treasury Bills. A fortnight ago these amounted to £61,620,000; last week they fell to £55,810,000; and yesterday they amounted to only £51,030,000. The entire £45,000,000 on offer yesterday was again issued, however, and the average rate of discount worked out to £2 4s. 3.25d. per cent., against £2 2s. 11.12d. last week. Tenders at £99 9s. 2d. for bills dated Monday next secured allotment in full, and those at £99 9s. for bills to be paid for on any other working day next week will receive about 95 per cent. of the amounts applied for. The amount of bills to be paid for next week is £7,000,000 in excess of the total maturing, and the amount of £45,000,000 to be offered next Friday exceeds the maturities of the following week by £10,000,000.

Scottish Bank's Larger Profits

New capital issued by the Commercial Bank of Scotland in 1929 ranked for a full year's dividend in the financial year ended October 31 last. The maintenance of the usual dividend of 16 per cent. thus required a larger amount, and this was provided by an increase from £367,983 to £389,857 in the net profits, the directors again placing £50,000 to reserve and applying £50,000 in reduction of premises. From the following table the course of the leading balance-sheet items may be followed for the past three years:—

—	Oct. 31, 1930	Oct. 31, 1929	Oct. 31, 1928
	£	£	£
LIABILITIES			
Deposits, &c. ..	33,182,352	35,228,898	33,834,405
Note circulation ..	3,418,349	3,230,644	3,132,671
Acceptances and engagements ..	230,780	585,678	429,927
Drafts, circular notes, &c. ..	953,324	1,061,213	1,024,556
ASSETS			
Cash	4,241,063	4,183,326	4,143,918
Notes and cash documents ..	1,848,402	1,942,858	1,946,760
Money at call, &c...	4,178,579	4,353,857	3,712,567
Investments	11,412,537	10,178,146	9,866,223
Loans on securities ..	2,312,841	2,800,207	2,289,676
Bills discounted ..	1,818,014	3,499,738	2,127,689
Advances	16,285,827	16,837,493	16,042,346

Low interest rates have probably contributed to the decline in the deposits, while business depression is reflected in the reductions in the acceptances and drafts, &c. On the other hand, the further expansion in the bank's note circulation is an encouraging feature. A substantial decline has occurred in the bills discounted, but this is by no means due solely to the commercial bill holding, a large part of the reduction being in Treasury Bills.

Bleachers' Interim Dividend Passed

Shareholders in enterprises in the textile and associated industries continue to suffer loss of income as a result of the severe depression in those industries. The directors of the Bleachers' Association announced yesterday that they had decided not to pay an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year ending March 31 next. A year ago holders received the reduced interim payment of 1¾ per cent., followed by a final dividend of 5 per cent., making the total payment for the year 6¾ per cent., compared with 10 per cent. for 1928-29. This unwelcome announcement follows close upon intimations of a similar nature made by other leading textile companies. Last month, for example, the Fine Cotton Spinners' and Doublers' Association passed the interim dividend on its Ordinary capital for the current year, while a fortnight ago a half-yearly statement of the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association showed a loss for the first half of the company's current financial year. These three associations were all registered at about the beginning of the century, and were the outcome of a policy of "rationalization." They achieved marked success and have given a good return to their shareholders, but the present depression is without precedent in their history.

Richard Thomas's Improvement

A notable improvement in the results of Richard Thomas and Co., tinplate and steel manufacturers, is shown in the report for the year ended September 30. The gross profit amounts to £391,573, against £231,128. After deducting £130,077 for interest on Debentures, loans, and other charges, and allocating £57,505 as provision for depreciation and special expenditure, there remains a net profit of £203,991. This compares with a net profit of only £27,566 in the previous year, when, however, the amount charged for depreciation was £67,336. Including the balance brought forward—£260,418—there remains a total of £464,409. The sum of £250,000 has been transferred to a special reserve for revaluation of capital assets, which is further increased to £400,000 by the transfer of £150,000 from the ordinary reserve fund. A balance of £214,409 remains to be carried forward. The reserve fund now amounts to £201,919. The total of the balance-sheet is £9,285,658, of which the fixed assets and investments in subsidiary companies account for £8,016,349. This total, however, is stated to be "subject to adjustment in respect of depreciation of properties and investments, the total amount of which cannot at present be fully ascertained." It is proposed to deal with these items when a favourable opportunity presents itself.

The A.B.C. Report

Perusal of the newly-issued report of the Aerated Bread Company provides welcome evidence of the salutary change made in the affairs of this old undertaking by the reorganization of men and methods begun about a year ago. The year ended September 30, 1929, marked the climax to some years of declining profits and dividends. In order to pay even the Preference dividend it was necessary to reduce the "carry forward" from £25,309 to £15,550. For the past year the company shows a credit to trading account of £171,066, including miscellaneous income, and after providing for all ordinary expenditure and for directors' fees. This compares with £73,782. The allowance for depreciation has been increased from £51,541 to £66,737, and after allowing for this and for income-tax, there is a net profit of £79,328, compared with £16,241. The profit permits of the payment of the Preference dividend, together with a distribution of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares. These two dividends absorb £74,031, leaving a surplus of about £5,000 which has been added to the balance carried forward, making it £20,847.

Redemption of Debt

During the year the board paid off the only mortgage on the company's property, which amounted to £83,000, and by the arrangement it made with the J.P. Restaurants whereby the latter company redeemed £600,000 of Six per Cent. Debentures, the A.B.C. has been relieved of a contingent liability represented by a guarantee of those Debentures. The foregoing facts indicate the programme of financial reform that has been followed. Now that the company has returned to the stage of earning a dividend—even though a modest one—it may be that the directors will devote their energies to building up a reserve fund. It is made clear by the balance-sheet that the company's liquid assets might with advantage be strengthened. While this fact may be mentioned in order to caution shareholders against forming too sanguine expectations of dividends in the immediate future, the most important conclusion which appears to emerge from the report is that the company has turned the corner, and that the overhaul made of its affairs—which is not yet complete—has been skilfully tackled.

Life Policies by Monthly Payments

The Scottish Provident Institution, which employs a distinctive system of allotting bonuses to whole life policies for which low rates are charged, has joined the ranks of the offices that are prepared to issue contracts on the basis of monthly premium payments. There now appears to be a considerable demand for policies on this monthly plan and, in any case, it is doubtless helpful for an office to be able to offer life assurance of every type and in every form. It may be that some who are first attracted to the idea of life assurance by monthly premium payments will decide, in the end, on yearly or half-yearly payments, and an office which has every kind of contract to offer can fairly claim that it gives equivalent value under each, and that the precise method chosen by the proposer is immaterial to it.

Baltic Exchange and Foreign Clerks

Proposals of the directors of the Baltic Exchange respecting terms of admission seem to fall into two principal classes. The first proposal seeks to shorten from seven to five years the residence of foreigners in this country who would be entitled to election as members, and this proposal does not appear to have aroused much, if any, opposition—at any rate no criticism at all comparable with that created by the second suggestion. This is that foreigners who have been resident in this country for five years shall be entitled to be elected by the directors to serve as clerks on the Exchange. It would seem that in order to carry the whole of the members with them in this scheme the directors would need to show that the business transacted on the Exchange would thereby be promoted to the advantage of all. It is a coincidence—perhaps unfortunate—that proposals to revert to something like the custom before the War should be made at a time when many firms connected with the Exchange have been suffering for a considerable period from an inadequate volume of business. Opposition to the proposals is known to be particularly strong among those who served in the Forces during the War, and there is undoubtedly a fear that the opening of the doors of the Exchange to foreign clerks would have its repercussions on the employment of British clerks. Much sympathy is expressed in various quarters with the view of those who oppose the suggested revision of the rules. In meeting the criticism of the proposed alteration of the rules, the point is made that every case of the nomination of a foreign clerk would be considered by the board, who would be careful to see that a revision of the rules was not abused. Yet the decision that powers should be sought to permit the entry of foreign clerks assumes that they would not be allowed, if granted, to be a dead letter. The fact that business has long been in a quiet condition, which must have had its effects on the employment and prospects of staffs, suggests a special reason why any weakening of the rules respecting foreign clerks should receive very thorough consideration.

BELGIAN SHIPPING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, DEC. 5

A consortium of the Red Star Line, the Diamond (U.S.A.) Line and the Compagnie Maritime Belge, which maintain services between Antwerp and the United States, has just decided that departures shall take place only every 12 days. Hitherto they have been weekly. The step has been taken to reduce working costs.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅛-2⅜	1-2
New York	2½	2-1⅞	2
Paris	2½	2	2
Berlin	5	4⅞	5¼-7¼
Swiss Bank places ..	2½	1⅝	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1½	1½
Brussels	2½	2⅛	2

STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGED ISSUES DULL

GOLD SHARES FIRMER

The stock markets yesterday were quiet and, as a whole, uneventful. The recovery of the previous day in the Gilt-edged market was not maintained, and this applied also to Home Railways. Continued weakness was shown by the South American railway group. In the Miscellaneous market there was renewed selling of Turner and Newall and further activity in United Molasses, which failed to maintain an early rally due to the news that the Preference dividend would be paid. A better tone prevailed in the Rubber market. There was also some inquiry for shares of South African gold mining companies, buyers doubtless being influenced by anticipations of the coming dividends.

British Government stocks were comparatively quiet, and prices gave way to a small extent. There were falls of ¼ in Four per Cent. Consols (92½), Four per Cent. Funding (94½), and Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (81½). Other leading issues, including Treasury Bonds, showed declines of ¼, the principal exception being the Five per Cent. War Loan, which closed without net change at 102½, after touching 102⅝. The HOME RAILWAY market failed to hold the recovery of the previous day. Great Western went back ¾ to 68½, and other Group stocks closed about ¼ lower.

In the FOREIGN market the best feature was the Chinese group, which continued to receive support. Both the 1898 and 1913 "Fives" at 88 and 69½ respectively showed gains of ½. Little change took place in European Government bonds, Berlin Six per Cents fell a point to 78, but German State loans were steady. Rumanian Consolidated "Fours" hardened to 41. Brazilian bonds showed little movement; the 1913 "Fives" were fractionally higher at 50, and the San Paulo Seven per Cent. Coffee loan rose a point to 82. Chilean bonds remained weak, the Six per Cents of 1926 falling 1 to 87. Peruvian Corporation Preference were also a point lower at 26. The Argentine Railway market weakened further, dealers again marking prices down on what were understood to be quite small sales. The falls included 2 in Central Argentine (55), 1 in Entre Rios (67), and ½ in Great Southern and B.A. Western. A further rally of a point to 45 took place in Antofagasta. Leopoldina were also harder at 23.

The OIL market was neglected, and prices in the majority of cases scarcely moved all day. There were small declines in V.O.C., Anglo-Egyptian "B," and Canadian Eagle. British Controlled shares failed to maintain the recovery of the previous day or two. The price of Rubber was quoted ⅛d. lower at 11d., and the market forecast of the return of English stocks for the past week was an increase of 500 tons. The tendency for Rubber shares was firm, and it appeared to be easier to sell than to buy. Slightly higher prices were quoted for Lumut, Rembau Jelei, Straits, Allied Sumatra, and one or two others. In the Tea group James Finlay fell 3s. to 75s. on the reduction in the interim dividend.

TURNER AND NEWALL LOWER

In the MISCELLANEOUS market chief activity was shown in United Molasses and Turner and Newall. The latter shares, after opening at 46s. 6d., gave way to 43s. 6d., and closed 1s. 6d. lower on the day at 45s. 9d. United Molasses started at 17s. on the publication of the announcement regarding the closing of the transfer books for the preparation of the payment of the Preference dividend. Sellers, however, soon made their appearance, and the price fell to 15s. 3d.; a recovery followed to 16s., and the closing price was 15s. 9d., or 3d. below that of the previous day. The American group was dull, fractional falls being shown in International Nickel (18½), Brazilian Traction (25½), Hydro Electric (27), and Columbia Graphophone (2⅜). Imperial Continental Gas recovered 3 to 350. In the Store group declines of a few pence were shown in Harrods, Harrods (Buenos Aires), and Maple, but John Barker rallied slightly to 56s. 3d.). Aerated Bread recovered further to 18s. 6d. The Textile group was weak on the passing of the Bleachers interim dividend. No change took place in Bleachers shares, but there were falls in Imperial Chemical (18s. 10½d.), Coats (57s. 3d.), Courtaulds (40s. 6d.), as well as in English Sewing Cotton, Fine Spinners, and Lister. Distillers were quoted 6d. lower at 59s. Gaumont-British fell 9d. to 14s. 1½d.

A good tone again prevailed for South African mining shares, the market apparently being influenced by dividend expectations. Rises took place in Robinson Deep B, Randfontein Estates, Springs, Sub-Nigel, Geduld, East Geduld, Daggafontein, East Rand, Brakpan, and Crown. There were small gains in Gold Fields and Rand Mines, but business in the finance companies was limited, the market being affected by knowledge of the less satisfactory receipts which these companies have lately derived from interests outside the gold industry. In the Rhodesian group N'Changa were firmer at 2. A circular is expected to be sent out in the next day or two regarding an amalgamation of the Rhodesian Congo Border, N'Changa, and Bwana M'Kubwa companies. Among copper shares Rio Tinto went back slightly to 31⅞. Santa Gertrudis hardened to 9s. 6d. Mining Corporation of Canada was also slightly better at 7s.

CRUDE OIL PRICES

NEED FOR STILL SMALLER OUTPUT

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Mr. Richard Airey, one of the leading officials of the Royal Dutch-Shell group in the United States, in a statement to-day, said that it was the firm opinion of the Royal Dutch-Shell group that the producers who had made possible the great curtailment in the production of oil already accomplished (in view of the need for still further curtailment) should be compensated by higher prices and not penalized by reduction.

"It has been said," continued Mr. Airey, "that we have put out feelers for a joint rise in prices, but this is not correct. We have made known our opinion through the Press and the danger we fear is that the curtailment programme will be upset by the small producer being brought to the edge of ruin and being compelled to increase production in order to live. Trade advices show that the consumption of petrol is declining, therefore crude oil production should be further curtailed. We are following the movement in the United States by curtailing in Venezuela, where on November 1 our production was 192,500 barrels daily. Now it is 156,000 daily."

Mr. Frederick Godber, a director of the Royal Dutch-Shell group, on the eve of his return to London, after a survey of the oil industry throughout the United States, predicted "the ruination of thousands of oil producers and excessive waste of capital and oil, unless a definite programme of production curtailment is adopted."—*Reuter.*

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 5.—WHEAT closed barely steady, unchanged to 4c. higher.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, December delivery ..	6.15	6.15
,, February delivery ..	6.65	6.61
,, March delivery ..	6.71	6.67
Maize, December delivery ..	4.33	4.23
,, January delivery ..	4.48	4.39
,, February delivery ..	4.67	4.59
Oats, February delivery ..	3.90	3.90
Linseed, December delivery ..	12.25	12.07
,, February delivery ..	11.87	11.67
,, March delivery ..	11.90	11.71
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, February delivery	6.45	6.45
Maize, December delivery ..	4.25	4.15
Linseed, February delivery ..	11.65	11.80

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 5d.)

INDIAN GOVERNMENT REMITTANCES

The total remittances from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India in Council from April 1 to November 29, 1930, were £6,386,441, of which £5,395,000 was remitted by purchases of sterling in India, and £991,441 was transferred from the Paper Currency Reserve in England to the Treasury Account of the Secretary of State for India in Council to meet sales of sterling in India.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE

—	Nov. 30	Nov. 22
	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.
Note circulation	16,484	16,484
The reserve against it was held in the following form:—		
Silver coin and bullion in India	12,266	12,251
Gold coin and bullion in India	3,227	3,228
Securities (Govt. of India) ..	807	807
Do. (British Govt.) ..	124	124
Total	16,484	16,484

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MORE SELLING

STEADY AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The volume of business on the Stock Exchange to-day was almost identical with that of yesterday, sales being returned at 1,585,000 shares. The market was still subjected to a certain amount of pressure, both from professional and outside sources, but it displayed rather more ability to absorb offerings.

Declines predominated at the opening with professional selling of Steel common, American Can, and Westinghouse Electric outweighing scattered investment accumulation. All sections of the market subsequently weakened under quiet but persistent liquidation, which was prompted by the nearer approach of pivotal issues to the low levels of the year with New York Central down to 125¼, the lowest price since 1926. The fall reached a certain number of stop-loss limits and encouraged renewed professional selling drives, particularly against specialities, among which Drug Incorporated was again a target. Sentiment was depressed and, tending to resume the theory that a definite and general business improvement must precede any sustained recovery in Stock Exchange values.

The fact that further declines, bringing a large number of issues to a new low level for the current movement, failed to attract more active professional selling or to bring about extensive outside liquidation has a steadying effect in the afternoon, confirming the technical strength of the market situation, as also indicated by the steady decrease in the total of brokers' loans. The support which appeared on declines in pivotal stocks, such as General Electric and American Telephone and Telegraph, was taken to indicate that an undercurrent of investment accumulation continues to cushion the market. This caused increased covering towards the close of the session, and made the final tone steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 5	Dec. 4
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅞	4.85½
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight..	£1		4.85½	4.85½
Cables ..	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅝	4.85⅝
60 days' sight..	£1		4.83½	4.83⅜
Grain bills, sight	£1		4.85⅝	4.85 11/16
Seven days ..	£1		4.84⅜	4.84¼
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.92¼	3.93	3.93
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.24	5.24
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.23	40.22
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.78	26.74	26.74
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.85⅛	26.84
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.74
Prague, cheques ..	100kr.		2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk	23.80	23.84⅞	23.85½
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.95½	13.95
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.37⅛	19.37½
Madrid, cables ..	100pes.	19.40	11.09	11.14
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.08	14.08¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.29	17.49¼	17.49¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	1.90	1.77	1.77
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.49⅛	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.92	31.25	34.30
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.65	9.50	9.80

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Dec. 5	Dec. 4	—	Closing Prices Dec. 5	Dec. 4
Atchison	185⅞	183⅞	Int. Amer.	10⅝	10½
Atl. Coast	119½	120¼	Kan. & City	40¾	39
B. & O. ..	72½	73	Louisville	96⅛	98
Do., Pref.	77⅜	77⅝	Minn. St. P.	5	5
Brooklyn M. T'st	64	64	Miss. Pac.	27½	27½
Can. P. (NW)	42⅜	42¾	Do., Pref.	100¼	100½
Cent. N. J.	201	205	N.Y. Cent.	125⅝	126½
Ches. & O.	41⅞	41¾	N. & W.	203¼	203
Ch. G.W..	7	7⅛	Northn. Pac.	52⅜	52⅞
Do., Pref.	23*	24	Pennsylv'a	59½	59⅛
Ch. R.I. ..	39½	39¾	Reading	87½	89¼
Ch. Mil. St. P.	6¾	6⅝	St. L. & S.F.	55	57½
Ch. Rock Is.	58*	60	St. L. & S.W.	26	26
Del. & Hud.	141	138	S. Pacific.	99¼	99
Del., Lack.	83⅝	84¾	Southern ..	61⅛	63
Erie	28	28¼	Do., Pref.	80	80
Do., 1 Pf.	38	38	Union ..	183	184½
G.N., Pref.	63½	63	Do., Pref.	86	86
Illinois ..	80	80½	Wabash ..	17	18
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	26½	27	Do., Pf. A	43½	44

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	102½	102	Int. Nickel	18¼	17⅞
Allied Chem	202	200	Int. Paper	7¼	7¼
Amer. Agr.	2	2⅛	Int. T. & T.	26¾	26⅝
Do., Pref.	11	11	Kennecott	27⅝	28⅛
Am. Br. Bov	9¾	10⅛	Kresge S.S.	26⅞	27
Am. and F. Power ..	36¾	37¼	Kr'g'y S's	23⅝	23¾
Am. Can.	115¼	115½	Liggett & M.	83¼	82½
Am. Loco.	28½	28¼	Loew's Inc.	51	51
Am. Rolling Mills ..	34	33¾	Mac. Trks.	41¼	42⅜
Am. Smelt.	50⅞	51¼	Mont'g'y W.	21⅜	21
Am. Sug. R.	46¾	51	Nash Mtrs.	28⅜	28
Am. Tel.	186	184⅝	Nat. Bisct.	78	78¼
Am. Tob.	103½	104¾	Nat. Cash R.	30⅞	30⅞
Am. Woolen	6	6½	Nat. Dairy	42⅜	42⅛
Anaconda ..	35½	35⅝	N. Amer. ..	68¼*	70⅛
Armour Pf.	73¼	73¼	Packard ..	9¼	9¼
As. Dry Gds	26	26	Par. Pet. ..	43	43
Atl'tic Ref.	20¾	21	Pub. Ser. Pullman ..	72⅜*	75
Baldwin ..	24¾*	25¾		59½	59⅞
Barnsdall A	14⅛	14⅜	Radio Corp.	15⅜	15½
Beth. Steel	61⅜	61¼	R'ming'n Rd.	17¾	17⅞
Celanese ..	14	15	Ryl. Dutch	51¼	51⅜
C.de Pascoe	27	28	Sear, R'b'k	52⅝	52¼
Chile Copp.	30	30	Shell Trans.	32	32
Chrysler ..	17⅛	17⅜	Shell Un. ..	8½	8¼
Col. Fuel	24½	25	Simms. S. St.	15½	15½
Colum. Gas	35¾	35⅝	Std. Brands	18¼	17⅞
Col. Graph.	10½	10⅜	Std. Gas & El.	67½	66¼
Cons. Gas	86⅝	86½	Std. Oil of Ca.	49⅝	49
Cont. Can.	49⅜	49	Do., N.J.	53	53
Cont. Oil	11	11	Do., Ohio	25	25⅜
Corn Prod.	78⅛	78	Studebaker	22½	22½
Crucible ..	55	56	Texas Corp.	36⅜	37⅝
Davison Ch.	16⅜	16⅜	Tex. G. Sul.	51	51¼
Drug, Inc.	65¼	65½	Tidewater ..	8	8
Du Pont ..	88⅛	88	T. Am. Cp.	14⅛	15
Eastman K.	160	162	Tr. Conti. Cp.	7⅜	8¼
Elec. P. & L.	45	45½	Un. Carbide	60⅜	60⅝*
Elec. Stor.	56	58	Un. Corp.	18¼	18⅛
Fox Films	31¼	30⅞	Un. Fruit	65*	66¼
Gen. Elect.	47⅞	47¼	United Gas	27¾	27¼
Gen. Foods	51¾	51⅝	U.S. Ind. Alc.	51	51⅜
Gen. Motors	35⅞

MONEY MARKET

RISE IN DISCOUNT RATES

GOLD FOR GERMANY

An outstanding feature in the discount market yesterday was a sharp advance in rates during the later hours, owing to exports of gold to Germany. This gold development has provided a forcible reminder that rates had been allowed to fall to an unduly low point having regard to the existing level of the foreign exchanges. Estimates of the result of the Treasury Bill allotment were revised in an upward direction as the time for lodging tenders approached, and the preliminary intimation of the result confirmed the higher estimates and caused a rise in market rates. While the market had sold three months' fine bank bills to Continental buyers at low rates in the morning, and "hot" Treasury Bills were offered at 2¼ per cent., brokers were able to obtain bills in competition in the afternoon at 2 3-16 per cent. Home banks bought January and February maturities during the earlier hours at 2¼ per cent., and the market also sold a few December maturities at 1½ per cent. Six months' bills of the Cunard Steamship Company offered on Thursday were, it was understood, allotted at under 2¾ per cent. Money was in very plentiful supply, the charge for fresh accommodation opening at 1¼ per cent. and declining to 1 per cent. Old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were renewed at 1¼ per cent. The Bank announced the sale of £671,000 in bar gold, of which the excess beyond the usual French quota was reported to have been taken for Germany, the Reichsbank accepting standard gold. The German exchange was finally ½pf. higher at 20.36½m. There was a rise in the French exchange to 123.57½f., but the Brussels rate continued to move against sterling, closing at 34.78½b.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to Day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1 day — 2	2	2 5/16	2 5/16–2 7/32	2¼	2 5/16–2 3/8
Discount (Treasury Bills)					
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months	6 months	Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 months	6 months
2 5/16	2 5/16–2¼	2 3/8	2 7/16	3–3 1/16	3 1/4–3 5/16	3 1/2–4

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK

Assets	Nov. 30	Inc. or Dec.
	Schillings	Schillings
Metal reserve and net foreign exchange	413,927,375	+ 3,063,763
Other banking assets :—		
Net foreign exchange not included in metal reserve	490,678,089	+ 13,620,208
Subsidiary coin	2,576,699	— 770,105
Bills discounted	129,963,885	+ 56,827,924
Advances against securities	683,800	24,100
Government debt	101,256,059	—
Securities	6,839,522	1,567
Bank premises and fittings	6,910,000	—
Other assets	386,028,412	+ 29,022,801
Liabilities		
Capital	43,200,000	—
Reserve	10,272,074	—
Notes in circulation	1,042,498,117	+ 157,786,505
Deposits and other sight liabilities	96,586,031	— 85,088,813
Other liabilities	346,305,861	— 29,024,369

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York rate moved narrowly, and closed unaltered at $4.85 19/32, the Montreal rate being also unchanged at $4.85¼. French francs were less in demand, and the Paris rate finished at 123.57½f., a movement of 3c. in favour of sterling. The discount on forward Paris was 10c., one month, and 15c., three months. Belgian currency continued in demand, and as standard gold cannot be shipped the exchange rate is moving to very low points, the final quotation yesterday being 34.78½b. The Italian rate moved in favour of sterling, being 2c. higher at 92.66½l. Spanish pesetas were again cheaper, Madrid quoting 43.80½p., compared with 43.65p. The German exchange was ½pf. higher at 20.36½m., while the Vienna rate further advanced to 34.50sch. A feature was the fresh weakness of the Eastern silver exchanges, the Hong-kong rate falling to 1s. 2½d. and the Shanghai to 1s. 6¼d. The lower at 38½d. and 44 5/64d. respectively.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchge.	Dec. 5	Dec. 4
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 19/32–85	4.85 1/2–85 3/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.85¼–85 7/16	4.85 1/16–85 1/2
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.53–123.58	123.54–123.59
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.78½–80	34.79½–82
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.62–92.67	92.63–92.68
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.05–25.06½	25.06–06½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374½–375¼	374½–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	192.23	192½–193	192½–193
Madrid	Pes. to £	25.2215	43.60–43.90	43.15–43.70
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	108½–108¾	108½–108¾
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.35½–36¼	12.06½–06¾
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.48–34.52	20.35½–36¼
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.76–27.79	34.47–34.52
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2327	163½–163¾	27.76–27.79
Warsaw	Zlotyto £	43.38	43 5/16–43 7/16	163½–163¾
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.25	43 5/16–43 7/16
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	25.20–25.25
Constantinople	Pt. to £	110	1.0251/2	817–819
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274½–274¾	1.0251/2
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	485/8–487/8	274–275
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668–673	485/8–487/8
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20–18.30	668–673
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½–16¼	18.20–18.30
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09½–18.10	18.15½–16¼
Copenh'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½–18.16	18.09½–18.10
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 15/16–97 9/16	18.15½–18.16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 31/32–1/4	97 15/16–97 9/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 31/32–1/4	1/3 31/32–1/4
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 31/32–1/4	1/3 31/32–1/4
Hong-kong	Per dol.		1/3 31/32–1/4	1/3 31/32–1/4
Kobe	Per yen		1/2 1/4–1/2 3/4	1/2 1/4–1/2 3/4
Shanghai	Per tael	2s 5 3/8d.	2/0 7/16–2/0 13/16	2/0 7/16–2/0 13/16
Singapore	Per dol.		2/3 5/16–2/3 7/16	2/3 5/16–2/3 7/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08–07 1/8	12.08–07
Manila	Per peso	24.6866	2/0 1/16	2/0 1/16
Rio de J.	Per mil.	5.9260	43 13/32–43 3/4	43 3/8–43 1/2
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.5776	38 7/16–38 9/16	38 5/16–38 7/16
Valp'raiso	$ to £	40	39.75	39.69
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	38 7/16–38 1/2	38 5/16–38 3/8
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	15.87½	15.87½
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.60-10.80	10.60-10.80

† 90 days. : Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	100 16 3	3 10 7	6 10 18	9 11 10
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	96 7 0

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 15 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £671,026 in BAR GOLD and the withdrawal for export of 7,000 SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been an efflux of £1,254,243, as shown below :—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Dec. 4	Nil	Dec. 4—	
		Bar gold	561,217
		Sovereigns	15,000
Dec. 5	Nil	Dec. 5—	
		Bar gold	671,026
		Sovereigns	7,000
Efflux	1,254,243		
Total	£1,254,243	Total	£1,254,243

Net influx for 1930 to date, £5,489,156 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of BAR GOLD remained at 85s. 11d. per oz.

SILVER further declined owing to renewed sales on Chinese account. The cash price fell 1d. to 15½d. per oz., and the forward quotation 3/16d. to 15¾d. At the lower level, however, China turned a buyer.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from mid-day on December 1 to mid-day on December 4 were £2,644,481, including £1,637,181 from South Africa (of which £800,000 was in sovereigns) and £1,000,000 (in sovereigns) from Spain. Exports of gold were £3,517,618, of which £2,339,260 went to France and £102,850 to Switzerland. Silver imports were £57,640, and exports £24,265.

COMPANY RESULTS

COLOMBIA RAILWAYS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Div.	Corresp. div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Kramat Pulai	{ Int. 2½ / Bon. 2½	2½ / 5	Dec. 20	—	—
Mitchells and Butlers	Int. 5*	5*	Jan. 5	—	—
Newcastle Brews.	Fin. 6	6	Jan. 1	8	8
Quebec Power	Qrtly. 8½	8½†	Jan. 15	—	—
Scottish Austin.	{ Fin. 2½	{ (5 / (b.5)	Dec. 22	5	15
Invest.					

* Tax free. † On Common shares.

Scottish American Mortgage.—Interim dividend on the Ordinary capital of 5 per cent., less tax. The same as a year ago.

Compania Hispano-Americana de Electricidad.—Interim dividend of 7 per cent. gold, payable on December 20 (the same).

Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation.—Regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Seven per Cent. Non-cumulative Preferred stock, payable January 2.

Bleachers' Association.—The directors have decided not to pay any interim dividend on the Ordinary shares. A year ago an interim dividend of 1¾ per cent. was announced.

Jugra Estate.—In view of the depressed state of the rubber market and the low selling prices of rubber, copra and coffee, which have been ruling for some time, the directors think it is not advisable to pay an interim dividend this December, as has been the case for the last 20 years, as it could only be done by encroaching on the reserve, which they do not consider prudent. An interim distribution of 5 per cent. was made last year. Economies are being effected both on the estate and in London, and it is hoped that the accounts for the year ending March 31, 1931, will not show a loss.

TRUSWELL'S BREWERY

Profits of the Truswell's Brewery Company for the year ended September 30 last amounted to £19,098. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 6 per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent., making 11 per cent. for the year (the same). The sum of £6,500 is placed to properties improvement fund, and £12,598 is carried forward.

CHAPEL WHALEY AND DISTRICT GAS

The profit of the Chapel Whaley and District Gas Company for the year ended September 30 last amounted to £5,154 (against £5,634 in the previous year). It is proposed to pay a dividend for the year of £7 1s. 9d. cent. (the same) and to carry forward £1,262 (against £5,164). In the preceding year a sum of £645 was placed to special purposes fund.

ALTON AND CO.

The accounts of Alton and Co., brewers, for the year ended September 30 show a net profit of £51,721 (against £47,929 for the previous year) and a balance brought forward of £42,541. A final dividend of 25 per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares, making 35 per cent. for the year (against 30 per cent.), and £4,750 (against £7,000) is to be transferred to property improvement account, leaving £44,521 to be carried forward. Meeting, December 13.

POWER-GAS CORPORATION

The report of the Power-Gas Corporation for the year ended September 30 states that although it has not been possible to employ all departments of the works to full capacity throughout the year, a fairly level average of employment has been maintained in most sections and the volume of orders booked is the second best in the history of the company. The profit for the year amounted to £24,581 (against £25,277 for 1928-29). The directors have placed £4,000 (against £5,000) to reserve and they recommend a dividend of 6 per cent. (unchanged), which will absorb £18,000 and leave £15,240 to be carried forward (against £12,659). Meeting, December 16.

AERATED BREAD COMPANY

The directors of the Aerated Bread Company report that the trading for the year ended September 27 resulted in a profit of £171,065 (against £73,782 for 1928-29), out of which £66,727 (against £51,541) is provided for depreciation and £25,000 (against £6,000) for income-tax, leaving a net profit of £79,338 (against £16,241). After deducting the Preference dividend the directors propose to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. (against nil) on the Ordinary shares, requiring £48,437, leaving £20,847 to be carried forward. The turnover for the year was the highest ever attained, and the results constitute a record in the history of the company. Meeting, December 12.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

The net profit of the Commercial Bank of Scotland for the year ended October 31 amounted to £389,857 (against £367,982 for 1928-29). As previously announced, the rate of the dividends for the year on the "A" and "B" shares is unchanged at 16 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively. It is also proposed, as last year, to add £50,000 to the reserve fund, to credit £25,000 to officers' retiring allowances fund, and to apply £50,000 in reduction of the cost of properties. The carry-forward is increased from £62,522 to £71,659. A resolution is to be submitted to shareholders for the purpose of approving of a draft deed of trust for the formal constitution and regulation of the pension fund for officers and employees of the bank. Meeting, December 18.

RAJAWELLA PRODUCE

The Rajawella Produce Company reports a net profit of £23,605 for the year ended June 30 (against £61,798 for 1928-29). The directors have transferred £10,000 to reserve and depreciation account, and they now recommend a final dividend of 25 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 5 per cent. for the year (against 20 per cent.). The balance to be carried forward is reduced from £11,758 to £8,164. The restricted tea crop amounted to 2,436,992lb. (against 2,559,834lb.) and the average net price realized was 15.58d. per lb. (against 16.55d.). The rubber crop sold was 999,983lb. (against 1,013,972lb.), the average net price realized being 6.28d. per lb. (against 8.35d.). A cocoa crop of 13,351cwt. was also harvested (against 14,873cwt.), the greater part of which has been sold. Meeting, December 19.

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL INVESTMENT

The net profit of the Government and General Investment Company amounted to £21,648 for the year ended November 30 (against £23,204 for 1928-29). The dividend on the Deferred stock is to be maintained at 15 per cent. for the year by a final distribution of 7½ per cent., and £2,520 (the same) is placed to Participating Certificates Service Fund, leaving £4,128 to be added to the undivided profits account, increasing it to £10,590. After providing for 12 months' interest at 5 per cent. on the Participating Certificates there remains £1,175 applicable to their redemption. Participating Certificates amounting to £1,236 were redeemed in December, 1929, at an average price of 18s. per £1 certificate, leaving £26,905 outstanding. Meeting, December 18.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Net profits of the Imperial Bank of Canada for the year ended October 31 amounted to £1,424,081 (against £1,561,562 for 1928-29). A distribution of 13 per cent. has again been paid for the year, absorbing £910,000. In addition, provision for taxes requires £150,000 (against £160,000), contributions are again made of £40,000 to pension fund and £2,500 to guarantee fund, and a sum of £300,000 (against £350,000) is written off bank premises. The carry-forward is increased from £718,964 to £740,542. In the balance-sheet deposits show a decline of £20,536 for the previous year, and after charging interest on the Six per cent. Mortgage Debentures, directors' fees, general expenses, &c., the debit of £1,908 brought forward is increased to £50,285. The last two coupons for interest on the Debentures are unpaid, and the omission to pay the next coupon due on January 1, 1931, would enable the Debenture-holders to enforce their security. A meeting has therefore been convened to consider resolutions postponing to July 1, 1931, the payment of the three coupons referred to, and giving the trustees power to consent to a further postponement until January 1, 1932, both for the above-mentioned coupons and for the coupon which will become due on July 1, 1931. The trustees recommend this postponement on condition that a scheme is prepared at once for the reorganization of the company's capital, one of the provisions of which must be that the power of appointing directors shall be vested in the Debenture-holders. Meetings, December 15.

SANTA GERTRUDIS

In spite of the fall in the price of silver the Santa Gertrudis Company, the main interests of which are in gold and silver properties in Mexico, reports gross profits for the year ended June 30 of £328,784, or £18,290 more than for 1928-29. The increase is mainly attributable to income from miscellaneous investments. After providing for general expenses and directors' remuneration, there remained a balance of £317,523. This was appropriated by placing £50,000 (the same) to general reserve, £20,000 (against £5,000) to income-tax reserve, and by paying dividends amounting to 3s. per share, or 15 per cent. (the same), absorbing £233,010. The carry-forward is increased from £24,551 to £39,063. The company owns the whole of the share capital of two Mexican companies, Compania de Santa Gertrudis and Compania Beneficiadora de Pachuca. The Beneficiadora company derives its income from the dividends declared by two other companies in which it is largely interested (the Inversiones Company and the Dos Carlos Company), out of which it in turn declares dividends to the London company. The mill of the Beneficiadora company treated 584,770 dry tons of ore (having a gross metal value of U.S.$5,349,340), of which 204,275 tons were produced by the Inversiones Company and 380,495 by the Dos Carlos Company. The bullion recovered contained 36,875 ounces of gold and 8,958,126 fine ounces of silver. The reserves as at June 30 last, although lower by some 78,000 tons than the preceding year's estimate, are sufficient to maintain the present rate of milling for about 18 months without further additions, which the management expects will be substantial. Taking into consideration the tonnage milled during the past year, the year's development added approximately 500,000 tons of ore to the reserves. The report of the auditors on the balance-sheet of the Santa Gertrudis Company states that the investments stand at cost, which is greatly above their market value. Meeting, December 12.

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

MONTHLY STATEMENT

BASEL, Dec. 5.—The monthly statement of the Bank for International Settlements issued to-day shows (in Swiss francs at par) :—

Assets	Nov. 30	Oct. 31
Cash	4,279,269	4,628,149
Sight funds at interest	71,393,191	28,930,980
Rediscountable bills and acceptances	410,748,882	391,512,669
Time funds at interest	1,185,219,511	1,155,981,573
Sundry investments (at cost)	191,028,611	191,864,152
Other assets	15,556,176	11,310,570
Liabilities		
Capital paid up	102,562,500	102,562,500
Long-term deposits	303,179,954	303,246,492
Short-term deposits (six months' maximum)	15,554,790	103,768,805
Time deposits (not exceeding three months)	1,146,877,215	1,058,600,827
Sight deposits	293,046,607	293,342,419
Miscellaneous items —*Reuter.*	15,004,576	12,707,051

U.S. SHORT-TERM DEBT REDEMPTION

£310,000,000 OF TREASURY NOTES

On March 15 next, states a telegram from New York received by the London office of the National City Company, the Government of the United States will redeem its Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Treasury Notes, Series "A," due March 15, 1932, and Series "B," due September 15, 1932. The redemption price in both cases is 100, plus accrued interest. As at September 30, 1929, Series "A" Notes were outstanding to the amount of $967,255,850 (approximately £193,451,170), and Series "B" Notes to the amount of $382,998,250 (approximately £116,599,650).

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD RETURN

The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars) :—

Resources	Dec. 3	Inc. or Dec.
Total gold reserves	3,007,490	— 17,480
Reserves other than gold	187,310	— 1,520
Bills discounted	250,930	+ 17,080
Bills bought in open market	218,940	+ 42,830
Total U.S. Govt. securities	469,860	59,900
Total bills and securities	602,190	6,560
Total resources	4,078,410	66,470
Liabilities	4,953,740	+ 86,290
Federal reserve notes in actual circulation	1,450,900	+ 29,030
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,423,930	+ 14,000
Government deposits	41,940	+ 12,560
Total deposits	2,492,270	+ 28,860
Total liabilities	4,953,740	+ 86,290
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined	79.8	— 1.6%

NOVEMBER MINING OUTPUTS

Company	Tonnage crushed	Output	Profit
Assoc. Gold Mines of W. Australia	5,000	£8,368	
Ayer Hitam Tin		65½ tons	£2,250
Balaghat Gold	3,500	2,212cz.	—
Cons. Tin of Burma		118 tons	—
Champion Reef Gold	28,685	5,858oz.	—
Golden Horse Shoe	33,260	£6,288	£3,007
Idris Hydraulic Tin	—	29½ tons	£390
Malaya Cons. Tin	—	53 45 tons	—
Offin River Gold	31,500	31¼ tons	—
Ooregum Gold		5,829oz.	—
Penawat Tin	—	74 30 tons	—
Rhodesian Corp. (Fred Mine)	—	£15,607	£1,450
Sons of Gwalia	12,058	£40,060	£1,953
St. John Del Rey		107½ tons	£2,200
Sungei Way Dredg.			

MYSORE GOLD MINING.—In a circular to the shareholders the board state that in the upper sections of the mine there are certain rich pillars which it was hoped to win in the early days to lead, but which it was desirable in the early days to leave, but which it was become expedient to remove. Recently some of these pillars have proved unusually rich, and the ore from them, milling and refining, results in a production of gold temporarily in excess of the normal return. Such excess gold will be announced in the cables returns of the next few months. The return for November shows that 17,493 tons of current ore produced 11,800oz. fine gold (including 2,851oz. from rich pillars). The board propose that the additional revenue derived from this special source, being exceptional and not arising in the ordinary course of working the mine, should be held in reserve for the general needs of the company as future circumstances may require.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past month*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from Jan. 1*
Anglo-Arg. Trams., (week to Dec. 2)	£78,479	— 9,597	— 228,746
Bilbao Rvr. and Cantab.	£1,141	— 2,342	— 13,349
Egyptian Mkts. (week to Nov. 27)	£1,930	+ £753	— 4,270
Madras and S.Mah. (week to Nov. 8)	Rs.13,34,000	— 1,53,192	93,12,010 (April 1)
Mexican (9 days to Nov. 30)	$225,600	— 76,600	— 399,800 (July 1)
Shanghai Elec. Construction ... Mex.$430,394		— 70,147	+ £46,145

* Unless otherwise shown. † Heavy rains affected the 1929 receipts.

Official returns of 40 of the principal municipal tramway and omnibus undertakings in the United Kingdom, as compiled by the *Tramway and Railway World* for the week ended November 15, give total receipts of £412,141, or £5,341 more than for the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate receipts for 33 weeks amounted to £12,945,910, showing an increase, with certain adjustments, of £121,700 over the corresponding period of last year.

COMPANY MEETINGS

ESPINA AND JERSIANA MINES, LTD.

SATISFACTORY EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT WORK

HIGH-GRADE COAL SEAMS

The THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in Espina and Jersiana Mines, Limited, was held at the offices of the company, 20, Copthall-avenue, London, E.C., on Thursday last.

Mr. A. C. HARRISON (the chairman) presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said :—This is the third annual general meeting of this company, and I should like to take the opportunity to give you a review of what has been accomplished since its formation.

There is no need for me to touch upon the events which occurred before this company's formation, the story of which is familiar to you all. It is customary at annual meetings for the chairman to comment upon any items in the accounts which call for explanation, but it is unnecessary for me to follow this course to-day, as the accounts are self-explanatory. They show that all the money subscribed to this company since its formation has been spent on the properties of the Spanish companies.

MESSRS. BEWICK, MOREING'S SURVEY OF THE PROPERTIES

When Messrs. Bewick, Moreing and Co. assumed the general management of the Spanish companies in 1927 they immediately caused a careful survey to be made of the properties at la Espina and Caboalles, and came to the conclusion that the work which had been done at these two places did little more than indicate that there was a reasonable expectation of finding valuable deposits of coal. They prepared certain schemes of development which it was decided to adopt.

At la Espina the programme consisted of driving a crosscut across the strike of the seams with a view to ascertaining their general behaviour. Messrs. Bewick, Moreing and Co. recommended that work on this property be suspended owing to a sharp drop in the price of anthracite on the Spanish market, and though some improvement has occurred recently your directors did not feel justified in making any further advances to the company owning this property.

We are also interested in the mines at Caboalles, near the town of Villablino in the Province of Leon. At the time when the general managers assumed control, productive work was confined to what is known as "the extreme west" section of the property, where the seams are narrow and the coal of inferior quality. A careful survey by our general managers led them to believe that proper exploration of the eastern end of the property would prove the existence of at least three seams of high-grade coal, and it was accordingly decided to sink an inclined shaft for this purpose.

"FORECASTS FULLY JUSTIFIED"

I am glad to tell you that these forecasts have been fully justified, and, as a result of the work which has been done, the existence of immense quantities of high-grade coal has been proved. When I tell you that the lease is over 2½ miles in length and that there is evidence to show that the seams which have been cut in the eastern end extend through the whole of the area, you will readily appreciate the size and value of the mines which we are developing. At the same time as these works of exploration and development were being conducted careful attention was given to the question of the sale of the coal, and the market was tested with the coal won from the exploration works.

To introduce a new article on to any market is a matter which always takes time, but so good is the quality of the coal that we can sell all we can produce, and you will, I am sure, agree with me that to have achieved this result in so short a space of time is a matter upon which we can justly congratulate ourselves. Active steps have been and are being taken to improve the transport position, and about this I will have a few remarks to make later in my speech.

LITIGATION—THE COURT'S VERDICT

As shareholders are no doubt aware, I visited Spain in 1926, and with the aid of the auditors and the solicitors to the company I endeavoured to straighten out the tangle which had been inherited from our predecessors, and it was believed that all difficulties and doubts had been removed. Early this year, however, our landlord, Señor Torre, commenced proceedings against the Spanish company to terminate the lease on the ground that the company had not complied with certain conditions stated therein.

Captain Moreing, a member of the firm of general managers and a director of this company, thereupon proceeded to Madrid in order to consult the best authorities he could find as to what course should be pursued. As the result of the advice which he received he consulted Señor Ossorio, the doyen of the Madrid Bar, and the Spanish company commenced counter-proceedings against Señor Torre.

You will be interested and pleased to learn that the Court has pronounced its verdict and has found for the company upon every count. During the course of the proceedings the Judge ordered that an expert report should be submitted to him by an engineer nominated by the landlord, another nominated by ourselves, and a third nominated by the Court. The findings of the engineer appointed by the Court upheld in every detail the report submitted by our expert.

Captain Moreing, the week before last, again visited Madrid and discussed this matter and others affecting our interests with our advisers.

THE QUESTION OF TRANSPORT

In an earlier part of my speech I referred to certain difficulties which had arisen in connexion with the transport of our product, and this matter has had the careful attention of our general managers.

The railway from the mine to Ponferrada belongs to a company called the Minero Siderurgica de Ponferrada.

The local manager of this company made difficulties in supplying the necessary rolling stock, and it became necessary to invoke the aid of the authorities, and as a result of their intervention we are now assured of a regular supply of trucks.

FURTHER CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

What I have said will show you that the Spanish company in which we are interested possesses a valuable property. The difficulties which we have met are those incidental to the birth of any new enterprise, and thanks to the skill and energy which have been displayed by all concerned are in a rapid way to a solution. Not unnaturally, owing to the delays which have been caused by the events which I have just narrated, it has cost more than we expected to bring the company to its present stage. It is certain that further money will be required, and all those who are interested in the company should, I think, consider whether they are prepared to find part of this or not. Money will be required for the extension of our siding and possibly for the provision of rolling stock, and the position which the company has attained justifies your directors in recommending this expenditure.

In conclusion, I wish to thank on your behalf all those concerned with the business of our company : the management on the mine ; the chairman of the Spanish company, Señor Colas, whose advice and assistance have been of inestimable value to us ; and all those who have been connected with the conduct of this company's case before the law courts ; further, I would like to thank the authorities in Spain for the assistance which they have given us in the matter of transport, and, lastly, I wish especially to tender on behalf of the shareholders our very sincere thanks and appreciation to our general managers, Messrs. Bewick, Moreing and Co., for the immense amount of careful and painstaking work which they have devoted to the development of this business.

The report and accounts were carried unanimously.

The retiring directors (Mr. T. T. Rankin and Captain N. W. Diggle, R.N.) were re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Chalmers, Wade and Co.) were reappointed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the meeting.

GREENWICH INLAID LINOLEUM

(Frederick Walton's New Patents)

GRATIFYING RESULTS

INCREASED SALES AND PROFIT

MR. ALEXANDER DEWAR'S SPEECH

The THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Greenwich Inlaid Linoleum (Frederick Walton's New Patents) Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's offices, 35, Newgate-street, London, E.C.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. DEWAR (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. C. A. Charlier, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditor,

The CHAIRMAN said :—Gentlemen.—Your directors have much pleasure in placing before you the accounts for the past year. Despite the very difficult conditions that are prevalent throughout the world, combined, generally, with the high prices of our raw materials over the greater part of the year, I hope you will agree that the balance-sheet is a very satisfactory one.

PROFIT AND ALLOCATIONS

The profit after providing for general charges, amounts to £56,208 0s. 6d., which, with the amount brought forward from last year, namely, £14,797 1s. 5d., makes a total of £71,005 1s. 11d. £6,000 will be absorbed by the Preference dividend, and your directors have placed the sum of £10,000 to general reserve—which reserve now amounts to £15,000—and also £4,000 to the credit of the bonus and benevolent funds. From the balance remaining, £51,005 1s. 11d., your directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent., less income-tax, on the Ordinary shares, and the carrying forward of the sum of £23,388 1s. 11d.

The balance-sheet discloses a very satisfactory position, investments in Government securities are at cost, and these show a considerable appreciation, both as at September 30 and at to-day's date. The stock has been taken on a very conservative basis, our sundry debtors are good, and we have a substantial reserve against any possible loss from bad debts.

"Trade creditors," £16,237 9s. 6d., is low, and that is accounted for by the fact that our satisfactory cash position enables us to take advantage of every possible discount offered.

NEW LINES OF LINOLEUM

Referring to the additions to plant and machinery for this year, £16,814 14s. 2d., while there have been a few additions of a minor nature, this sum largely represents the completion of those developments to which I referred last year. Your directors are all men actively engaged in the industry, and these developments represent extensions and improvements which are the outcome of their experience and deliberations, coupled with the advice of our technical staff. This sound combination has enabled us to develop new lines and improved grades of linoleum with a better finish, which, in both colouring and design, keep pace with modern requirements.

IMPROVED SALES

In my speech last year I referred to the improved sales which the opening weeks of the new year had shown. While this note of hope has not materialized to the extent which those first weeks indicated, I am still able to report that our total sales for this year are considerably in excess of last year. For various reasons our export business has suffered in the year now under review. The Australian trade shows a considerable shrinkage, due to causes of which you are all aware, but, if the Australian Government carry out, as they seem determined to do, a policy of economy and sound finance, there is no reason why this important market should not again be restored.

Since our last meeting the tariff in the United States has been raised by the imposition of a further 7 per cent. on the already heavy duties which we have to pay for the entry of our linoleum into that country. This, coupled with the unsatisfactory conditions of trade in that country at the present time, has considerably decreased our sales there during the year ; but some of our Dominions show a considerable improvement, while other countries also show an advance, and it is extremely gratifying, in a year of such general depression in trade, to come before you with a report which records not only a considerable increase in sales but a profit in excess of last year.

EMBOSSED LINOLEUM

Following our Jespé Moderne production, which met with such a favourable reception in the trade last year, we have now placed Moiré Moderne and Ordinary Jespé on the market, and also an "embossed" linoleum representing Old English tiles with the cement line recessed, and these have met with considerable success, at a time when trade conditions are more or less unfavourable all over the world.

Our principal raw materials which for more than a year have been at very high prices, have, like most commodities, dropped, and are now quoted at very reasonable figures, and this advantage, together with the economies and improvements effected at our factories, should assist us in meeting competition and maintaining our well-known position in the linoleum trade.

I cannot conclude without expressing thanks, on your behalf, to our staff and employees generally, for their loyal and ready service, which was never more necessary than at the present time. (Hear, hear.)

DIVIDEND 10 PER CENT.

I now move the adoption of the directors' report and balance-sheet and the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares in the capital of the company. I will ask Mr. Thomson to second that, and in doing so I may say that this is our thirty-seventh ordinary meeting and that Mr. Thomson has been present at every one of the meetings of the company. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. SHERAN THOMSON seconded the resolution, and in the absence of questions or comments by shareholders, it was at once put to the meeting and was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. William C. Gordon Black and Mr. Michael Gordon Black, were re-elected ; the auditor, Mr. W. F. Andrew, C.A., was reappointed ; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

CALLARD, STEWARD AND WATT

SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION

The THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Callard, Steward and Watt, Limited, was held yesterday at the Café Royal, Regent-street, London, W.

Mr. WILLIAM J. T. MUNRO, who presided, said that the trading profit had not only been maintained but showed an increase of £1,300. The net profit of £32,234 compared with last year's figure of £36,203, but the latter figure included the sum of £4,480 in respect of income-tax which had been reserved in excess of requirements. In April last they paid an interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, the same interim dividend as shareholders had received for many years past, but this year, after careful consideration, the directors did not think it would be wise to pay a final dividend at any higher rate than the interim dividend. They, therefore, recommended the payment of a final dividend of already paid, 10 per cent. for the year, and again adding £5,000 out of the year's profit to the reserve. The board had written off for goodwill during the past six years no less a sum than £170,000, with the result that the balance-sheet showed a sound and healthy position.

It was unfortunately still possible that new difficulties might have to be faced in the proposal of the Ministry of Labour to apply the Trade Board Acts to the catering trade. In doing this the Government were placing that trade on the level of a sweated industry, and he denied most emphatically that it was so. Politicians constantly carped on economy, but unfortunately none of them put their views into practice. Certain of our social services were steadily sapping self-reliance and tending to pauperise a large portion of the population, while the constant drain on capital for the payment of taxes limited the extension of existing industrial concerns and the starting of new ones. As

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—
*, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

5½ Anns., 37 7 6½ 8 ¼ ½ ¾ ¾
2½ Anns., 61¾
2½ Cons., 57 15/16 8 1/8 7 15/16 7/8 7/8 ¾ 8 7¼ 8 7¼
4% Cons., 92 ½ ½ ½

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

FALL IN EGYPTIAN COTTON

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 5.—WHEAT.—Owing to better closing advices from North America and reports of unfavourable weather delaying harvesting in Argentina, the cargo market ruled steady with sellers asking late rates. Buyers, however, did not respond. For 5,250 tons, South Australian, per Svarten, afloat, 22s. 3d., was paid, c.i.f., to Durban. For Pacific white, Dec. and Jan., 28s. 6d. was asked, and 27s. 6d. for Australia, on the way, shipping-shipped, Nov.-Dec. and Dec.-Jan.; Rosafe (64lb.) (new), Jan.-Feb., nominally 25s. 6d. Parcels were steady, but in quiet demand. Manitoba was 6d. to 9d. dearer in sympathy with better Winnipeg advices, and Russian was also harder to buy. For New South Wales, per Themistocles, afloat, and South Australian, per Hobson's Bay, due mid-Jan., 27s. 3d. was paid. South Russian (on sample), afloat, made 23s.

The wheat futures market closed quietly steady at 1d. to 2½d. over yesterday's final values. Business was done in Manitoba grade, Nov., at 24s. 4½d.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. ..	24 5	24 4½	24 3	24 3	24 2
Jan. ..	24 1	24 1	24 0	24 0	23 10
March ..	24 6	24 6	24 5	24 5½	24 3
	LONDON GRADE				
Dec. ..	23 0	23 0	22 11	22 11	22 9
Feb. ..	23 3	23 3	23 2	23 2	23 0

MAIZE was firm and dearer owing to the good demand both in U.K. and on the Continent. La Plata, 5,500 tons, Dec., sold at 18s. 6d. and 7,000 tons, Jan. 15-30, at 18s. 7½d. For this quality, afloat and loading, 18s. 7½d. was required; 18s. 9d. for Dec., and 19s. for Jan. Parcels were fairly active at 6d. to 9d. over yesterday. Private estimates of an Argentine exportable surplus of 16,000,000 quarters were disregarded. La Plata, per Olivebank, shipping-shipped, sold at 18s. 6d.; Nov.-Dec. at 18s. 4½d. and 18s. 6d.; Dec. 1-15 at 18s. 6d. (less ½ per cent.); Dec.-Jan. at 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d.; and Jan.-Feb. at 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. Liverpool paid 18s. 6d. for Jan.-Feb., and 18s. 10½d. for Feb.-March; while to Bristol Channel 18s. 6d. was paid for Dec., and 18s. 7½d. for Jan.

BARLEY continued firm. Russian, on passage, per Aghios Marcus, afloat, sold to Avonmouth at 14s. 6d., and Dec. at a similar price.

OATS were steady with a better inquiry. La Plata, Dec.-Jan., sold at 10s. 9d., and Feb. at 11s.

At MARK-LANE trading was somewhat hampered by the prevailing bad light. For English wheat, 29s. to 30s. was required; per 504lb. Foreign wheat was steady and unchanged to 6d. dearer. No. 1 hard Manitoba (Atlantic), ex ship, 29s. 9d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 29s. 6d.; (Vancouver), 28s. 9d.; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 27s. 9d. (Atlantic), 28s. 9d.; No. 3 (Vancouver), 27s. 6d.; Rosafe, 63½lb., 25s. 6d.; Barusso, 61½lb., 25s. 3d.; Australian, 29s.; choice white Karachi, 27s.; Russian, 23s. to 25s. 6d., and landed, 22s. 9d. to 24s. 9d. per 496lb. Flour was quiet at late rates. London straight-run, 25s. to 28s., and country straight-run, 23s. 6d. to 25s. per 280lb. Maize was firm at 6d. advance. La Plata, landed, 21s., ex ship, 19s. 6d. to 19s. 9d., and No. 2 white flat African, landed, 20s. 6d. per 480lb. Barley was steadily held. English malting, 25s. to 58s.; English feed, 18s. to 23s.; Californian (old), landed, 30s. to 35s.; (new), ex ship, 30s. to 41s.; and Chilean brewing, ex store, 30s. to 35s. per 448lb. Persian, landed, 15s. 6d.; ex ship, 14s. 6d.; Russian and Danubian, 15s. 3d., and landed 16s. 6d. per 400lb. Oats were maintained. English, 20s. to 22s. (old); 17s. to 19s. (new), and Scotch, landed, 19s. per 3cwt. La Plata, ex ship, 13s.; landed, 14s.; mixed feed, 11s. 6d.; Chilean tawny, 14s. 3d.; Chilean white, 20s. to 20s. 6d.; ex ship, 19s.; Russian, 13s. 9d. to 14s. 3d., and landed, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 3d. per 320lb. Wheatfeed firm at recent prices. Middlings, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; fine middlings, 6s. 6d.; and bran, 5s. 3d. to 6s. 3d. per 112lb. Oatmeal steady but quiet. Fine Midlothian, 18s.; Scotch, 12s. 3d. to 12s. 9d.; American, 13s. 6d. to 14s.; and American and Canadian rolled oats, 13s. to 13s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were offered at 3d. to 6d. per qr. advance and attracted little attention, the only sale reported being No. 1 N. Manitoba, afloat, at 29s. 3d. and No. 2 afloat at 26s. Sellers offered No. 1 N. Manitoba, Dec., at 26s. 6d.; No. 2, 26s. 4½d.; No. 3, 25s. 6d.; Rosafe, 62½lb., afloat, 23s. 6d.; 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 24s. 3d.; 64lb., Jan.-Feb., 25s. 3d.; Baril, 62lb., afloat, 23s. 3d.; choice white Karachi, Dec.-Jan., 25s. 9d.; Jan.-Feb., 26s.; and white Western Pacific, Dec.-Jan., 28s. 1½d. Spot parcels met a fair trade at steady prices. Graded wheat futures opened ½d. higher on less favourable weather reports from Argentina. Values fell away later, owing to the slow demand for forward parcels and some pressure from re-sellers. The market closed quiet, unchanged to ⅛d. per cental higher. Sales amounted to 240 loads. Tenders against current month, four loads, making a total of 523,054 original centals since the beginning of the month; rejected during the same period, 4,804 centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done: Highest	Business done: Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	Nom.	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11½	4 10½
March ..	5 1½	5 1⅝	5 1⅛	5 2	5 1⅝	5 1¼
May ..	5 3	5 3¼	5 2⅞	5 4	5 3½	5 3⅛

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were again in good demand at firmer prices. Afloat was offered at 18s. 9d. to 18s. 6d.; Dec.-Jan., 18s. 4½d.; Jan.-Feb., 18s. 6d.; Feb.-March, £18 10½d.; and Dan.-Gal.-Fox., Dec.-Jan., 20s. Business covered La Plata, due Dec. 9, at 18s. 7½d., due Dec. 15 at 18s. 6d.; just sailed, 18s. 4½d.; Dec.-Jan., 18s. 3d. and 18s. 4½d.; Jan.-Feb., 18s. 4½d. and 18s. 6d.; and Feb.-March at 18s. 10½d. Maize on the spot ruled firm, with a good business reported.

BARLEY was dull. OATS were firm with a moderate demand. Shipment parcels were quiet, with sellers of Chilean, tawny, afloat, at 12s.; and River Plata, f.a.q., Jan., at 11s. 6d.

FLOUR met a fair trade at steady prices. PEAS and BEANS were quiet and unchanged. OATMEAL was dull and unchanged. WHEATFEED was in active request at firm prices.

CHELMSFORD, Dec. 5.—Wheat was in small supply at 29s. to 30s., delivered into mill. Barley was unchanged.

DERBY, Dec. 5.—Trade was quietly steady. Wheat, 6s. to 6s. 5d.; oats, 5s. to 6s. 6d.; barley, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; beans, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 11d., all per cwt., free on rails.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—The market will remain open until 5.30 p.m. on Monday next for the Bureau report. Spot trading to-day continued quiet, consumers making only small purchases owing to the lack of confidence in the stability of values. No change was made in the quotations of American. Middling, 5.70d. Brazilian and Peruvian also remained at previous rates. Pernam fair, 9.70d.; g.f. smooth, 6.25d.; g.f. Tanguis, 6.35d. Egyptian were quoted 10 points lower to 3 points higher. F.g.f. Sakellaridis, 8.65d.; f.g.f. Upper, 6.39d. (previous, corrected, 6.36d.). African were occasionally 5 points easier. Middling West, 5.70d.; g.f. East, 6.70d. East Indian unchanged. Fine m.g. Broach, 4.40d.; fine No. 1 Oomra, 4.00d.

American futures had a dull and easy session. An opening decline of 4 to 5 points resulted from scattered liquidation and hedge selling, and slight rallies during the morning on some bear covering were not maintained, values at midday being at the opening level. Small fluctuations occurred during the afternoon, but the tendency was downward, especially in the latter part of the session, when the market was affected by easier New York advices. The close was quiet at a fall of 6 to 7 points. Jan., 5.51; March, 5.62; May, 5.73; July, 5.83. New York noon prices.—Jan., 10.43; March, 10.68; May, 10.93; July, 11.11.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 15 to 20 points lower on discouraging Alexandria advices and further declined on heavy general liquidation. A sharp recovery occurred later on shorts covering and a cessation of pressure, but the downward movement was resumed towards the finish, and the market closed barely steadier at a fall of 22 to 27 points. Dec. and Jan., 7.83; Feb. and March, 7.93; April and May, 8.08; June to Aug., 8.23; Sept., 8.38; Oct.-Nov., 8.52; Dec., 8.53. Upper contracts closed quietly steady at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Dec., 6.13; Jan., 6.23; Feb., 6.34; March, 6.36; April, 6.43; May, 6.50; June, 6.59; July, 6.64; Aug., 6.64; Sept., 6.76; Oct., 6.83; Nov. and Dec., 6.89.

Empire futures closed quiet, 5 points higher to 8 points lower on the day. Dec., 5.47; Jan., 5.40; Feb., 5.34; March, 5.40; April, 5.43; May, 5.59; June, 5.56; July, 5.72; Aug., 5.63; Sept., 5.64; Oct. to Dec., 5.79.

Description	Sales: To-day	Sales: So far this week	Export: To-day	Export: So far this week	Import: To-day	Import: So far this week
American	940	8,030	100	470	4,118	45,998
Brazilian, &c. ..	250	850	—	—	686	1,420
Peruvian, &c. ..	500	6,000	—	100	1,400	5,755
Egyptian, &c. ..	200	1,450	—	—	—	1,282
E. Indies, &c. ..	100	750	—	30	—	9,485
	1,010	1,920	—	—	11,918	24,108
Total bales						
This week	3,000	19,000	100	600	18,122	88,048
Last week	3,000	22,000	100	600	44,482	92,500

Amer. Futures	To-day: Hghst.	To-day: L'west	To-day: Closing	Previous day: Hghst.	Previous day: L'west	Previous day: Closing
Delivery						
December ..	5.51	5.49	5.48	5.55	5.44	5.55
January ..	5.55	5.50	5.51	5.60	5.46	5.58
February ..	—	—	5.56	—	—	5.63
March ..	5.66	5.62	5.62	5.71	5.57	5.69
April ..	—	—	5.67	—	—	5.74
May ..	5.77	5.73	5.73	5.81	5.67	5.80
June ..	—	—	5.77	—	—	5.84
July ..	5.87	5.83	5.83	5.91	5.78	5.89
August ..	—	—	5.86	—	—	5.92
September ..	—	—	5.89	—	—	5.95
October ..	5.99	5.95	5.95	6.02	5.89	6.01
November ..	—	—	5.98	—	—	6.04
December ..	—	—	6.01	5.97	5.97	6.07

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day: 1st report	To-day: Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, Dec. ..	11.00	11.04	11.00
,, Feb. ..	11.38	11.37	11.31
Sakellaridis, Jan. ..	15.38	15.20	15.33
,, March ..	15.88	15.74	15.83
,, May ..	16.39	16.25	16.34

Receipts to-day 5,661 bales, against 5,215 same time last year.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 5.—Buying was again of small dimensions. There was less demand for home consumption, but this was only natural in view of the approach of the Christmas stocktakings. Continental demand was rather erratic, and while Indian outlets sent a moderate inquiry, business arranged was far from satisfactory. Light bleaching cloths were again sold, and white shirtings and printing cloth were occasionally mentioned. The low rate of exchange restricted buying for China; auction news from Shanghai was depressing, the telegram stating that it was a thoroughly bad auction with prices down all round, the market being adversely affected by financial difficulties; the quantities disposed of were about the same as last week. Only small lots of finishing cloths and specialities were taken by South America. West Africa displayed a little more interest, and Egypt and the Near East made moderate purchases of whites. Reports from spinners of American and Egyptian yarns were no better, buying in both sections being on a restricted scale.

WOOL

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The sale of Colonial wool to-day had to be abandoned owing to the fog, which precluded the necessary inspection of the wool at the various warehouses and docks. The offerings prepared for the sale by Messrs. H. Irwell and Co. and Messrs. Schwartze, Buchanan and Co. jointly comprised 6,441 bales, and these, if not further interrupted by the weather conditions, will be submitted on Monday, with an additional catalogue by Messrs. Jacomb, Hoare and Co. of 2,991 bales, the total offerings being now made up as follows:—New South Wales, 3,558 bales; Queensland, 1,851; Victorian, 594; South Australian, 1,071; West Australian, 713; New Zealand, 1,410; Cape, 96; sundries, 139 bales.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Dec. 5.—SUGAR.—Home refined in fair demand at previous prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 19s. 3d.; T. L. granulated, 19s. Home-grown granulated, prompt, ex Ely, Ipswich, and Cantley, quoted 18s. 6d. (3d. less ex London); Kelham, 18s. 6d.; Bardney and Brigg, 18s. 9d.; Anglo-Scottish, 19s. to 19s. 1½d., ex factories; T. L. ex refinery, quoted 18s. 6d.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; white Java, Jan.-March, quoted 7s. 9d.; B.-B. prompt, 7s. 7½d.; German crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 7½d., c. and f., India; Mauritius, 99 per cent., afloat, sold at 10s. 2½d., c.i.f.; Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 6s. 9d.; Jan.-March, 7s., for U.K., f.o.b. Hamburg; Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 7s., f.o.b. Rotterdam; Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 6s. 6d., f.o.b. Danzig. Raw sugar was steadier. Preferentials, 96 per cent., Dec., quoted 10s., value; San Domingo, Cuban, and Peruvian, 96 per cent., Dec., quoted 6s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f.

Raw sugar futures were steady, sellers being reserved. A fair business was done at last rates to a slight advance. March delivery sold from 6s. 3½d. to 6s. 3¾d.; May from 6s. 5¼d. to 6s. 5½d. Aug. from 6s. 8½d. to 6s. 8¾d.; Dec., 1931, at 7s. 0¼d. to 7s. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m.: Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m.: Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m.: Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	5 3	5 1	5 3	5 1½	5 3	5 1½
	NEW CONTRACT BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.					
Jan. ..	6 1	5 11	6 0½	5 11½	6 0¼	6 0
March ..	6 3¼	6 3	6 3½	6 3	6 3¼	6 3
May ..	6 5½	6 5	6 5¾	6 5½	6 5¼	6 5
Aug. ..	6 8½	6 8	6 8½	6 8¼	6 8¼	6 8
Dec., 1931	7 0¼	7 0	7 0¼	7 0	7 0	6 11¾

White futures were inactive. Calls:—

Month	11 a.m.: Sellers	Buyers	4 p.m.: Sellers	Buyers	4.45 p.m.: Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	29 0	28 3	29 0	28 6	29 0	28 6
Jan. ..	28 9	28 3	29 0	28 3	29 0	28 3
March ..	28 0	27 9	28 0	27 9	28 1½	28 0
May ..	28 7½	28 4½	29 6	28 9	29 6	28 9
July ..	29 0	28 7½	29 6	28 9	29 6	28 9

TEA.—Next week's auctions will comprise 48,373 packages of Indian, 18,217 packages of Ceylon, and 8,798 packages of Java tea.

RICE quiet. Burma, No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. 6d. per cwt.; new crop, Jan.-Feb., in singles, to Continent and United Kingdom, sold at 8s. 3d.; No. 3, in doubles, to Levant, quoted 8s. 6d.; S.Q., Jan.-Feb., Cuba (main ports), 8s. 7½d., sellers, c.i.f.

SPICES.—The pepper market was steady, but trading continued on the quiet side. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 7¼d. per lb.; Lampong, 7d.; white Muntok, 11¼d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., Oct.-Dec., quoted 6½d., value; Lampong, Oct.-Dec., quoted 6¼d., value; Jan.-March sold at 6¾d.; white Muntok, Oct.-Dec., quoted 10¼d.; Jan.-March sold at 10¾d., c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves were dull. Zanzibar, spot, quoted 1s. 2¾d.; Dec.-Jan. sold at 1s. 3¼d., c.i.f.; Madagascar, spot, quoted 1s. 2¼d. Pimento steady. Spot quoted 6¾d.; Dec.-Jan., quoted 50s. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were quiet, but previous quotations were about maintained. Smoked sheet, spot, sold at 4⅜d. per lb., and buyers; Dec., at 4⅜d., and buyers; Jan., at 4⅜d., and sellers; Jan.-March, at 4⅜d., and value; April-June, at 4⅞d., and buyers; July-Sept., from 5¼d. to 5⅜d., and buyers; Oct.-Dec., from 5⅜d. to 5⅝d., and value; crepe, spot, at 4⅝d., and buyers. Para grades unchanged. Hard fine, spot, quoted 6¼d., sellers. It is estimated that the London stock will show an increase of about 400 tons on Monday next and that at Liverpool an increase of about 100 tons.

GAMBIER quiet. Good marks, Dec.-Jan., quoted 28s. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet. T N Orange, basis fair, quoted 85s. per cwt.; A C, 92s. 6d.; pure button, 115s., sellers. Futures were easier. T N, Dec. delivery sold at 74s.; March delivery from 77s. to 76s. 6d.; May delivery from 80s. to 78s. Shipment market quiet. T N, in bags, Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., quoted 73s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable, dated Dec. 5, gives:—Spot, Rs.34, buyers; Jan., Rs.34, buyers; Feb., Rs.34 8a., buyers.

HEMP.—Manila grades were quieter and generally easier. Grade J, Dec.-Feb., sold at £24 per ton, and value; K., quoted £23 15s., sellers; L., sold at £23 10s., and sellers; No. 2, quoted £22 5s., value; M., No. 1, £22 5s., value; No. 2, £21 10s., value. c.i.f. African sisal steady. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, good marketable, Dec.-Feb., quoted £22 10s.; f.a.q., £22, value, c.i.f. Mexican sisal nominal.

JUTE was firmer on better Calcutta advices and reserve of sellers. Demand, however, was only moderate and on the small sales reported the advance shown was in occasional 3s. 6d. per ton. First marks, Oct.-Nov., sold at £16 7s. 6d., and buyers; Nov.-Dec. at £16 10s., and value; Dec.-Jan. at £16 10s., and value; Jan.-Feb. quoted £16 12s. 6d., sellers; Feb.-March sold at £16 15s. and buyers; lightnings, Dec.-Jan., quoted £15 2s. 6d., sellers; hearths, Dec.-Jan., quoted £14, sellers; Daisee, 2 and 3, Dec.-Jan., quoted £14 10s., sellers; Tossa, 2 and 3, Dec.-Jan., quoted £16 5s., sellers. Cif. Calcutta cable, dated Dec. 5, gives:—Firsts, spot, quoted Rs.30, value; lightnings, Rs.26 8a., value.

HESSIANS AND TWILLS steady; 10oz., spot, London, quoted 3s. 5d.; Dundee, 18s. 6d.; Jan.-March, 18s. 6d., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted 15s. 11½d.; Jan.-March, 14s. 11d., sellers per 100 yards. Liverpool twills, Jan.-March, quoted 57s. 3d., sellers; B., 51s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., per 100 bags.

COPRA steady. Singapore, f.m.s., Dec., quoted £16 7s. 6d. per ton, buyers, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., Dec.-Jan., quoted £17 10s., value, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch E. Indies, f.m.s., Dec., quoted £16 7s. 6d., buyers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Pad.), Dec.-Jan., quoted £15 15s., value; South Sea, kiln dried, £15 10s., value, c.i.f.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—THE SUGAR EXCHANGE market opened unchanged to ½d. lower, but afterwards ruled quietly steady, traders awaiting developments of the Amsterdam conference, which has been postponed. The market closed steady ½d. lower to unchanged. Basis 96 per cent., non-preferential, ex-public warehouse, Liverpool:—

Month	Opening: Sellers	Opening: Buyers	3.10 p.m. Call: Sellers	3.10 p.m. Call: Buyers	Closing: Sellers	Closing: Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	6 4	6 3	6 4½	6 3½	6 4	6 3
Jan. ..	6 5½	6 4½	6 6	6 5	6 5½	6 4½
March ..	6 8½	6 7½	6 9	6 8½	6 8½	6 8
May ..	*6 10½	—	6 11½	6 11	6 11	6 10½
Aug. ..	7 2½	7 1½	7 2½	7 2	7 2	7 1½
Oct. ..	7 4½	7 3	7 4½	7 3	7 4	7 3
Dec. ..	7 5½	7 4½	7 6	7 5	7 5½	7 4½
1932 Jan. ..	7 6½	7 5½	7 7	7 6	7 6½	7 5½

* Paid.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 5.—LINSEED was steadier on a continued inquiry from the Continent for La Plata. To London, Calcutta, Dec.-Jan., £13; April-May (new), £11 5s., sellers; Bombay, Dec.-Jan., £13 5s.; March-April (new), £11 15s., sellers; La Plata, Dec., to Hull, £10 17s. 6d.; Dec.-Jan. to March-April, £10 2s. 6d., sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. Toria, Dec.-Jan., to Hull/Continent, £11 3s. 9d.; Jan.-Feb., £11 1s. 3d., sellers. COTTONSEED was firm. Egyptian, black, Dec.-Feb., to Hull, £6 8s. 9d.; Sakellaridis, Dec.-Feb., £6, sellers; Bombay, Dec.-Jan., to Hull, £5, sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet for forward positions. Bombay to Hull, Dec., £12 12s. 6d., nominal; Dec.-Jan., £12; Feb.-March (new), £11 5s., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were quiet. Coromandel (machined), Dec., to Rotterdam/Hamburg, £11 15s.; Jan. to March, £11 10s., sellers. PALM KERNELS were quiet. To Liverpool/Hamburg, Dec.-Jan., £11 7s. 6d.; Jan.-Feb., £11 10s.; Feb.-March, £11 12s. 6d., sellers. LINSEED OIL was firm at 5s. to 7s. 6d. advance. Spot, £27 10s.; Dec., £23 15s.; Jan.-April, £21 15s.; May-Aug., £20 17s. 6d.; Sept.-Dec., £21 10s., naked. RAPE OIL was quiet. Crude, extracted, £31; technical, refined, £32 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was quiet. Egyptian, crude, £23; refined common edible, £28; deodorized, £30, naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was slow and occasionally 3d. per cwt. lower. American, spot, 34s. 6d.; Jan.-April, 35s. 6d.; Russian, spot, 32s.

HULL, Dec. 5.—LINSEED OIL, naked, closed for spot at £24; Dec., £23 5s.; Jan.-April, £22 7s. 6d.; May-Aug., £21 7s. 6d.; East Indian, spot, £25 15s.; Baltic, spot, £28. COTTON OIL, naked, Egyptian crude, spot, £22 15s.; edible refined, spot, £25 10s.; technical, spot, £25 5s.; deodorized, spot, £27 10s. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £25. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £29 10s.; deodorized, spot, £33 10s. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £24 10s.; deodorized, spot, £28. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £30; refined, spot, £32 per ton. TURPENTINE, CASTOR, and COD unchanged. Net cash terms, ex mill.

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, Dec. 5.—COPPER.—With indications of a slackening of buying interest, conditions in the standard market were quieter, and with realizing in evidence prices became easier, with three months sold down to £48. The close was about steady, but on balance cash was 17s. 6d. and three months 16s. 3d. to 15s. lower. Sales amounted to 700 tons. January sold at £48 5s., March, £48 2s. 6d.; and three months at £48 7s. 6d. to £48 to £48 5s. to £48. Settlement price, £48. In the afternoon three months sold at £48 2s. 6d. to £48 5s. Options.—£2 10s. on £48 5s. was paid for "Put." The market for refined was easier, with electrolytic sold at £53, the closing rate being £52 10s. to £53, a fall of 10s. to 20s.; wire bars declined 20s. to £53, and best selected 30s. to £49 10s. to £50 15s., while strong sheets were unchanged at £84.

TIN.—Eastern advices gave 175 tons sold at £119 12s. 6d., c.i.f., as advance of 30s. Here the demand was very quiet, but sellers displayed reserve and prices registered a slight advance. The close was steady, with cash 5s. and three months 2s. 6d. higher. Sales amounted to 850 tons. Cash sold at £112 2s. 6d.; cash to-day, £112 10s.; Jan., £113 7s. 6d.; Feb., £113 10s.; and three months, £113 15s. to £114 5s. Settlement price, £113. In the late trade cash sold at £113 to £113 2s. 6d., and three months at £114 2s. 6d. to £114 7s. 6d. The premium on Straits now stands at £4 10s. and on Banka at £4 to £4 10s. English common tin was quiet at £114 5s., ex Liverpool.

LEAD was in quiet demand at barely steady prices, near dates closing 1s. 3d. and forward 2s. 6d. lower. Sales were 300 tons. December sold at £15 16s. 3d., and March at £15 17s. 6d. to £15 16s. 3d. Settlement price, £15 16s. In the afternoon March sold at £15 17s. 6d. English unchanged at £17 5s.

SPELTER.—Under pressure of offerings and no improvement in the trade demand prices closed 5s. lower for near and forward, making a new low record. Sales were 500 tons. December sold at £13 15s.; Jan., £14 1s. 3d. to £13 18s. 9d.; and March at £14 10s. to £14 13s. 3d. Settlement price, £13 15s. The afternoon market was idle.

TINPLATES were quiet at 16s. basis I.C., f.o.b. South Wales. ZINC SHEETS.—Eng'lish unaltered at £24 to £25 per ton, ex works. ALUMINIUM.—Ingots and bars for home delivery steady at £85 per ton. ANTIMONY quiet; English regulus, £38 to £46, and foreign, spot, £25 to £26 per ton, ex warehouse. WOLFRAM was quiet at 15s. to 16s. per unit, c.i.f., for all grades. NICKEL unaltered at £170 per ton. PLATINUM.—Refined quoted £6 10s. to £7 per oz. QUICKSILVER quiet at £22 7s. 6d. per flask, full terms, for spot.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	To-day: £ s. d.	£ s. d.	Prev. day: £ s. d.	£ s. d.
COPPER—				
Std., cash ..	48 0 0 to 48 2 6	48 17 6 to 49 0 0		
Three mths.	48 0 0 — 48 2 6	48 16 3 — 48 17 6		
Electrolytic	52 10 0 — 53 0 0	53 0 0 — 54 0 0		
Wire bars	53 0 0	54 0 0	—	
Best selected	49 10 0 — 50 15 0	52 0 0 — 53 5 0		
Strong sheets	84 0 0 —	84 0 0 —		
TIN—				
Std., cash ..	113 0 0 — 113 2 6	112 15 0 — 112 17 6		
Three mths.	114 5 0 — 114 7 6	114 2 6 — 114 5 0		
LEAD*—				
Good soft pig, net	15 16 3 — 15 17 6	15 17 6 — 16 0 0		
SPELTER* ..	13 15 0 — 14 6 3	14 0 0 — 14 11 3		

* For shipment during the current and third following months.

Unofficial closing quotations:—COPPER, cash, £48 5s.; three months, £48 2s. 6d. TIN, cash, £113 2s. 6d.; three months, £114 7s. 6d. LEAD, near, £15 16s. 3d.; forward, £15 17s. 6d. SPELTER, near, £13 15s.; forward, £14 6s. 3d.

MIDDLESBROUGH, Dec. 5.—Business in pig iron is on a very restricted scale and prices are unchanged. Cleveland No. 1 is obtainable at 66s., No. 3 G.M.B. at 63s. 6d., No. 4 foundry at 62s. 6d., and No. 4 forge at 62s. East Coast hematite, ordinary quality, is quoted 70s. 6d. prompt delivery and 71s. for forward account. Steel quotations are unaltered and the demand quiet. Rubio ore is still on offer at 16s., and furnace coke at 17s. per ton, delivered.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Dec. 5.—SMITHFIELD MEAT (official report).—Supplies amounted to 1,416 tons, made up of 464 tons of British and Irish produce and 952 tons of imported. Imports formed 67.2 per cent. Prices ruled as follows:—

BEEF (per 8lb.).—Scotch, short sides, 6s. to 7s.; English, long sides, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; forequarters, chilled, 2s. 10d. to 3s.; Australian, hindquarters, frozen, 3s. 4d.; crops, frozen, 2s. 7d.

MUTTON (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 7s. to 7s. 8d.; tegs, 7s. 4d. to 8s.; English, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.; tegs, 7s. to 7s. 8d.; ewes, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; New Zealand, wethers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; ewes, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; Argentine, wethers, 3s. to 3s. 10d.

PORK (per 8lb.).—English (under 10st.), 7s. 4d. to 8s.; 10st. to 15st., 6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.; 15st. to 20st., 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; Irish, 5s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.; heavy, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; suckers, 7s. to 8s.; New Zealand, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; Argentine, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.

PORK.—Australian, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; sows, 4s. to 4s. 4d.

LAMB.—English, 8s.—Scotch hill, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.; New Zealand, 5s. 2d. to 6s.; Australian, 5s. to 6s.; Argentine, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 8d.

VEAL (per 8lb.).—English, fat, 6s. 8d. to 8s.; specials, 8s. 4d. to 9s.; bobbies, 5s. to 5s. 8d.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chickens, per lb., 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; small, 10d. to 1s.; country, 10d. to 1s. 1d.; Irish, fatted, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; lean, 9d. to 1s.; Belgian, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; Dutch; yellow, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; white, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Hungarian, 11d. to 1s.; hens, English, old, 7d. to 9d.; ducklings, country, 10d. to 1s.; English, 8½d. to 9½d.; Irish, 6½d. to 8½d.; rabbits, wild, 4d. to 7d.; turkeys, Irish, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; French, 11d. to 1s.; Hungarian, 7½d. to 8½d.; Styrian, 7½d. to 8½d.; Italian, 8d. to 9d.; partridges, young, large, 3s. to 3s. 3d.; old, 10d. to 1s.; hares, English, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; leverets, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; pheasants, 2s. 9d. to 3s.; small, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Consignments totalled 788 tons. There was a good demand for most prime classes at yesterday's levels. Quotations:—Soles, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; slips, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; mullet, 1s. 6d.; whitebait, 1s.; crabs, 3d. to 1s.; lobsters, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 2d.; prawns, 6s. per lb. Escallops, 2s. to 4s. 6d. per dozen. Live cod, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; turbot, 9s. to 12s.; brill, 8s. 6d. to 11s.; lemon soles, 8s. to 13s.; halibut, 5s. to 14s.; witches, 6s. to 10s.; live cral. 4s. to 5s. 6d.; plaice, 5s. to 10s.; dry haddock, 6s. 3d. to 11s.; haddock, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; mackerel, 7s.; whiting and conger eel, 2s. to 4s.; gurnet, 3s. to 4s.; skate, 4s. to 6s.; roker, 5s. to 7s.; hake, 5s. to 11s.; fresh herrings, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per stone. Live crabs, 1s. to 2s. per dozen. Oysters.—Whitstable native, 30s. to 46s.; Pyefleet, 42s. to 65s.; Dutch relaid, 12s. to 20s.; Portuguese relaid, 7s. to 8s.; Dutch direct, 6s. to 26s.; American relaid, 6s. to 10s. 6d. per 100. English brown shrimps, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; pink, 2s.; and Dutch,

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

A MUSICAL COMEDY

A musical comedy entitled *Little Miss Make Believe*, of which the book is by Mr. Charles Brewer and Mr. Fred Rome, with music by various composers, will be broadcast to-night from the Midland Regional transmitter. From the National station there will be given during the evening a musical entertainment called *Contrasts*, devised and arranged by Mr. Derek McCulloch, and a concert conducted by Mr. Adrian Boult, in which the soloist will be Mr. Arthur Benjamin (pianoforte).

The first broadcast performance of a new work composed last year by Delius will be given in the National programme to-morrow at 5.15 p.m. This is the Third Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte and it will be included in a recital by Miss May Harrison and Mr. Arnold Bax. The Sonata is in three short movements. The seventh of the series of Sunday orchestral concerts will be broadcast from the Regional stations. The B.B.C. Orchestra will be conducted by Sir Henry Wood and the programme will include compositions by Mendelssohn, Ireland, Ravel, and Mozart.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, December 6, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11**:—Hobbies and Handicrafts, 11: Decorative Household Hangings, by Miss Ann Macbeth. **1-2**:—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. **2.30**:—A Children's Concert: The City of Birmingham Orchestra, conducted by Leslie Heward, with explanatory remarks by Dr. Dorothy Wauchope Stewart, relayed from The Town Hall, Birmingham. **3.45**:—The Luton Red Cross Band, conducted by E. S. Carter; Winifred Fisher (soprano); Joseph Farrington (bass); R. Munro (euphonium solo). **4.45**:—Organ Recital. **5.15**:—Children: The Story of Sir Galahad and the Holy Grail (a legend of King Arthur), told by L. Du Garde Peach; with incidental music played by the Olof Sextet. **6**:—New Song Recital. **6.15**:—Weather; News; Football Results; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—London Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—Old Italian Songs sung by Mary Bonin and John Thorne. **7**:—Fifty Years of Athletics, by Mr. H. M. Abrahams. **7.20**:—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society. **7.30**:—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Adrian Boult; Arthur Benjamin (pianoforte). **8.50**:—Message by the Rev. P. B. Clayton, founder Padre of The Toc H on the occasion of The World Chain of Light at the Toc H Birthday Festival, relayed from the Royal Albert Hall. **9**:—Weather; News. **9.15**:—Shipping Forecast. **9.20**:—The Edges of the World, 14: Mongolia, by Lieut.-Col. H. St. Clair Smallwood. **9.35**:—Contrasts, devised and arranged by Derek McCulloch; produced by Gordon McConnel, with Kate Winter, Hubert Eisdell, Andrew Churchman, Philip Wade, Billy Scott Coomber, George F. Allison, Monica Stracey; Harry S. Pepper and Doris Arnold at the two pianos; The Gershom Parkington Quintet. **10.35-12**:—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

3.15-10.35:—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15-11 a.m.:—National programme. **1**:—National programme. **2.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News; Football Results. **6.40**:—London Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—Reginald King's Orchestra; Dorothy Bennett (soprano). **7.25**:—Midland Regional programme. **8.25**:—Regional News. **8.30**:—The Spirit of Adventure (10). **9**:—The Kitchen String Quartet:—Samuel Kutcher (violin), Pierre Tas (violin), Raymond Jeremy (viola), and Douglas Cameron (violoncello); Claire Croiza (soprano); Kathleen Long (pianoforte). **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-12**:—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

2.25:—Coventry v. Cardiff—a running commentary by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam on the Rugby football match, relayed from the Coventry R.F.C. Ground. **4**:—Dance Music. **4.45**:—Organ Recital. **5.15**:—Children—A Peck of Picardy Pickles, by Frances Pearman; Marjorie Palmer (soprano) and Ethel Williams (contralto) in duets; Charles Woodford (violoncello); The World around us, by Kenneth Lawson. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Midland News. **6.45**:—The Midland Studio Chorus, directed by Nigel Dallaway. **7.25**:—Little Miss Make-Believe, a radio musical comedy: book and additional lyrics by Charles Brewer; music by various composers; interpolated sketch by Fred Rome; produced by Charles Brewer; with Wynne Ajello, George Pizzey, Gwen Alban, Edgar Lane, Clapham and Dwyer, supported by the Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; the Midland Studio Chorus; Jack Venables (at the piano). **8.25**:—Midland News. **8.30**:—London Regional programme. **9**:—William Turner's Annual Concert—William Turner's Ladies' Choir; the Nottingham Philharmonic Society; Flora Woodman (soprano), Leonard Gowings (tenor), Stuart Robertson (bass), Joseph Hitchenor (violin), relayed from the Albert Hall, Nottingham. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **2.5**:—See Glasgow. **3**:—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh; Dan Seymour (tenor), Douglas Steen, James Urquhart and two pianofortes, from Glasgow. **4.40**:—See Glasgow. **5.15**:—See Edinburgh. **6**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—See Edinburgh. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Glasgow. **7.30**:—See Glasgow. **7.45**:—Fresh Farin', New Drawn Frae the North—New Work in Music, Poetry and Drama; Ian Whyte (pianoforte); Addie Ross (soprano); G. R. Harvey (baritone); Ten Minutes Afore Echt, a play by G. R. Harvey, with Addie Ross and G. R. Harvey; Red Terror, a farce by G. R. Harvey, with Addie Ross, G. R. Harvey, and Ian Whyte. **8.30**:—The Aberdeen Railway Male Voice Choir, conducted by J. Mackenzie Forbes. **8.50**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **3.30**:—The Radio Quartet; Jean Bennett (soprano); **4.30**:—Dance Music. **5**:—George Simpson (clarinet). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Music. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7.20**:—Mr. E. Godfrey Brown: Next Week's Music. **7.15**:—Music. **7.20**:—National programme. **7.30**:—Music. **7.45**:—An Orchestral Concert: The Belfast Wireless Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; John Turner (tenor); Clifton Helliwell (gramophone). **8.50**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Regional News; Sports Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **1**:—National programme. **2.30-12**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **12**:—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2.25**:—Midland Regional programme. **4**:—National programme. **4.45**:—New Dance Orchestra, from the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bristol. **5.15**:—National programme. **6**:—An eye-witness account by Mr. A. S. Burge, of the Welsh International Trial Match at Swansea. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Wales To-Day and To-morrow—5, Professor I. Saunders Lewis: The National Standpoint. **7.20**:—National programme. **7.30**:—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Elsie Owen (violin); F. H. Clements (clarinet), relayed from the City Hall, Cardiff. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time; Weather, and Gramophone Concert. **2.20**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Talk. **7.45**:—Irish Records. **8.30**:—Elementary German Lesson. **9**:—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations, and Agricultural Report. **9.5**:—Orchestral Concert. **10**:—News. **10.5**:—Programme from Madrid.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11**:—Gramophone Records. **2.5**:—See Glasgow. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **5.54**:—Birthdays. **6**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Scottish Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Glasgow. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11**:—See Edinburgh. **2.5**:—A running commentary on the Inter-City Rugby Football Match—Glasgow v. Edinburgh, relayed from Old Anniestoun. **4**:—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh; Dan Seymour (tenor), Douglas Steen, James Urquhart, and two pianofortes, from Glasgow. **4.40**:—Orchestra. **5.15**:—See Edinburgh. **5.54**:—Birthdays. **6**:—An eye-witness account by Mr. Forbes Campbell of the Scottish League Association Football Match—Queen's Park v. East Fife. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—See Edinburgh. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. W. S. Jackson (Carlin) on Rearin' Game. **7.20**:—Music. **7.30**:—The Studio Orchestra. **7.45**:—See Aberdeen. **8.50**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **12**:—Mona Greenwood (soprano); Joseph Lewis (violoncello); Albert Stafford (bass-baritone). **2.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. W. P. Crozier: How the North Sea Story Was Told. **7.20**:—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. **7.30**:—The Leeds Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Julius Harrison; Jelly d'Aranyi (solo violin), relayed from the Town Hall, Leeds. **8.50**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North of England News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **12**:—Gramophone Recital. **2.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Local Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Local News; Naval Notes. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12**:—See Cardiff. **2.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6**:—National programme. **6.40**:—See Cardiff. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Cardiff. **7.20**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **12**:—See Manchester. **2.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6**:—National programme. **6.40**:—See Manchester. **6.45**:—National programme. **7.30**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Manchester. **9.15**:—North of England News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ 1 (349m.), 8kw.—6:—Trio Music and News. 7:—Gramophone Records. 8.30:—Elementary German Lesson. 9:—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations, and Agricultural Report. 9.5:—Orchestral Concert. 10:—News. 10.5:—Programme from Madrid.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—6.30:—Talk. 7:—Relay from the National Theatre. In the interval at 8.30:—News. After the Programme:—Gramophone Records.

BERLIN (Konigs Wusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—2.30:—See Hamburg. 4.30:—Talk. 5:—Advanced French Lesson. 5.30:—Educational Talk. 6:—Dialogue for Workers—The Labour Market and Working Hours. 6.25:—The Quiet Hour—The Prodigal Son (André Gide). 6.55:—Weather for Farmers. 7:—Programme from Langenberg. 9.15:—News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—3.30:—Concert from Königsberg. 4.45:—Talk. 5.5:—Film Review. 5.15:—Book Review. 5.25:—Talk. 5.50:—Song Recital. 6.15:—Labour Market Report. 6.20:—Topical Programme. 6.50:—Concert of Light Italian Music—Overture, The Secret Marriage (Cimarosa); Dance of the Hours, from La Gioconda (Ponchielli); Selection from The Girl of the Golden West (Puccini). 7.30:—Cabaret Programme. 9.15:—Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—6.28:—Time and Weather. 6.30:—Talk. 7:—La Vita Nuova, Cantata (Wolf-Ferrari). 9:—News and Weather. 9.15:—Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 14kw.—6.20:—Dance Band Music. 7:—See Prague. 9.20:—Programme Announcements. 9.25:—Programme from Moravská-Ostrava.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and LEIWITZ (296m.).—6:—Weather for Farmers; followed by a Review of the Week's Talks. 6.30:—Orchestral Concert of New Sound Film Music; followed by Selections from the Works of Paul Lincke. 7.45:—Talk: Nicolai Piper (Joseph Georg Oberkofler). 8.10:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 9.15:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 9.40:—Orchestral Dance Music.

BRESLAU (322.6m.), 2kw.—7.20:—Dramatic Programme. 9.20:—News and Theatre Notes. 9.25:—Programme from Moravská-Ostrava.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5:—Gramophone Concert. 5.45:—Esperanto Lesson. 6.10:—Time, News. 6.30:—Advanced English Lesson. 6.30:—Gramophone Concert. 7.30:—Le Journale Parlé. 8.15:—Concert, arranged by La Meuse and L'Antenne. In the intervals, Topical Review, and Talk. 10.15:—News and Announcements in Esperanto.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 23kw.—6.30:—Concert by University Students, from the Opera House, followed by Gramophone Records.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw. and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—2.30:—Orchestral Concert. 3.15:—Recital of Old Time Melodies, followed by Concert. 4.40:—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. 4.50:—Talk. 5.20:—French Language Lesson. 5.50:—Weather and News. 6.15:—Time Signal. 6.30:—Talk. 7:—Town Hall Chimes. 7.2:—Concert of Spanish Music. 8:—Readings. 8.45:—News. 9:—Relay of Foreign Stations.

CRACOW (344m.), 1.5kw.—6:—Miscellaneous Items. News and Programme Announcements. 6.25:—Agricultural Report. 6.40:—Radio Journal. 7:—Talk. 7.15:—Review of Foreign Politics for the Past Week. 7.30-10:—Concert, Reading, Violin Recital, and News. 10.30:—Time, Report of Light Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6:—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. 6.5:—Spanish Language Lesson. 6.30:—Talk. 7:—Gramophone Records. 9.15 (in an interval):—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (216m.), HANOVER (296m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—5:—Talk. 5.30:—Gramophone Records. 6:—Talk. 6.30:—News. 8:—Programme from Leipzig. 9 (in an interval):—Weather, Political, and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes, and Local News. 10.30:—The Perfect Marriage—Song Play. 11:—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Gramophone Records. 9.40:—Religious Transmission. 9.55:—Recitations. 10.10:—Programme for Hospitals. 11:—Gramophone Records. 11.40:—Septet Concert, with Gramophone Records. 1.25:—Song Recital for Children. 2.25:—Concert. 3.55-4.25:—German Language Lesson. 5.40:—Talk. 6:—Accordion Recital. 6.20:—Programme Announcements. 9.25:—Radio Film Programme from Moravská-Ostrava.

RME—Call IRO (441m.), 75kw., Relayed by NAPLES (352m.) and PRATO SMERALDO (25.4m.).—6.30:—Wireless Telegraphy Lesson and Atmospheric Signals. 6.50:—Clornale radio, News, and Sports Notes. 7:—Announcements, Report of the International Institute of Geneva, and Press Review. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Dance Music. 7.50:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 9.35:—News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,348m.), 40kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6.30:—Talk. 7:—Military Band Music. 8:—Wireless Play (Tristan Bernard). 8.40:—Orchestral Concert of Old Dance Music. 9.30:—Gramophone Dance Music. 10:—Orchestral Dance Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—6:—Time Signal. 6.5:—See Frankfurt. 7.45:—Variety Programme. 7.15:—Concert by the Philharmonic Orchestra, Ernst Dohnanyi at the pianoforte—Leonora Overture, No. 3 (Beethoven); Pianoforte Concerto in B flat major (Brahms); Hungarian March (Berlioz). 8.30:—The Fool and the Axe, wireless play after Japanese motives (E. Reinhardt-Bing); Gustav Görlich). 9.15:—Programme Announcements, News, and Weather. 9.40:—Gramophone Dance Music.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—6:—Transmission of Picture. 6.15:—Stock Market Prices. 6.20:—Dance Music. 6.45:—Accordion Recital. 7:—Song Recital. 7.30:—News. 7.45:—Concert by an Argentine Orchestra. 8.20:—Dance Music. 8.30:—Concert by a Viennese Orchestra, conducted by Concert—Selections from Carmen, opera (Bizet). 11:—North African News. 11.15:—Hunting Horn Recital. 11.30:—Variety Concert. 12 (midnight):—News.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 20kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (344.8m.).—5.30:—Relay from the Donauria Steel Works. 6.40:—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. 6.45:—Recital of Viennese Songs. 7.15:—The Fugitive, drama in four acts (John Galsworthy). 9.10:—Orchestral Concert. 9.20:—Orchestral Concert.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (850m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS—Radio Lyon (479m.), 15kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw., 1 p.m. Programmes relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m. 4 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—11.30 a.m.

SUNDAY PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-morrow, December 7, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.30 a.m.:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **3**:—Church Cantata (No. 70) (Bach): Watch and Pray, with Megan Thomas (soprano), Gladys Ripley (contralto), Edward Reach (tenor), William Barrand (bass), the Wireless Chorus, Herbert Barr (trumpet), Ambrose Gauntlett (violoncello), Michael Mullinar (harpsichord), Berkeley Mason (organ), the B.C.C. Orchestra (trumpet, oboe, bassoon and strings), conducted by Stanford Robinson. **4**:—The Sunday Schools as a World Force, by Sir Harold Mackintosh, from Leeds. **4.15**:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; William Michael (bass). **5.15**:—A Recital by May Harrison (violin) and Arnold Bax (pianoforte). **5.45-6.15**:—Science and Religion—11, by the Very Rev. W. R. Inge.

8:—A Studio Service, conducted by the Rev. W. H. Elliott; Address on Duty, by the Rev. W. H. Elliott. **8.45**:—Appeal by the Rev. W. G. Pennyman on behalf of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb. **8.50**:—Weather; News; Shipping Forecast. **9.5**:—Tom Jones and the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, Orchestra: Mavis Bennett (soprano); Tom Jones (violin solos), from the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne. **10.30**:—Epilogue.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. **8.50-10.40**:—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

3.30:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Percy Heming (baritone), Sylvia Nelis (soprano). **5**:—Bible Reading: The Letters of St. Paul—19, Titus. **6.30**:—A Religious Service; Address by the Rev. E. D. Jarvis, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. **8**:—National programme. **8.50**:—Weather, News. **9**:—Regional News. **9.5**:—Sunday Orchestral Concert—7, The B.B.C. Orchestra (Leader, Arthur Catterall), conducted by Sir Henry Wood; Maggie Teyte (soprano), Helen Perkin (pianoforte). **10.30**:—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30:—Bernard Johnson (organ), Stanley Kaye (pianoforte), relayed from the Albert Hall, Nottingham. **4.15**:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell. **5**:—London Regional Programme. **8**:—A Religious Service, conducted by the Rev. W. B. Trewhella: the Central Hall Choir, M. L. Wostenholm (organist), relayed from the Central Hall, Birmingham. **8.45**:—National programme. **8.50**:—Weather, News. **9**:—Midland News. **9.5**:—London Regional programme **10.30**:—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. **6.30**:—See Edinburgh. **8.45**:—Morning Prayer. **9**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5**:—National programme. **10.30**:—Epilogue.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. **6.30**:—See Edinburgh. **8.45**:—National programme. **9**:—Regional News. **9.5**:—The Belfast Wireless Symphony Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; Robert Maitland (bass). **10.30**:—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. **8**:—National programme. **10.30**:—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. **8**:—A Religious Service—Address by the Rev. D. R. Jones, relayed from Moorland Congregational Church, Weston-super-Mare. **8.45**:—National programme. **9**:—West Regional News. **9.5**:—The Cardiff Musical Society First Concert—The Kingdom (Sir Edward Elgar), with Elsie Suddaby (soprano), Gladys Palmer (contralto), Percy Manchester (tenor), Horace Stevens (baritone), the Choir of the Cardiff Musical Society, the National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the Park Hall, Cardiff. **10**:—National programme. **10.30**:—Epilogue. **10.40-11**:—The Silent Fellowship.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

8.30:—Time Signal. **8.32**:—The Station Sextet. **8.45**:—Favourite Scenes from Grand Opera, by May Busby (soprano), Enid Cruickshank (mezzo-soprano), Ben Williams (tenor), and Leslie Jones (baritone). **10**:—Sponsored Programme. **11**:—Time, National Anthem and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. **6.30**:—Evening Service—Address by the Rev. E. D. Jarvis, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. **8.45**:—National programme. **9**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5**:—National programme. **10.30**:—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. **6.30**:—See Edinburgh. **8.45**:—National programme. **9**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5**:—National programme. **10.30**:—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

3:—National programme. **4**:—Sir Harold Mackintosh: The Sunday Schools as a World Force, from Leeds. **4.15**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra (Leader, John Bridge), conducted by T. H. Morrison; Robert Donat (readings). **5.15-6.15**:—National programme. **8**:—A Religious Service; Address by the Rev. Leslie D. Weatherhead, relayed from the Brunswick Wesleyan Church, Leeds. **8.45**:—National programme. **9**:—North of England News. **9.15**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra (Leader, John Bridge), conducted by T. H. Morrison; Wilfred Firth (tenor). **10.30**:—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. **8**:—National programme. **9**:—Local News. **9.5**:—National programme. **10.30**:—Epilogue.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15:—National programme. **8**:—National programme. **9**:—West Regional News. **9.5**:—National programme. **10.30**:—Epilogue. **10.40**:—See Cardiff.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

3-6.15:—National programme. **8**:—National programme. **9**:—North of England News. **9.5**:—National programme. **10.30**:—Epilogue.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJI (349m.), 8kw.—9 a.m.:—Topical Review. **11**:—Chimes and Weather. **1 p.m.**:—Sextet Selections and Gramophone Records. **3**:—Programme for Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions. **4-8.30**:—Interval. **8.30**:—Agricultural Talk in Catalan, followed by relay of part of an Opera from the Gran Teatro del Liceo. **9.15**:—Orchestral Concert. **9**:—Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—7:—Song Recital. **7.30**:—Cello Recital. **8.10**:—Serbian Songs. **9**:—News and Sports Notes. **9.20**:—Gramophone Records. **9.30**:—Relay of Foreign Stations.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—6 a.m.:—Programme from Hamburg. **7-10.30**:—Programme relayed from Berlin (Witzleben). **10.30**:—Relay from the Herrenhaus of the Demonstration of the Workers' Flying Association. Address: Aviation, an Affair of the Whole Nation, by Dr. Severing. **10.50-12**:—Programme relayed from Berlin (Witzleben). **5**:—Talk: The Importance of the Provincial Theatre. **5.25**:—Reading from Anna Seghers's Novel: Aufstand der Fischer von St. Barbara. **5.50**:—Talk: Mr. Fing, Elephant. **6.15**:—Rural Programmes: The Spinning Room—a folk play. **7**:—Programme from Stuttgart. **9.15**:—News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—6 a.m.:—Wireless gymnastics, followed by Music. **7**:—Agricultural Programme. **7.50**:—Chimes from the Potsdam Garrison Church and Morning Recital, followed by Berlin Cathedral Chimes. **9.5**:—Weather. **9.45**:—Programme for Young People; Fairy Stories (Friedrich Kayser). **10.15**:—Military Band Concert from the Circus Busch. **11.45**:—Programme from Königsberg. **1 p.m.**:—Programme for Parents—Books for Children. **1.30**:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **2.30**:—Variations in Conflict (Hermann Wilhelm). **3**:—Concert from the Works of Berlin Composers. **4.20**:—Programme from Rilke's Works. **4.45**:—Dance Music from the Hotel Esplanade. **5.40**:—Berlin Recital. **6.20**:—Portraits of Actors—Lucie Höflich. **6.45**:—Sports Notes. **7**:—Topical Potpourri (Wilhelm Bressel). Programme for Young People: Fairy Stories (Friedrich Kayser). **8.15**:—Military Band Concert from the Circus Busch. **11.45**:—Programme from Königsberg. **1 p.m.**:—Programme for Parents—Books for Children. **1.30**:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **2.30**:—Variations in Conflict (Hermann Wilhelm). **3**:—Concert from the

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Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Obligations, amounting to £2,600, have been DRAWN by Lot in the presence of a Representative of The River Plate Trust, Loan and Agency Company, Limited, and of Mr. H. A. Woodbridge, Notary Public (Firm, H. de Pinna and John Venn), for repayment at par on and after 1st January, 1931, with accrued interest to 31st instant.

OBLIGATIONS of £100 EACH.—Nos.

189	800	1040	2458	2569	2574	2589
2938	3008	3053	3072	3201	3259	3391
3611	3663	4095	4320	4586	4734	4756
5047	5384					

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OBLIGATIONS of £20 EACH.—Nos.

5653	5707	7124	7306	7385	7769	7934
8028	8097	8357	8448	8624	8688	8796
9309						

15 Obligations of £20 each 300

£2,600

For The RIVER PLATE TRUST, LOAN and AGENCY Company, Limited.
A. E. KEAY, Secretary.
Present: H. A. Woodbridge, Notary Public (Firm, H. de Pinna and John Venn, 38, Gresham House, E.C.).
32, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. 5th December, 1930.

COUNTY BOROUGH of WIGAN.
WIGAN CORPORATION DEBENTURE STOCK.
Issued pursuant to the Wigan Improvement Acts, 1874 and 1880.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the conditions upon which the above issue was raised, the ANNUAL DRAWING of DEBENTURE STOCK, to be paid off on the 30th June next, will take place in the Town Hall, Rodney-street, in the Borough of Wigan, on Saturday, the 13th December, 1930, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon. The drawing will take place in the presence of the Mayor and such Aldermen and Burgesses and Debenture Holders as may be pleased to attend thereat.
The numbers and values of the Debentures drawn will be published on or about the 20th December, 1930, in "The Times" (London), the "Wigan Observer," and the "Wigan Examiner" newspapers for the information of those concerned.
By Order,
WILLIAM HENRY TYRER, Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office, Municipal Buildings, Library-street, Wigan. 5th December, 1930.

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ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Charmingly FURNISHED RESIDENCE to be LET; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; GRAND PIANO; nice garden. Rent 7gns. or offer.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 3, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Well-appointed BIJOU RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, bath room, three entrance floor reception rooms; INDEPENDENT HOT WATER; nice garden. Lease 6½ years. MODERATE GROUND-RENT. PRICE ONLY £850 or offer, or may be Let.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

BARGAIN HOUSE to be LET Unfurnished; rent £105; premium £300; six bed rooms, three reception, two bath; close Gloucester-road.—Write Box 01872, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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ONLY £4,500.

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This most attractive and finely planned LOW-BUILT RESIDENCE of CHARACTER with Jacobean staircase and many other artistic features; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, LEASE for SALE, £5,000
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HANS-PLACE (near).—Attractive SMALL HOUSE available for 13 years at moderate premium; five-six bed, bath, three reception; redecorated; central heating; parquet floors to all principal rooms; electric power; garden.—Recommended by ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street. (Sloane 6208 (three lines).
£200 P.A.

KENSINGTON.—Detached COUNTRY-LIKE RESIDENCE, with garden, lawn, and motor garage; well fitted and in good order, and containing eight bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and three reception rooms, and very well lighted offices. For particulars apply to Mr. FRANK NEWMAN, Chartered Surveyor, 34, Savile-row, W.1.

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OVERLOOKING CHELSEA HOSPITAL GARDENS.
To be LET for six months a beautiful LITTLE ADAM HOUSE, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.
With antiques in excellent taste, and absolute quiet.
Four bed rooms, tiled bath room, four reception rooms.
Parquet floors. Constant hot water. Central heating. Telephone. Small garden.
RENT ONLY 9GNS. PER WEEK.
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TOWN HOUSES (continued)

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY-STYLE RESIDENCE.
THE BOLTONS, SOUTH KENSINGTON (adjoining).—Charming low-built HOUSE, with seven bed rooms and bath room on the two upper floors, three beautiful reception rooms on the entrance floor, and usual domestic offices; nice private garden; now being redecorated throughout; all modern conveniences and improvements; very moderate price for good lease at low ground-rent.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington. Western 3424.

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TO be SOLD, the TRUST LEASE of an unusually well-appointed MODERN Stone-Fronted RESIDENCE, replete with every convenience, including passenger lift, &c., and containing
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Five spacious reception rooms, white tiled basement.
In the rear is an excellent garage with chauffeur's flat over.
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Furnished and Unfurnished Self-contained. High-class catering at moderate charges; lifts; night and day porters.

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EXQUISITE LUXURY FLAT.
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Every room overlooks Hyde Park and enjoys the maximum of sunshine and air.
FIVE BED ROOMS, FOUR TILED BATH ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, TWO KITCHENETTES.
Central heating, constant hot water, passenger lifts.
As the owner will be abroad, this perfectly furnished home is available during the winter at a sacrifical rent which barely covers the unfurnished rental. Unhesitatingly recommended by the Sole Agents,
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EXCEPTIONAL CORNER POSITION looking towards Horse Guards and Whitehall; two bed rooms, running water, reception room, bath room and hall; large light rooms; present owner personally recommends in every way.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

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A few remaining at £155 Inclusive. Write for Brochure.
Comprising entrance hall, bed room, sitting room, kitchen and bath room, constant hot water, porterage, upkeep of beautiful grounds, hard tennis, bunker golf and optional restaurant, hourly domestic service, spare guest rooms, garages.
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ST. ANDREW'S-SQUARE, SURBITON.

SERVICE FLAT to be LET in MAYFAIR (Davies-street), nearly opposite Claridges. Most charming ever seen; gallery, decorations, &c., cost over £5,000. Contains two bed rooms, large sitting room, bath room, kitchen, all on first floor, few steps up only and all rooms face front; partly central heating, constant hot water, every room fitted electric fires, charming exquisite carpets, curtains, &c., will be sacrificed at £95. Inclusive rent £295 per annum, two years' lease to run. Genuine bargain, worth £500 year, only wants seeing; good references.
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SOUTH SIDE of HYDE PARK (near High-street, Kensington).—To be LET without premium, an Attractive CORNER MANSION FLAT of five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and hall; independent hot water, &c. Lease about 4½ years; fixtures and fittings at valuation or would be Let furnished.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road.
RENT £400 P.A.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Attractively decorated self-contained UPPER MAISONNETTE with STUDIO; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen. Rent only £150 per annum.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 3, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

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A delightful SERVICE FLAT in a first-class building shortly available. Three bed rooms, drawing room, dining hall, and bath room. Every modern convenience; full attendance and excellent catering. Rent £350 per annum, plus service charges.
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A DWARF HOUSE WITH GARAGE.
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Fashionable situation, central heating, parquet floors, &c.; six bed rooms, two bath, three reception, &c. Vacant possession. Trust lease for sale on very favourable terms.—Agents,
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To be SOLD.
Beautifully appointed RESIDENCE of medium size in perfect condition, newly decorated and ready for immediate occupation; 12 bed rooms, four bath, four reception rooms, &c.
Passenger lift. Small garden and large garage.
Direct lease 58 years. Low price.—Agents,
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IN MAYFAIR.
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THE FINEST FLATS
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FURNISHED SPECIMEN FLATS ON VIEW.
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SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

BOGNOR REGIS.—Charming FLAT to be LET, FURNISHED, for winter months; four bed rooms with hot and cold water, electric light, one reception, kitchen, gas and Ideal, bath room and lavatory; one floor overlooking sea.—Apply Claremont House, West-street.

WANTED

BELGRAVIA.—FURNISHED FLAT WANTED; two bed, one reception, kitchen, bath; moderate.—Write Box W.616, The Times, E.C.4.

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CONSULTING ROOMS to be LET, Harley-street and district. Whole and part time. Lists sent on application.—ELGOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 2601.

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A Choice detached RESIDENCE, commanding open views and having a matured garden of about an acre; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms all on two floors and in splendid order; good garage and stable; close to the Park; rent £150 per annum on lease.
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FOOT OF DOWNS. OVERLOOKING SEA.
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LOWEST RATED TOWN IN ENGLAND.
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FAVOURITE SUSSEX CENTRE, one hour London.—Fine old GEORGIAN HOUSE in perfect order, over £2,000 recently spent on improvements. Handsome interior with spacious and lofty rooms; three reception, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; central heating, companies' electric light, gas, and water, main drainage; stabling, garage, two cottages; delightful gardens with lovely old trees, kitchen garden, orchard, &c. FIVE ACRES. Sacrificial price freehold.—Illustrated Brochure from F. I. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Regent 6773.

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BUSINESS PREMISES
will be found on Page Three.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS.
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FOR SALE.—GARDEN CITY. LETCHWORTH. To Artists and Others.—Very compact HOUSE, with well-stocked, picturesque garden 1, Acre and spinney, unfurnished; four bed, two sitting, large studio, 22×17, with big North light; electric light; garage, conservatory, rain-water well, workshop and shed; select neighbourhood. PRICE £1,300.—Airlie," 17, Sonnershott, W., Letchworth, Herts.

£2,100. COTSWOLDS, 12 MILES FROM GLOUCESTER. GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, high up with splendid views, for SALE at bargain price; six seven bed, two bath, three reception and billiard room, lounge hall; central heating, electric light; stabling and garages; 14 ACRE, including tennis court.—Apply Messrs NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

GODALMING and GUILDFORD. Apply FOLKER & HORTON, F.A.I., for particulars of AVAILABLE PROPERTIES.

HANTS.—Pre-War COTTAGE, three bed rooms, two sitting rooms; outbuildings; garden and fruit trees. £575. THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents Newbury.

HOVE & BRIGHTON AGENTS,
WM. WILLETT, LTD.,
52, Church-road, Hove.

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HIGH up in the delightful heather country, within easy reach of Camberley and Aldershot.—To be LET, Unfurnished, a well-appointed COUNTRY HOUSE; 12 bed, three baths, four reception; central heating and electric light; delightful grounds of over 20 ACRES, including woodland.
Particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

FIELD, near CRAWLEY.—Executors' Sale.—SMALL FREEHOLD, suitable as WEEK-END COTTAGE; four bed rooms, bath room, two sitting rooms; garage; ¾ acre.—FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

ISLAY.—ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING ESTATE of CAIRNMORE, in the PARISH of KILDALTON, in the southern part of the ISLAND OF ISLAY, extending to about 9,000 Acres, and comprising Farms and other Holdings, Grouse Moor, Houses, and Superiorities in Port Ellen, with the Harbour of Port Ellen.
The Mansion House and the Policies, extending to 16 Acres, are finely situated one mile to the west of Port Ellen. The House, which has a southern exposure seawards, is a modern and substantial stone-built structure. The Shootings afford first-class and varied sport. The Winter Shootings in particular are excellent. There is also good Trout Fishing. Machrie Golf Course is about 2½ miles distant from the House.
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Particulars can be obtained on application to John C. Brodie and Sons, W.S., 5, Thistle-street, Edinburgh.

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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

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LYMINGTON & SOUTH HANTS.
Principal Agent, HEWITT and Co., Lymington.
Only put on the market December 1st.
Rare opportunity to secure a medium-size HOUSE in the BEST PART of the HEYTHROP HUNT.
OLD-WORLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, five miles from Chipping Norton, with eight bed rooms (space for more if required), attic bed room, bath room (hot and cold) and w.c., three reception rooms, billiard room, ample offices; garage, 16 loose boxes; gardener's cottage; pleasure grounds, hard tennis court, paddock, &c., in all about FIVE ACRES. PRICE £4,650 or near offer.—Apply Sole Agents, JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Chipping Norton.

TO BE LET.
PICTURESQUE Half-timbered COTTAGE in well-kept grounds; three bed, bath, two reception; independent boiler; gas, electricity, main drainage. Low rent.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. 'Phone 600.

RADLETT.—To be LET, beautifully appointed MODERN HOUSE, with three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, ample offices; main drainage, company's water, gas and electric; large garden with tennis court and garage; near golf and rail.—Apply E. N. GRACE, F.A.I., Chartered Surveyor, Radlett. 'Phone, Radlett 20.

RADLETT.—Almost